Education—1918
Colleges

Christian Index

LANE GRADUATES

BY PRESIDENT J. F. LANE, A. B., A. M., PH. D.

A Few of the Many Successful Graduates of Lane College

"Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them." Matt. 7th Chapter, 20th verse.

Top Row—REV. T. J. DOUGLASS, A. B., Presiding Elder, Trenton (Tenn.) District; DR. JAMES T. BREEDLOVE, Physician and Surgeon, St. Louis, Mo.; PROF. THOS. B. DUNLAP, A. B., Professor, Mathematics, Texas College, Tyler, Texas; PROF. J. ASHTON HAYS, A. B., Ass'st Principal, Attucks High School, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Second Row—DR. FRANK H. RODGERS, President M. I. College, Holly Springs, Miss.; BISHOP N. C. CLEAVES, D. D., Memphis, Tenn.; PROF. J. E. ANDERSON, A. B., Dean of Lane College.

Third Row—EDITOR J. A. HAMLETT, A. B., Christian Index, Jackson, Tenn.; PROF. G. F. PORTER, B. Sc., Principal Grammar Department, Lane College; REV. I. CONDON SNOWDEN, A. B., B. D., Dean of Theology, Lane College; PRESIDENT G. A. PAYNE, B. Sc., LL. B., Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Alabama.

Fourth Row—MRS. LULA T. WILLIAMS, Business Woman, Tulsa, Okla; REV. JOHN H. COLEMAN, A. B., Presiding Elder, Memphis (Tenn.) District; DR. JOHN C. LOVE, Physician and Surgeon and Business Man, Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee.

We are often asked what do your graduates find to do. The above citation tells the story. Our graduates have achieved signal success in every field of endeavor. Prof. Anderson won honors at Harvard. Rev. W. Y. Bell is an honor graduate of Northwestern and Yale, while several others are pursuing post graduate work in other Universities in the North and West. Wherever the test has been applied, Lane gaduates have measured up fully to all requirements. These men and many others add glory and honor to their churches and bring prestige and recognition to the race.

JACKSON, TENN.

THE BIRMINGHAM BAPTIST COLLEGE—WHAT SHALL BIRMINGHAM DO WTH IT?

By R. L. Mabry.

I am not a church leader. Therefore I am not responsible for the execution of functions pertaining to such office. I am a plain business man. I sell dry goods. I try to be Christian as I understand its claims upon me. So as a plain man I have this to say for the Birmingham Baptist College:

1. The school is a necessary item in the life of the Negro people of Birmingham. Full one-half of the colored population of this city and county is following the Baptist denomination. The other half of the colored population of the section named has four institutions here, one Presbyterian, two Methodist and an Episcopal school. These of course engage who are of these respective branches for the most part, teachers of the Christian church. All these along with other workers of letters and character, make a mighty force for the uplift of the people and humanity in general. We do not have, if we must speak in view of the full meaning of our words, even one such school. So we Baptists of Birmingham are far behind in our ability to engage and keep in our midst educated Baptist people. Is not our boast of great numbers rather to our shame? It is doing something that counts. The show of numbers is nothing unless the numbers measure up in deeds. We betray our people when we get them to follow us when we know that the other fellow will take better care of them than we propose to take.

2. **The Money Is Ours Wherewith To Do.**—Where is the WILL? Proof of this fact is seen in the OVER NUMBER OF CHURCH BUILDINGS WE HAVE. If we have 60 churches within a radius of 12 miles of Birmingham, the average monthly collections of which equal only $200, then we are raising $12,000 per month. With proper will and good plans well operated, $100 more can be added, giving $6,000 monthly for the Birmingham Baptist College. Oh let's make the school what it should and can be and so come abreast with others in efficiency! Let us have an organization through which business laymen may exert their strength for the education of the people.

PAYNE UNIVERSITY COMING

At a special meeting of the trustees of the several Alabama Conferences, African Methodist Church, held yesterday, sixteen additional trustees for Payne University, located at Selma, were elected and confirmed. This action followed the approval of a petition filed with the Secretary of State, amending the charter of the school, to provide for the trusteeship increase. The meeting was held at the St. John A. M. E. Church, Dr. J. B. Carter presiding.

As a result of increasing the membership of the board of trustees, it is the belief now that the Payne school will be removed from Selma, where conditions surrounding same have not been, it is stated, altogether happy.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY TO TRAIN CHAUFFEURS

The Constitution

Atlanta has been reasonably proud of the war work accomplished by the Georgia School of Technology in training men for overseas. It may not be generally known that a similar work was accomplished during the summer by Atlanta university in the training of colored soldiers.

At the request of the war department committee on education and special training, the Atlanta university buildings were, during the summer, devoted to the purpose of training soldiers as carpenters, blacksmiths, wagon makers and automobile drivers.

Two Detachments.

The first detachment of 120 men, newly recruited, came from Baltimore. They remained at Atlanta university under intensive instruction, both military and vocational, during the months of July and August. They shortly afterwards received their overseas equipment and have had a share in the great industrial work in France. The next detachment of about 130 came early in September and left the university prepared for effective service in the various vocational branches at the end of October.

The war department was so well pleased with the effectiveness of this work that a contract was entered into for the training of a thousand additional men by the 30th of June. In preparation for this intensive work, Atlanta university built barracks and purchased machinery and engaged teachers, but with the coming of peace all the government plans were changed, and the institution is now left with valuable equipment for the enlargement of its own work.

Classes for Chauffeurs.

The services of Dewey Parker who had been a teacher of automobile mechanics in the vocational section of the Student Army Training corps at the University of Michigan, had been secured to head this work at Atlanta university. He remains in Atlanta, and in co-operation with the city of Atlanta under the provision of the Smith-Hughes bill, will offer a three months' course at Atlanta university in automobile mechanics, this course without expense to the pupils except for the purchase of material. The classes will meet at the Knowles Industrial building at 7:30 o'clock twice a week. Classes will begin early in January or as soon as ten qualified candidates have registered.

The greatest asset that an automobile driver can have is a thorough understanding of his machine. The chauffeur who knows how to detect trouble and make minor repairs will save the owner many heavy garage charges. It is hoped that students for this class may be speedily registered that the work may commence with the first week of the new year.

BIRMINGHAM ALA LEDGER
SEPTEMBER 22, 1918

TO OPEN SECOND SESSION TUESDAY

Program Arranged at Baptist Negro College

The opening program of the second session of Birmingham Baptist negro college will be held next Tuesday, when several speakers will be heard, and reports made. The program, as announced Saturday, will be:

10 a. m., song service; Scripture reading by Rev. W. C. Owens; prayer by Rev A. Hawkins; plantation melody, led by Mr. J. K. Moore; 10:30, four-minute speaker, Mr. O. W. Adams; five-minutes talk by Mrs. Pittman, of the United States employment bureau; five-minutes talk by Dr. M. H. Freeman, Jr., of the Booster's club; solo by Mrs. Nevada Davis; 1050, trustees half hour, led by Chairman Dr. J. W. Goodgame; 11:20, "The Needs of Birmingham Baptist College," by the president, Dr. J. H. Eason; address by Dr. R. R. Baker, superintendent of Jefferson county public schools; intermission; 1:30 p. m., enrollment and classification.

FRELINGHUYSEN UNIVERSITY.

The Frelinghuysen University, under the presidency of Prof. Jesse Lawson, is meeting every requirement, and its faculty is composed of some of the best educators in the United States. Its law department especially equals that of any other college of law. This department is under Prof. L. M. King. The gradu-

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ates from this department were men who had been given degrees from other institutions, namely: John M. Langston School of Law—L. Melendez King, LL. M., dean.—Samuel Daniel Frye, Benjamin Franklin Harris, De Witte Willeston Jones, John Anderson Lankword, B. S., M. M. S.; James Jasper Saulter.

The graduating exercises this year compared favorably with those of any other university.

MAY REBUILD VIRGINIA COLLEGE

The Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute buildings of which at Lynchburg were destroyed by fire last fall, may not cease to exist.

It is planned now to rebuild, provided the Women's Home Missionary Conventions of the Delaware and Washington Conferences raise the necessary funds.

Since the fire classes have been conducted on the newly-acquired site of Morgan College, this city. The school will for the present be a part of the New Morgan Academy, which is to include the college preparatory department of the college. Prof. L. M. McCoy, who headed the Virginia School, is to be the principal of Morgan Academy.

The rebuilding of the Lynchburg institution will be pleasing to many colored residents of the Virginia city. The Jackson Street M. E. Church, that city, has raised hundreds of dollars for the school, and the members are anxious that it be relocated there. Many pupils are now enrolled at the Virginia Baptist Seminary because the colored public schools of Lynchburg have white principals and in some instances a whole white faculty.

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Education - 1918

Commencements.

WILEY UNIVERSITY CLOSES MOST NOTEWORTHY YEAR

Houston Observer 6-8-18

Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, closed a very successful session Wednesday, May 29th. Twenty-one finished the normal course; fourteen the regular college course; seventy-seven the different industrial courses, and two finished music. The fourteen college graduates were given permanent first grade state certificates with their diplomas, Wiley being recognized as a college of the first class by the Texas State Board of Examiners. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. P. J. Maveety, D. D., corresponding secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, and the annual sermon by Rev. W. L. Turner, D. D., pastor St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, Galveston, Texas. The address to the normal class was delivered by Prof. R. E. Brown, A. M., principal of the Shreveport High School, Shreveport, La., and the address to the college class was delivered by Bishop W. P. Thirkield of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The building rally conducted by Secretary I. Garland Penn, of the Freedman's Aid Society amounted to more than $2,000. The building plan adopted by a committee of the board of managers of the Freedman's Aid Society, acting jointly with the board of trustees, calls for six new buildings to be made possible from special educational drives in Texas and elsewhere. Work on the first of the six—the administration and school building—will begin as soon as satisfactory plans can be made. The honorary degree, doctor of laws, was conferred on Hon. Emmett J. Scott, A. M., special assistant War Department, U. S. A.; Dean William Pickens, Litt. D., Morgan College, Baltimore, Md., and Hon. Roscoe C. Simmons, noted lecturer, Louisville, Ky. Prof. R. C. Barrow, principal of the Langston High School, Hot Springs, Ark., received the degree A. M., in cursu. The president stated in his address that fifty-nine Wiley students and graduates are in the United States army. Four of these are first lieutenants, six second lieutenants and two are Y. M. C. A. workers.

The following are those who finished the regular college course and received the degree of bachelor of arts, together with permanent first grade certificates:

Emile C. Fornsworth, Misses Gertrude S. Harper, Claudia Harper, Houston; Zenobia E Frierson, Doris M. Boswell, Mabel M. Robinson, Dallas; Lucinda T. Harris, Clara R. Dogan, Marshall; Mary A. Atkinson, Greenville; Mary P. Loggins, Beaumont; Helen Scott, Victoria; Ida Belle Roberson, Fort ria; Ida Belle Roberson, Fort Worth; Mrs. Vessie Warren Martin, Shreveport, La.; Joe H. Teycer, Greenville.

The Observer is glad to note the success of these young Houstonians, who are high-class and did excellent work while in school, Mr. Farnsworth finishing cum magna laude.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE ROBT. HUNGERFORD SCHOOL

Postponed Cyclone

Commencement exercises started May 11th when the literary societies held their closing exercises. The program, which consisted of solos, vocal and instrumental, duets, declarations, orations and speeches, showed that the children had labored hard during the year. If they put into practice what they demonstrated, they will reflect credit upon the school teachers and upon themselves.

Sunday was Baccalaureate Sunday and the Chaplain, Rev. T. A Benson preached a very powerful sermon to the graduates, charging them at all times to put Christ first if they wished to reach the goal they were aiming to reach. In the evening Dr. C. A. Vincent ,of Winter Park, preached a very instructive sermon to the religious organizations. This was a very helpful and inspiring sermon to the children leaving to go to their different homes.

Monday evening the Primary Department held thir closing exercises. The little children had waited patiently to display their talent. They had several patriotic sketches ending with a play entitled, "The Sleeping Beauty." Much credit is due their teacher, Miss Irene Roberts, who labored so patiently and diligently with them.

Tuesday evening the oratorical contest and reading papers took place. The competition was keen in both, and inspired those who were not in it to get in it next year, but those who were in it and not successful, it inspired them to aspire until they could come out victorious. The winners of the oratorical contest were: First prize, Grant Mickens; second prize, Jessie Wingo. Bird papers: Price Albert Rice and Joella Cobbs.

Wednesday was Aunmni Meeting and Class Day. A very enthusiastic meeting of the Alumni was held and no doubt you will hear from them in the future. The Class day Exercises were very interesting and enjoyable.

Class orator, Dorsett W. Mayberry, president of the class; Class Poem was written by Miss Alese L. King, secretary of the class; Class History and Prophecy, Mr. Robert Polk; address to the undergraduates, Mr. Nathaniel T. Harper; response, Miss Mildred Dinkins of the Junior Class.

Thursday the graduating exercises were held at 2 p. m. The speaker was Dr. John Gregg, D. D., Ph. D., president of Edward Waters College. It is useless to say that the address was a masterpiece. The advice and encouragement given the graduates will go a long ways toward helping them upon their voyage in life if it is put into practice. The graduates were: Dorsett W. Mayberry, Waugh, Alabama, valedictorian; Miss Alese L. King, Homestead, Fla., salutatorian; Mr. Robert Polk, Lockhart, Fla., and Mr. Nathaniel Harper of New Smyrna, Fla.

In the evening a grand musical and band concert was given by the vocal and instrumental students and members of the band. This was followed by a play entitled, "Examination Day at Wood Hill School." This was enjoyed by all present. All the exercises were well attended. Thus ended the commencement exercises for 1918.

WAKE FOREST N.&I. CLOSES

Independent

The closing exercises of this school began Sunday evening, May 26th. at 3:30 P. M. Dr. L. E. Fairley preached the annual sermon to a large audience. The speaker made a profound impression upon his hearers that mind culture is one of the prerequisites to the right solving of life's hard problems.

At 8:30 P. M. of the same date, The Woman's Missionary Society led by Mrs. A. L. Young rendered a timely and interesting program composed of music, reading and speaking.

On Monday from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. the doors of the sewng department were thrown open for inspection of the work done there. A goodly number of persons dropped in, and having seen, expressed their utter surprise and delight at such splendd needlework turned out in this department. This part of the work is presided over by Miss E. V. Gunn who is making it more and more up-to-date each school term.

At 3:30 P.M.May 27,Mrs.Dr. W.T. Carstarphen,a white friend of the of the school and citizen of Wake Forest was introduced by professor A. L. Young, the principal, to address the Young People's Christian Association. The speaker read the Story of Booker T. Washington's early life, showing that small beginnings and difficulties are remedied by zeal and perservance. In referring to christian and industrial education, she emphasized the importance of cleanliness in person, and of making our education lead us to be industrious along all lines, so that we may make our town and community fit for God to live in them.

At 8:30 P. M. came the musicale and literary concert which was rather, though equally interesting, judging from the close attention given by the large audience. At the close came the dessert as a fitting climax to the whole. Dr. J. A. Cotton, Principal of the Henderson Normal Institute was introduced to deliver the annual address. Dr. Cotton mounted the platform with no more effort apparently, than it takes to breathe, but with wizard-like eloquence and force aroused his tired audience and held it spell bound for another long hour. The speaker made the impression at the outset that those who fail in any hard undertaking should blame and crticise themselves for being incompetent rather than complain of adversity being a hard master. Said he, "the higher the ideal of life and living, the better and more worthy the individual." The speech was a wholesome feast of too many good things to mention here, and visiting friends from Raleigh, Louisburg, Franklinton, Clayton, and surrounding communities were entertained pleased, instructed, and encouraged.

Two years of additional literary work having being added to the course, there were no graduates this termn. By this raise of curriculm, the school desires and promises to take a recognized place in the ranks of other secondary schools of the state.

With these exercises held in the chapel of the new building, the schools thus brought to a close its 13th. year of successful work.

BRIGHTER DAY DAWNING FOR MORGAN COLLEGE

Afro American 6-7-18

Plans Include Separation of College and Preparatory Departments.

PICKENS ADVANCED

Elected Vice President of the Institution at Meeting of the Board.

A bigger and broader Morgan College was the cheering announcement that President John Oakley Spencer made at the annual commencement exercises of the institution held at Sharp Street Memorial M. E. Church Thursday night. The plans, which have been approved by the trustees of the institution, include the separation of the college from the college preparatory department; the creation of an academy to include the students of the Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute and a campaign to acquaint the country with the needs of the institution.

Dean William Pickens has been

elected vice president of the institution and will be in charge of the campaign. He is widely known and since coming to the college it has become better known. Prof. L. M. McCoy, who had charge of the Virginia Collegiate and Industrial School will be the principal of the Academy. Since the burning out of the school buildings at Lynchburg, Prof. McCoy has been conducting classes on the new Morgan College site at Hillen Road and Arlington avenue. The college will remain in its present location for some time, at least while the work of completely separating the advanced and preparatory courses is underway. The creation of the academy also means that the school at Lynchburg, Va., will not be rebuilt.

The exercises were largely attended, many coming from out of the city.

Seated on the platform were members of the board of trustees, President John O. Spencer, Dean William Pickens, other members of the faculty, Judge John C. Rose, who delivered the address to the graduating class, and the graduates.

A special musical program was rendered, interspersed with orations by members of the graduating class.

Judge Rose was given an ovation as he arose to speak, the audience thus paying a tribute to him for his high-minded attitude on all questions. His address was one which teemed with practical advice to the graduates.

The following students of the college and of the Princess Anne Academy were announced as prize-winners:

Miss Nora R. Nelson, Industrial Scholarship—$75; James Everett Coleman, Wetipquin, Md., (sophomore,) repair work.

Miss S. B. Broadwell, Industrial Scholarship—($15,) Mary Jane Watkins, New York City, (second year preparatory,) for excellence in library work. Mrs. John T. Avery, Industrial Scholarship—($40),Cora Bessie Beavers, Mary Jane Watkins, New York city, (preparatory students,) for library work.

Trustees' Scholarship Prizes—Mary Elma Riley, Baltimore, and John Francis Monroe, Washington, Morgan College Preparatory school; Marjorie Cordelia Eaton and Peter Custis Howard, PrincessAnne, Md., Academy.

Eliza J. Cummings, Memorial Medal-Awarded to Josephine Hannah Brown for studies in social science.

Nathaniel M. Carroll for greatest relative progress in English ($5 in gold)—Nathaniel Farson.

Trustees' Declamation Contest—Bernice Elizabeth Hughes, first prize; Isaac C. Bannister, second; Bernice Naylor, honorable mention.

Stewart Missionary Foundation Essay Prizes—Iradell L. Bond, Baltimore, and Blanche D. Calloway, Baltimore.

For excellence in Poems—Manilla D. Crews, Hot Spings, Ark., and Thorgues Sie, Liberia Africa. James E. Coleman, special mention.

Mrs. John T. Avery, Prize for neatness, general deportment and scholarship—$10 to young women, Gladys Wilson Fletcher, Germanstown, Pa., (third year preparatory) and $10 to young man, Edward N. Wilson, Fairmount, Md.

Following the announcements,Dean Pickens presented the following students for diplomas: Bachelor of Arts-William Thomas Bell, Melbourne Carlyle Langford, Douglass James Camper and Godon Henry Byrd. (Byrd isnow with the artillery forces at Camp Meade.)

College Preparatory—Mary Elma Riley, John Francis Monroe, Bessie Irene Matthews, Charles Dewitt Price, Iglehart Williams, Edward Dorsey and Thorgues Sie.

Bishop John W. Hamilton, chancellor of the American University,Washington, preached the baccalaureate sermon at Metropolitan M. E Church Sunday morning. It was not only a message of advice and hope to the graduates, but one that brought out the attainment of democracy would only come through the recognition of the principle of the brotherhood of man.

Rev. S. J. Horsey, of Centerville, Md., preached the alumni sermon at St. Paul M. E. Church Sunday night. Class Day exercises were held Monday, Attorney W. A. Hawkins, making the principal address. The alumni held a reunion Wednesday. The students held a picnic at the new site for the college, Hillen Road and Crindal avenue last Saturday.

Vietta Taylor and Rosa Bessie Tappe.

Melbourne Carlyle Langford delivered the salutatory address, taking for his theme, "College Training for Negro Youth." William T. Bell delivered the valedictory, his subject being, "The Northward Movement of the Southern Negro."

The following graduates of the Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute received diplomas: Vietta Taylor Hayward, Snow Hill, Md.; and Rosa Bessie Tappe, Grace Beatrice Terry, Vensyl Iolian Campbell, Lauramel Katherine Gilmore, Lula Almarion Austin and Lena Maggie McCarthy, of Virginia.

Baldwin Medal for Oratory—Gladys Fletcher, of Germantown, Pa.

W. A. C. Hughes Medal for Oratory (second prize)—Iglehart Williams, of Baltimore.

Rev. Dr. W. Sampson Brooks delivered the address at the alumni reunion.

SCHOOL AT NORMAL UNFURLS SERVICE FLAG OF 67 STARS

(Special to The Advertiser.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., June 1.—The unfurling of a service flag with sixty-seven blue stars and one gold one was the feature of the forty-third annual commencement exercises of the Agricultural College for Negroes at Normal yesterday. The college has furnished sixty-eight men to various branches of the service of the government for the war and one has lost his life.

The annual address to the graduating classes were delivered by Dr. J. W. E. Bowen of Atlanta who urged the young men and women of his race to uphold the government for the winning of the war. There were sixty-eight graduates, divided among the classes and departments as follows: Three in the normal school, one in the college department, twelve in the high school, forty-two in the trade departments and eight from the government food courses.

MUSKOGEE OKLA. PHOENIX
MAY 9. 1918

COLORED UNIVERSITY CLOSES YEAR'S WORK

[Special to the Phoenix]

TULLAHASSE, May 7.—The commencement exercises of Flipper-Key-Davis university are now in progress. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the Rev. T. M. Greene, pastor of Wood chapel, A. M. E. church of Muskogee. Representatives from all over the state are here.

This institution is owned and operated by the African Methodist Episcopal church of Oklahoma. Bishop J. M. Conner, D. D., of Little Rock, Ark., is the presiding bishop of Oklahoma and Arkansas. He is present and directing the officers of the institution.

Splendid addresses were made by ministers and laymen who are helping to foster the interests of this school for the training of boys and girls for a larger service of usefulness. The school is destined to accomplish much good in the state.

The commencemnt exercises will close Thursday afternoon.

Education—1918
Colleges, etc., Change of Heads.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR HOWARD UNIVERSITY

War Service Technical School a Brilliant Success
Regular Term of Howard Opens October 2.
Bronze Bust of Gen. Howard Loaned
Great Institution Founded by Him Half Century Ago

Herald - 6-10-18

Trustees Unanimously Elect Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, Ph. D., a New England Educator of the First Rank---Sound on the Race Question--- New Era of Prosperity Promised Under His Constructive Administration

Special to The Daily Herald)

Washington, D. C., June 10—Rev. J. Stanley Durkee, Ph. D., for many years pastor of the famous South Congregational Church, of Campello, Brockton, Mass., one of New England's most influential religious organizations, was unanimously chosen as president of Howard University at a meeting of the board of trustees held on Tuesday of last week. The selection was made by a rising vote, and only the one name was offered for consideration. The merits and superior availability of Dr. Durkee were eloquently presented by Dr. J. E. Moorland, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and secretary of the special committe delegated by the board to suggest a suitable man for the headship of the University.

Gracious Tribute to the Retiring President, Dr. Newman.

Dr. Stephen Morrell Newman, after a faithful service of six years, retires voluntarily from the presidency to engage in literary work.. He indicated by the tender of his resignation nearly two years ago his desire to take up a less onerous task because of his advancing age. Dr. Newman was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks by the trustees for his efficient and consecrated labors in behalf of the institution and fitting resolutions were likewise adopted. Recently, as a testimonial of their goodwill and appreciation, the faculty and officers presented to Dr. Newman a beautiful silver loving cup.

The New President Sound on Race Questions.

..The new president, Dr. Durkee, is an educator of ripe experience, a firm and able administrator and am an of impressive personality. He is an honor graduate of historic Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by the University of Boston. He is about 50 years of age, and is in the prime of a vigorous manhood, enthusiastic in temperament, and blessed with an optomistic outlook on life. More than all else, perhaps, from the viewpoint of the people he is called to serve at this time, he is absolutely sound upon all phases of the "race problem", as it isf ound in America. He is a native of Nova Scotia, and is a product of that sturdy stock of broadvisioned lovers of liberty and fair play, who preached and practiced the doctrine that every member of the human family is entitled to the highest possible development in education and to the enjoyment of every form of civic opportunity. He is a personal friend of that eminent philosopher and cosmopolitan, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaules, of Chicago, and is an exponent of the liberal tenets advanced by him on social issues. The fact that he is utterly devoid of race prejudices is proven by his intimate contact with and practical helpfulness shown toward the poor Jews, Italians, Scandinavians and friendless immigrants who sought a foothold in this new land of promise. He has done much work for the uplift of the masses of his community, and has long evinced a deep interest in the educational and economic advancement of the colored people of the entire country. At his suggestion, his congregation has contributed liberally each year to several colored schools in the South, and traveling representatives of such schools have always received a responsive hearing when they appeared before his flock. It is significant of his breadth of human fellowship that his membership is made up of all classes, including the walthy shoe manufacturers and prosperous business forces, along with the humblest workingmen in the mills and factories of the neighborhood—and the "mixure" inures to the Christian betterment of all concerned.

Howard Faces a Future Bright With Promise.

Through his preachments and writings, in addition to many concrete demonstrations of genuine helpfulness, Dr. Durkee has given evidence of the deepest sympathy with the ambitions, aspirations and struggles of the colored people. Coming from mod est beginnings himself, he is prepared to grapple with the problems of poverty and point with accuracy tc the pathway that makes for progress. His term begins July 1, and he enters upon his new work with a zeal and enthusiasm that promises an era of unexampled prosperity for the race's foremost institution for higher education of colored American youth. He was not a candidate for the Howard presidency, and it is understood that he accepted the position at a considerable personal sacrifice. He will have back of him a united faculty and student body, and the slogan will be "Howard First!" As was remarked by Dr. J. H. Dillard, the executive head of the boards administering the Jeanes and Slater funds for colored schools: "Howard University is the capstone of Negro education in America—and when we say America we mean the world!"

Technical Training School a Phenomenal Success.

The success of the school for the technical training of young colored men for war service is succeeding beyond the most sanguine espectations of those who inaugurated the system. Three hundred men of draft age, some volunteers and some conscripted, are being given instruction in radio (or wireless telegraphy), bench wood-working and electricity. The military supervision is in the hands of Capt. Jerome Lavigne, commanding officer of the technical training detachment, who is assisted by five line officers and a captain-surgeon. The educational affairs are directed by Prof. Harold C. Hatfield and the business management continues under the control of the experienced and energetic secretary of the school, Prof. George William Cook. The student-soldiers are well-housed, well-fed and are making rapid progress in their branches of study.

The present class, which entered upon the work May 15, will finish in time to allow a second class of 300 to begin July 15, and take the courses prescribed, making a total of 600 for the military season of four months. The contract with the Government, thru the War Department, expires September 15.

Regular term of University begins October 2.

The University authorities wish to emphasize the fact that the regular term will begin this year on the second of October. The occupancy of the grounds by the Government ceasing September 15, gives two full weeks in which to prepare for the regular opening of both the academic and the professional departments October 2. The buildings will be put in first class condition for the recept ion of the large number of students who will make up the classes for the coming year.

Bronze Bust of Gen. Howard Loaned To University He Founded.

The trustees are gratified beyond measure over the generous offer of Mrs. Elizabeth Howard Bancroft, daughter of Gen. O. O. Howard, the founder of Howard University, to loan the institution a handsome bronze bust of this great benefactor. The offer was accepted by a unanimous vote, and the illustrious figure will soon adorn a prominent niche in the stately Carnegie Library of the school.

For full fifty years Howard University has been a center from which has radiated thousands of virile, forward-looking and supremely useful young men and women of the race. Wherever they have cast their lot, by their unusual gifts of personal character, attainments and industry they have made themselves influences for light and leading and have enobled their surrounding by their lofty examples. Under the strong guidance of Dr. Durkee and his loyal co-workers, Howard University will take on a larger life and increased capacity for service to humanity. It is felt

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by all that a new period of constructive activity is at hand and that results, unprecedented in its long and lustrous history may be looked for.

A NEW PRESIDENT FOR HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Daily Herald

Howard University, supported mainly by the general government, has come to be recognized, rightly no doubt, as the premier institution of learning for Negroes in America, perhaps in the world.

It is reported that the new president was the unanimous choice of the trustees and that no other name was presented.

It is exceedingly fortunate for the university and the race that there was such unanimity of choice and that there was no undignified scramble for so high, important and honorable position.

Dr. Durkee is described as possessing in an eminent degree the qualities which make for safe and successful leadership and absolutely required in the executive of a great institution.

It is to be hoped that he is abundantly endowed with balanced judgment, strong individuality, firmness, decision, keen insight into human character and the energy and vital force to exercise those powers in the performance of the duties and meeting the responsibilities which he has assumed.

With his administration it is to be hoped that a spirit of fellowship and sympathy will begin to be developed for the student body that will arouse in them the feeling that their endeavors in the field of education are not confined to the study of books and the cultivation of the intellect but includes the development of the entire being and in which development those from whom they receive training are deeply interested and to them are philosophers, friends and guides.

It does not make for the highest and best results in the building of a race for the students of any institution to gain the impression, whether justly or unjustly, that those to whose hands they are committed feel a personal ownership of the institution in which they serve.

We congratulate the University and its well wishers and friends upon the selection of Dr. Durkee as its executive head and wish for him every success.

TURNER COLLEGE CLOSING.

Trustee Meeting—New President Elected—Dr. J. A. Jones Refused the Position—Faculty Elected.

The commencement exercises at Turner College, Shelbyville, took place last week, a number of the ministerial trustees, as well as a few laymen, being present. The exercises were held under the direction of Vice President R. P. Purdy, who automatically assumed control of affairs after the death of President L. J. Johnson, who departed this life a few weeks ago. The exercises were all that could be expected. The music was under the direction of Mrs. Mary G. Saunders. The baccalaureate sermon was preached on Sabbath by Rev. W. A. Smith, of Shelbyville. The oratorical contest on Wednesday night was highly entertaining, and was exhibited before a crowded house. The contest is usually the "special feature" annually, at Turner. Miss Pauline Davidson of Shelbyville won the prize, a gold medal, over her competitor, Mr. Wm. F. Watkins, of Guthrie, Ky., this being the second prize won by Miss Davidson on a similar occasion.

Commencement day took place Thursday at ten o'clock in the college chapel. Miss Robbie Clayborne rendered the salutatory, and Miss Lydia Brown delivered the valedictory; both of the young ladies are residents of Shelbyville. Dr. W. T. Vernon, pastor of Avery Chapel A. M. E. Church, made the commencement address. It was truly a masterpiece. A class of twenty received certificates of graduation from the English department. The graduates were the recipients of a large number of handsome and valuable presents.

Owing to the unusual condition occasioned by the death of the late president, together with the general demoralization of student enrollment among the schools, incident upon the present war situation, the student-body was comparatively small. But the Turner spirit was high and those remaining showed a courageous heart.

Trustee Meeting.

The trustees met Tuesday morning, Bishop B. F. Lee, D. D., presiding. Much business of a special and peculiar character had to be transacted, owing to the death of the president. The question of selecting a suitable man for president was the thing uppermost in the minds of the trustees from the time they arrived on the grounds. In fact, it had been the topic of discussion among those interested, for several weeks prior to the meeting of the board.

Two applications for the position of president were presented to the board, viz., B. F. Allen, former president of Lincoln Institute, and Prof. Caswell P. Crews, of Morris Brown University, Atlanta, Ga. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon Dr. J. A. Jones, ex-president, to allow his name to be used, as he was the first choice of the trustees. A long petition came from the leading white citizens of the town, asking that Dr. Jones be returned as president. The name of Dr. D. H. Butler, of Chattanooga, was also very favorably spoken of, and was put in nomination, after Dr. Jones had given his final word of refusal to allow his name to be used. The election resulted in favor of Prof. B. F. Allen, as president of the college.

The following persons were re-elected to the faculty: R. P. Purdy vice president; Mrs. L. James Johnson, Mrs. Mary G. Saunders, Mrs. Luescina Ross, Miss Bessie Harris, Mrs. L. C. Ransom and Rev. H. F. Rogan.

Officers elected were, Rev. F. H. Gardner, treasurer; Rev. W. A. Smith, secretary of the Board, and Dr. A. P. Gray, C. H. Shelto, A. E. Martin, F. W. Gardner, W. H. Campbell, Dr. J. A. Jones and Dr. D. H. Butler, Executive Board.

In commenting on the election of the new president, Dr. J. A. Jones, the former president, said, "I am highly pleased at the selection of the new president. I do not know the gentleman, but he comes highly recommended, and is a man of splendid reputation as a scholar. He has served a number of years as president of the Lincoln Institute, and as I understand, he is desirous of serving his church in this new relation. We shall expect much from such an eminent educator. I could hardly resist the pressure that was brought to bear upon me at the meeting of the trustee board, to again accept the presidency in this time of the school's crisis. But I felt then and still feel that it is best that another should take the task for the present. I shall continue doing my part for the advancement of the institution."

Prof. R. P. Purdy, the vice president, is in charge, pending the arrival of the president, which is expected some time soon.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1918
Colleges, etc., Change of Heads.

HOWARD'S REGRETTABLE PRECEDENT.

—The Bee, May 18, 1918

If it is true, as currently rumored, that the trustee board of Howard University has chosen another white minister to succeed the present white president, it is to be regretted. If, after all these years that Howard has stood as the supposed leading colored university, and after graduating many hundreds of young colored men, many of whom are now able educators, no colored man can be found who, in the estimation of the trustee board, is capable of heading this institution, then it would appear to the casual observer that Howard has not fulfilled its mission—that of preparing colored men and women for the big and serious things in life.

The action of the trustee board in continuing the custom of choosing superannuated white ministers for the presidency of the institution constitutes a notice served upon its graduates, even after they have made good in life, and upon capable colored men of all schools, that they need not aspire; that Howard, while it prepares men, also fixes a dead line for colored educators.

If renowned schools like Tuskegee, National Training School of Durham, N. C., Wilberforce, Wylie College, Prairieview, and many others, had not successfully grew and prospered under the direction of a colored executive there might be some grounds for assuming that the race had no men capable of handling the affairs of Howard.

How long does Howard's trustees expect to attract students for training, for preparation to achieve, if they propose to continue the custom of drawing a dead line for their ambitions?

How long does Howard's trustee board expect the race, and the public, white as well as colored, to accept the belief that Howard University CAN PREPARE men and women of the race for every activity in life, while it announces, through the policy of always selecting some second-rate white minister for the presdency, that even those whom they assert the university has splendidly prepared and equipped to establish the claim that colored men are ripe for every endeavor are incapable of serving as president of their alma mater?

While colored men, through the N. A. A. C. P. and other organizations, are stoutly proclaiming we have men and women prepared for proper representation, and are insisting on equal opportunities for the race, Howard University trustees, by their action, deny the claim, and, in effect, say the race HAS NOT MEN who are capable.

A logical conclusion of the action of Howard University's trustees is that Judge Terrell, because he is colored, is not capable of serving as a judge; that Dr. Mooreland, because he is colored, is not sufficiently capable to serve as international secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; that Dr. Grimke, because he is colored, is not able enough to pastor that congregation of intelligence, Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Dr. Norman, Dr. Jernigan, Dr. Rivers, Dr. Tanner, and others.

The maintaining of a dead line for colored ambition, by Howard University trustees, is a dangerous precedent. It may yet come home to plague them in a reduced registration.

All those white men who maintain that the colored race is an inferior race, must find a lot of consolation, and substantiation, in the action of Howard's trustee board.

DURKEE PRESIDENT OF HOWARD

The American 6-7-18

Running true to form the trustees of Howard University elected another Congregational minister to take the place of Dr. Stephen N. Newman as president of Howard University last Wednesday. The graduate of a Baptist school, Bates College, doctor of philosophy from Boston University, and successful New England Churchman, Rev. Dr. Durkee is the new president. It has been known for some time that Dr. Durkee's name was under consideration, but many alumni hoped to the very last that it was merely a rumor and that some colored man would be asked to take the position.

The new president takes his office July 1st. It is reported that he stipulated "$7,000 salary and a free hand" before considering the trustees' offer. If this is true, Rev. Mr. Durkee is the highest paid president Howard has ever had. The present stipend is $4,000. However, this is the very thing that Howard needs—a big man, able to pull the university out of its present rut. To be perfectly frank, in the last four years under President Newman, the school has merely gone forward under the impetus given it by the active and energetic former president, Dr. W. P. Thirkield. Of itself, President Newman's administration merely marked time.

How serious a blow this has been for Howard may be attested by the fact that the income of the university remains the same as five years ago, there has been only a nominal increase of students, no extension of university courses worth talking about, and of course, no ne wbuildings. While every large university in the country inaugurated military courses and military training along with its regular work last year, Howard University went to sleep and actually closed its doors last year and this year a month before the regular time set for graduation exercises by the catalogue.

This is the situation that the new president faces. The late Dr. Booker T. Washington complained that the president of Howard and the trustees spent too much time discussing how many square yards of concrete walk had been laid during the year, and how many square feet of surface painted, instead of the larger problems of university endowment and expansion.

Perhaps the stipulation of Dr. Durkee that he must have "free hand" is advance notice that he knows what is needed and intends to handle the situation in his own way.

President Durkee has our wish that he will make of Howard everything that the largest colored university in the world has a right to be.

PRINCIPAL LEE APPOINTED.

The appointment of Prof. J. R. E. Lee on last Saturday by the Board of Regents of Lincoln Institute to the Presidency of that Institution, brought a thrill of satisfaction to its friends in this community as well as the sincere regret that our High School is to lose the services of this valuable and distinguished citizen. It is no disparagement to any of the other Educators of our city to say that the most potent force and uplifting factor that has come to the city of our race in recent years has been Prof. Lee. Of magnificent physique, splendid appearance, genial disposition and untiring energy he has been "a live wire" in every sense of the word in things concerning the race; and has done great things for the High School and the Colored people of this city. We sincerely regret to lose him but are proud of the fact his splendid talent and constructive ability has been recognized by those in control of the state institution of learning; and have no hesitancy in saying that under his guidance and direction Lincoln Institute will soon become one of the foremost Institutions for the Education of Negro youth in this country. The Sun is exceedingly proud of the record made by Prof. J. R. E. Lee. Mar. 23 1918.

DRIGGS WILL BE NEW PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIV.

New York News 5-20-18.

Massachusetts Man Selected to Lead Washington Institution and Colored Educators Are Passed Over

Washington, May 13.—While it has not been officially announced, and will not be until the June meeting of the board of trustees, it is known to inner circles that the new president for Howard University has been elected. The new president-elect is Rev. Dr. Driggs, of Massachusetts, and he will succeed another white minister, the present president, Rev. Dr. Newman. While other colleges in the country have gotten away from the practice of making preachers presidents, Howard still clings to the practice of choosing superannuated ministers. The election of this white minister again puts a damper on the ambition of able colored men to become president of the leading colored college in the country.

Prof. Kealing's Successor Elected by Trustee Board

Kansas City Call 5-17-18

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Quindaro, Kan., May 17.—The Rev. J. T. Peck, pastor of St. John's A. M. E. church, Topeka, has been elected president of Western University to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. H. T. Kealing. Rev. Peck was unanimously chosen to head the affairs of the institution by members of the board of trustees of Western University, who met here last week. He will be given ample time in which to adjust business relations in Topeka before taking charge of the university

activities. Rev. Peck is a graduate of Storer College, Harpers Ferry, Va., and Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

HOWARD'S DEAD LINE.

The Bee 6-8-18.

The trustees of Howard University announced this week the name of the man elected to the presidency of the university. He is Rev. J. S. Durkee, pastor of the white Congregational Church at Brockton, Mass. This selection of Rev. Durkee was forecast in our editorial of some weeks ago criticising the policy of continuing to elect a white minister president of the most notable colored school for higher education in the country.

The BEE has nothing to retract in that editorial, now that the board of trustees has taken the public into its confidence and announced the name of the new president. We still believe that it was a mistake. We still believe that to make claim that the school is equipping young men for the big and serious things in life, and then to mark a dead line for the aspirations and ambitions of the men Howard and other colored schools turn out is a thing that will ultimately come home to plague the school.

Rev. Durkee may be a splendidly equipped man for the place, but his name and fame had not, as The BEE is aware, scintillated throughout the country, for people are asking, "Who Is Rev. Durkee?"

It is said that the white members of the trustee board made it clear to the colored trustees that if they, the colored, would unite upon some colored man for the presidency they, the white members, would vote for him. But, sad to relate, the colored trustees could not "unite," and, failing to unite, Howard's unbroken rule—a white president for an exclusively colored institution—stands.

The action of the trustees of Howard University confirms the theory of the War Department, that white officers are best for colored troops; it riddles the claim of colored men that the race should have its own leaders.

Had the new president been some wonderfully exceptional man—an unusual man of national or international reputation as an educator—his selection might have reduced criticism to the minimum. But he was simply the pastor of a white Congregational Church in a Massachusetts town who had not even as yet found his way into "Who's Who in America."

The action of Howard's trustees is an announcement to the young men who may desire to matriculate there that they may aspire to enter Howard; that they may indulge in the ambition to win a degree—even the Cum Lauda—at Howard, but when they have received their diploma they should place a period after "aspiration" and consign "ambition" to the crypt of forgetfulness.

What a pity Howard maintains her dead line!

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Christian Index 8-29-18

Dr. Inman E. Page has been elected President of Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn., to succeed Dr. A. M. Townsend who resigned several months ago to take up the pastorate of the Metropolitan Baptist Church in Memphis. Dr. Page is a man of large experience in school work, and it is confidently predicted that he will keep Roger Williams up to the standard.

J. R. E. LEE TO NEW POST.

Mar. 30, 1918

Lincoln High School Principal Will Head Lincoln Institute.

Topeka Plaindealer

Jefferson City, March 16.—The board of regents of Lincoln Institute today elected Prof. J. R. E. Lee of the Kansas City Lincoln High School head of the state institution here for one year. The salary is $2,000 a year. B. F. Allen, president of the school the last fourteen years and connected with it as a teacher for twenty years, will retire at the close of the present school year.

The board was not a unit in removing Allen. Speed Mosby, state beer inspector, and F. Guy Chinn, both of this city, stuck to Allen to the last. The members who elected Lee were Uel W. Lampkin, state superintendent of public schools; F. C. Sassy of Bruswick, W. F. Chamberlain of Hannibal, F. F. Phillips of Warrensburg and J. E. Maughes of Fulton.

The removal of B. F. Allen as head of the Lincoln Institute ends a long fight by Negro leaders in Kansas City, who have held that politics were ruining the school at Jefferson City. They declared the educational standards of the institution had been lowered; that its graduates were not competent to obtain positions as teachers of the race and that the factulty of the school was below par under the Allen administration.

Speed Mosby, who led the fight to hold Allen, is the state beer inspector, and Chinn is one of his henchmen. Mosby obtained his present office under the Major administration and has been "holding over" under Gov. Gardner, although frequent charges have been made that he is antagonistic to the present administration.

Prof. Lee was trained under Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute. His work as head of Lincoln High School in Kansas City has won him much commendation.

We are sorry of the change at Lincoln Institute. President Allen leaves the school with a reputation that anyone could be proud of—a clean, upright gentleman, a Christian, a scholar and educator. We are sorry Prof. Lee of the high school at Kansas City, Mo., would accept the position with a string tied to it. That one year is made to act as a club over his head, we think, for no other purpose than to have politicians and ward heelers to graft from and make a political cauldron for Missouri Negroes to rant over. There are several acres of land belonging to the school that Prof. Allen tried for years to get control of for the use of the student body, but never succeeded. The gang needed it and students had to suffer. We hope Prof. Lee will keep up the high standard set by President Allen for a higher education as well as industrial. Sacrifice no manhood to that class of Missiouri whites who do not believe the colored boy or girl should have anything but an industrial education. This war is now calling for educated young men, as well as industrial. Let them have all. The great state of Missouri does not believe in Negro education—their rural districts prove that.

THE PRESIDENCY OF TURNER COLLEGE

Nashville Globe 9-26-18

Dr. J. A. Jones Withdraws and Makes Statement.

Mr. Editor: Feeling that the general public is entitled to an explanation respecting the peculiar situation which still surrounds the presidency of Turner College, I desire to make a brief statement. It is generally known that I was practically "drafted" into service to again act as president of the college some few days ago. But this was done after the president-elect, Mr. B. F. Allen, of Missouri, had hesitated for nearly forty days to signify his acceptance of the position. Although I positively and repeatedly refused to allow my name to go before the board for election, I did not favor the election of Mr. Allen, because, as I stated at that time, I did not think he really understood the character of the work that he was applying for. I thought that inasmuch as he had for so long a time been accustomed to much larger work, he would grow faint-hearted from the very beginning and we might not get the best results from his labors. I voted for a certain minister. But he was defeated. After Prof. Ira T. Bryant, who seemed to be in close touch with Mr. Allen, assured the board, in a speech, that he (ALLEN) thoroughly understood the entire situation, and that he was really anxious to do some work of charity, and after Dr. W. T. Vernon had followed up this statement by a similar one, we all felt that we had the very man we were looking for.

But after he had failed to give any satisfaction as to whether or not he would accept the position, after so many weeks, then I was again sought and pressed into service. I could no longer resist the pressure brought to bear upon me by my friends and brethren, besides numerous patrons and former students, and the white citizens of Shelbyville, all of whom seemed anxious that I return and take up the work again. How could I resist longer?

After I had set to work and installed a part of my office furniture in the college, a message came from Bishop Lee, the chairman of the board, informing me that Mr. Allen had finally accepted. This, of course, meant that my services as president were no longer expected. Mr. Allen also informed me by letter, in reply to one from me, that he would be on the grounds as soon as he could get his business in shape.

I wish to say to the public that I am no longer to be considered in any way connected with Turner College, other than as one of the members of the general board of trustees.

Respectfully,
J. A. JONES.

Nashville, Tenn.

Ex-Principal P. V. Now Pres. Houston College; Hodges In Y.M.C.A.

The Houston Observer 6-15-18

Prof. I. M. Terrell, formerly principal of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College has accepted the presidency of Houston College, this city, succeeding Prof. J. T. Hodges, who has entered the Army Y. M. C. A. work in Florida. Prof. Terrell was for more than 30 years principal of the Ft. Worth high school and was elected to the principalship of Prairie View to succeed Dr. E. L. Blackshear. He will find an excellent opportunity afforded him at the local institution of learning to do great good for the race and society.

Howard's New Head

The Cleveland Gazette 6-15-18

Washington, June 5—Rev. J. Stanley Durkee, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Brocton, Mass., was elected president of Howard University at a meeting of the Board of Trustees Tuesday. He wil succeed the Rev. Dr. S. M. Newman, who resigned a year ago. The new president is an alumnus of Bates College and Boston University. His salary will be $7,000 a year, an increase of $3,000 ove that paid his predecessor.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
JUNE 13, 1918

Kansas Citian Succeeded by Clement Richardson of Harvard.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 12.—Clement Richardson, of Tuskegee, Ala., a former student of Booker T. Washington and a graduate of Harvard, was tonight elected president of Lincoln Institute. He succeeds Prof. Lee of Kansas City, recently elected, who resigned.

Prof. J. R. E. Lee, principal of Lincoln High School, is at present lecturing at a summer school in Tuskegee, Ala. He will return to Kansas City to resume the principalship at Lincoln High School at the opening of the school year. Mrs. Lee would not tell why he resigned except to say that his reasons were personal.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education—1918

Common Schools, Improvement of

FEDERAL CONTROL OF EDUCATION.

There is a bit of discussion going the rounds of the entire country regarding government ownership and control of public utilities and public education. Houston Observer

Hon. George M. Bailey, paragrapher in the Houston Post, said a few days hence in his "Early Morning Observations" that the day would never come in America again when fully 300,000 white Americans would be found who could neither read or write. But the able writer made no reference to the thousands of colored Americans who can neither read or write. 12-3-18

Neither has he nor any of the other white editors of the country discussed the induction into the army through the draft route of thousands of colored men from Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and other Southern states who did not know that their race had been emancipated from slavery. Thousands of colored Americans held in peonage on the plantations and farms of the "democratic" South! Think of it—and that over a half a century since the immortal and illustrious Lincoln signed the proclamation liberating and forever declaring free all slaves in the American domain!

None of these men could read or write and a Y. M. C. A. secretary at Camp Pike, Arkansas, has informed The Observer that it is a pitiable sight to see those big, robust, strapping men endeavoring to learn their alphabets in the school operated there for their instruction and intellectual development, the government and Y. M. C. A. bearing the expense.

At practically all of the camps and cantonments to which Southern soldiers were sent, both black and white, it was necessary to teach great numbers of them their alphabets. This same condition prevailed in camps to which Northern men were sent, but the pupils were mostly foreigners.

The South has defaulted in her educational duty and in that default she has proven that she can not be relied upon to give the proper education to her citizens of both races. The Federal government was compelled to make a new departure and tremendously assist in the education of the young men in order that the army could secure timber and material for officers.

The educational system of the South has not made progress with the advanced thought, vocational, academic and collegiate, of the country and consequently ignorance and illiteracy are prevalent to a marked degree.

Take the rural schools of the South and they are a reproach upon any people. Those communities are few and rare indeed that maintain first-class rural schools for even white children and those for colored children suffer terribly by comparison.

The public schools of the larger towns and cities are an improvement over the country schools, but they are not abreast of the times educationally.

Take this city for instance: While the curriculum is supposed to be the same for all schools in Houston, there is such a vast difference in the courses of study offered at the white and colored high schools that a visitor would reach the conclusion forthwith that their curricula are different. And Houston is an exceptional Southern city. It does not take any great mind to see what condition must prevail in other cities not up to Houston's calibre and reputation.

The South has had ample time to provide for a thorough, modern, yet practical education, of all the scholastics within her confines, but she has refused to perform her holden duty and the result of her dereliction and disinterestedness was quickly seen and realized when America entered the war.

Because of the system of education and training of the two sections, the men of the North were whipped into shape more readily and quickly than the South's, for the Northern men's educational training had prepared them to be alert and adept and round into good fighters before the Southerners. This accounts for the heavy casualty lists from Northern states. They were prepared to take the initiative in the conflict and the South, through her own fault, was not; hence the light casualty list for this section.

Instead of educating her children the South has spent too much time teaching and preaching race prejudice, lynch law, disfranchisement, jim-crowism, segregation and other mean and despicable subjects and now the reaction has set in. She failed to seize her opportunity and now if the Federal government should assume control of education, mobocracy and other things of the Bourbon South, Dixie would have nobody to blame but herself.

This country can not endure part educated and part ignorant; part literate and part illiterate. Neither can it endure part mobocratic, democratic, autocratic, aristocratic, plutocratic or "hellocratic."

The government, local, state and national, owes a duty to society to educate its future citizenry and where one cannot fulfill its duty and obligations, it is up to the other to perform the task.

The local and state governments of the South have failed to educate the children and since her (the South's) ways are so well known and established, if ignorance is to be removed from Dixie' realm it must be accomplished through the instrumentality of Federal control and supervision.

In taking this position The Observer is not so much of a disciple or adherent of centralism, paternalism or socialism; but it does believe that if castor oil can not get results "Herbert's antibilious" should be resorted to in an endeavor to affect a cure.

The Need of National Aid For Negro Education

The Daily Ledger 12-24-18

The revelation of the manner in which the school fund of South Carolina was distributed among the white and Negro schools of that State and the glaring inequality, and manifest injustice, to the Negro taxpayers in that state as disclosed in the report of its State Superintendent of Education recently published, emphasizes and makes almost imperative the need of national aid in order that the Negroes of the South be given a fair opportunity for education.

The conditions which speak from the report of the South Carolina Superintendent of Education will be reiterated in Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, North Carolina and no doubt in Virginia. The rural schools in those states or nearly every one of these are an absolute farce and criminal false pretense to deceive humane and enlightened portions of the United States into the belief that the Southern States have been honestly and justly trying to do their duty in educating the Negro in those states.

The unsurpassed loyalty of the Negro to his government during the terrible crisis through which it has just past, the bravery on the fighting line of Negro troops and the patriotic response to every call of the government by the Negroes at home has apparently had no effect in stirring the hearts of the officials of those states to a sense of justice towards the Negro. If in this year of the mighty sweep of the sentiment for justice and right the southern politician's heart is untouched it is absolutely hopeless and vain to expect that hereafter any better provision for Negro education in the South will be made unless a revolution occurs and the class of men who now dominate southern politics and southern thought are swept out of power and are shorn of influence.

The last of the so-called Reconstructed State governments were turned over to the Democratic or white man's party in the South in 1877. For forty-one years therefore the white man of the South has been on trial in the experiment of the substitution of racial rule for democratic rule in that section. Every page of the history of those forty-one years is a blot upon the civilization of the people of the United States and is red with the blood of thousands of Negroes slaughtered by mobs and is blurred with discrimination and injustice in legislation and in the enforcement of laws which upon their face are just because of Federal inhibition, and among the blackest pages are those upon which is written the record of failure to provide the Negro with educational facilities proportionate to what he pays for educational purposes.

Dean Pickens of Morgan College in an interesting

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article in Thursday's Herald asks: "Is it just race prejudice that dictates a low salary as a bit of meanness to the Negro?" He also says: "In the South all colored teachers were woefully underpaid, because of the small demand for their services in other lines of work." In answer to Dean Pickens' question which he himself answers negatively although with apparent hesitation or reservation, we say not meanness perhaps but with the fixed intention and purpose to keep the Negro in ignorance in order to control and oppress him. As to the tatement in regard to pay f teachers the Dean is not entirely accurate. Salaries of Negro teachers in the states named for years have either remained stationary or have been lowered while wages of every class of labor increased during the ten years preceding the entrance of the United States into the world war.

The real reason for the beggarly pay of Negro teachers in the rural districts of the South and in many towns is because it is a part of the plan to render Negro schools valueless for the purpose of Negro education.

There should be an organized movement to influence members of Congress to pass an educational bill that will remedy the present educational conditions of Negro education in the South.

N Y C POST
DECEMBER 3 1918

Democracy, like charity, should begin at home. But it is not manifested in the spending of eight times as much of the public money upon the schooling of one child as upon that of another. This disparity between the way in which white and negro boys and girls are educated in South Carolina is the subject of fresh comment by the Columbia *State*. The pitiable sum of $2.16 was expended for the education of every negro child in the State last year. The cities did better by the negro than the rural districts, which would mean that parts of the State spent less than the sum named. This is held to account in part for the tendency of the black man to take his family to the cities. Even the liberal *State* does not urge absolutely equal treatment of the white and the negro child. But some parts of the country can still go a long way without threatening to bring about that result.

TEACHERS' SALARY INCREASE FAVORED

County Commissioners Will Be Asked to Act on Education Board's Recommendation.

Board Also Favors Establishment of Negro Industrial School—New Lizella Building.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
MAY 10, 1918

The board of education at its meeting yesterday afternoon decided upon a substantial increase in salaries for the school teachers of Bibb County for the coming year, beginning Sept. 1, and will go before the county commissioners and ask for the necessary money. The increase proposed is over and above the regular annual increase to which teachers in the Bibb County schools are entitled.

This and a recommendation by Superintendent of Schools C. H. Bruce that an industrial school be established for negroes in the city were the features of the meeting yesterday afternoon.

Negro Industrial School Planned.

Under the plan of Superintendent Bruce the industrial school would care for forty negro girls and an equal number of boys, to be selected from material available according to their merit cards in the public schools.

The site for the school on Pleasant Hill already has been obtained. The school could be established for about $1,200 or $1,500. The teaching expense would be about $175 a month, half of which would be borne by the vocational department of the State board.

Superintendent Bruce said he believed the other half of the expense of operating the industrial school could be realized by the operation of the school. He said the negro boys could be taught to make furniture and do cabinet work for the school board.

Referred to Finance Committee.

He recommended that boys who take an interest in their work be given nominal wages.

It is proposed to teach domestic science to the negro girls, and the trades to the boys.

Members of the board thought well of the plan and referred the matter to the finance committee and the committee on text books and course of study with power to act.

Announcement was made at the board meeting that the contract for the new Lizella school has been let to W. D. Griffin, of Macon, the school building to cost $18,000. Contracts also are to be let for the buildings at Bellevue and East Macon. Both buildings are to be of brick.

Negro Agents' Work For Home Economics Indorsed By Governor

Atlanta
May 5 1918. Cons.

Governor Dorsey and the state department of agriculture have given their indorsement to the work of negro agents, mostly women, who are teaching cooking and home economics in 24 Georgia counties and are paid through the Anna Jeanes fund. The state agent is E. A. Williams.

Messages to J. Phil Campbell, of the division of extension at the State College of Agriculture set forth that the state officials are ready to render what aid they can in the work and in proposed rallies to be held in each of the 24 counties involved.

Sumter $40,000 Over.

Americus, Ga., May 4.—(Special.)—Lee G. Council, chairman of the third Liberty Loan committee for Sumter county, announces today this county's quota of $234,000 had been oversubscribed by $40,000. The result is very grat fying to the members of the committee and Chairman Council, in announcing the total subscriptions, states every interest in the county responded generously to the call.

WANT COLORED SUPERINTENDENTS

Education
5-12-18

Delegation of Ministers Ask School Board For Two Colored Assistant Superintendents

COULD SERVE BETTER

Point Is Made That They Could Better Look After Interests of Colored Schools.

That the selection of two colored assistant superintendents to look after the interests of the colored schools of the city will mean a stimulation of the work of colored teachers and pupils and that the principal involved has the sanction of the most thoughtful people in communities having large populations was emphasized before the School Board at its meeting Wednesday. A petition embodying these views was presented by a delegation of ministers including Bishop John Hurst, Dr. Ernest Lyon, Dr. W. M. Alexander, Dr. A. L. Gaines and Dr. George F. Bragg, Jr.

After asserting that the colored citizens of Baltimore were interested in the general progress of the community and especially desirous of seeing the colored boys and girls grow in character and efficiency, the petition reads:

1. "That two colored men be appointed Assistants to the Superintendent, each to have charge of an equal or nearly equal number of colored elementary schools, the definite assignments to be made by the Superintendent; and that the two colored Assistants to the Superintendent, under the direction of the Superintendent, supervise the colored elementary schools, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Board of School Commissioners.

2 "That the two colored Assistants to the Superintendent be men who have had at least two years experience in supervisory work, and five years experience in administrative work as principals in the colored elementary schools of Baltimore City, and whose records give satisfactory evidence of their capacity, efficiency, and executive ability.

"It is our conviction, based upon long observation and personal experience, that such an arrengement will not only make for improvement in the work and showing of the colored elementary schools, but will also be helpful to the Superintendent and to your honorable body in simplifying the administrative problems connected with them. Colored Assistants to the Superintendent, being part and parcel of the colored people themselves, sharing their hopes, their trials, their faith, and their strivings, will be able to bring to their work a native insight and an enthusiasm born of sympathetic understanding. This fact in itself will mean a stimulation of the work of colored teachers and pupils, a more general and more hopeful and helpful cooperation of parents and patrons, and a community leadership in education that will gradually level up the whole mass of colored people.

"The principle involved has the sanction of most of the thoughtful people in communities having large colored populations. Concrete examples of its practical effectiveness may be seen in our own city and state in the work of the Colored Defense Council, the Women's Cooperative Civic League, the Colored Branch of the American National Red Cross, and the Colored Branch of the Y. M. C. A., just to mention a few instances. Very recently the principle has received frank acceptance in a large way by President Woodrow Wilson and Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in the appointment as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War of Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Tuskegee Institute, and who was for eighteen years private secretary to the late Booker T. Washington. This act has received most hearty commendation in all sections of the country.

"We believe your honorable body aims to be fair and liberal in its management of the colored schools. Please permit us to express the hope that the step forward we now respectfully urge will receive your approval and become operative in the near future.

The petition was referred to the rules committee.

NVILLE VA REGISTER
MARCH 9 1918

SELF HELP COMES FIRST.

Some of the colored people of this city fancy they have discovered a mare's nest in the failure of this newspaper to advocate an increase in the salary of colored school teachers, as wel as of the white teachers. The fact is the white teachers have for some months been preparing a petition supported by facts and comparison in support of their appeal for a salary increase. When they appealed to this paper for its aid, their cause seemed a just and meritorious and received our approval and such aid as this newspaper could offer.

This is not our movement. It originated with the teachers and is being conducted by them. If the negro teachers of the city have inaugurated such a movement or prepared a petition the fact has not come to our knowledge. It is hardly to be expected that a newspaper would interest itself in the affairs of any people, class or group who have shown no disposition to help themselves. If the colored teachers have a case, let them first present it before expecting others to advocate or approve it.

We are reminded of an illustrative story we have frequently heard told by a teacher of mathematics years ago. In stressing the importance of self-help he related a story of a teamster who appealed to Hercules to help him push his vehicle out of the mire. Hercules viewed the situation and then made this timely suggestion: "First put your own shoulder to the wheel and see what you can do before calling on another to help you." The moral is as plain as it was to the school-boy who appealed to the teacher to help him work out a mathematical problem.

SPRINGFIELD MASS EVENING
MARCH 17 1918

Shower baths are being used as aids to education in the Durham School, Philadelphia, where 30 Negro boys and girls are enrolled in a special class, the chief features of which are the morning bath, a morning meal and open-air study. The Board of Education has made manifest in various open-air schools the physical and mental advantages to be gained by study out of doors and at the Durham School medical examiners prove that water externally applied, combined with good food and fresh air, is also a vital factor in the development of the child. This is a vocational elementary school for Negro children under the supervision of teachers of that race.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education—1918

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Atlanta School Teachers Are Named for Ensuing Year

Miss Blanche E. Campbell to Succeed Miss Smith as Supervisor for Elementary Grades.

7-7-18

Constitution

At the meeting of the board of education, held Saturday at noon, the new list of teachers, as nominated by the superintendent for the coming school term, was adopted with no changes.

It was brought out that included in this list were all of the recommendations made by Miss Laura M. Smith during the period when she acted as superintendent. Other recommendations, however, had been added as well.

Election of a superintendent of schools, of assistant superintendent and supervisor of high schools, and of a principal for Boys' High was not made. This is in view of the fact that the present incumbents, Professors Wardlaw, Culver and Dykes, respectively, are chiefly concerned in the recommendations of the council investigating committee. These elections are therefore deferred pending action of city council at the special session called for Monday to consider this report, published in full on another page of this paper.

The most interesting election is that of Miss Blanche E. Campbell, who comes to succeed Miss Smith in the capacity of supervisor for elementary grades. Miss Campbell comes to Atlanta from the State Normal school, at Winona, Minn., where she filled the post of supervising critic. She is by no means new to Georgia educational circles, having served for a number of years as critic teacher at the Georgia Normal and Industrial school at Milledgeville.

She is a graduate of the Teachers' College of Columbia university, New York city. She has also filled the positions of primary supervisor in West Virginia; critic teacher at the State Normal school at Macomb, Ill.; supervising critic at the Speyer school, of the Teachers' college, of Columbia university, N. Y. (summer sessions of 1912-13-14-17), and demonstration teacher of the Teachers' college at Columbia university.

Miss Campbell is recommended as standing at the very top of her profession in the entire country and the Atlanta school system is regarded as fortunate in securing her services.

New Committee Named.

Other matters of interest accomplished at Saturday's meeting of the board included the formation of a committee of three to be known as the building and grounds committee, said committee to be responsible for all expenditures handled through the board, both for new school construction, for additions and for maintenance.

This committee was appointed by Chairman A. P. Morgan to consist of Press Huddleston, chairman; Charles S. Robison and George Eubanks.

One of the first matters to be taken up by this new committee will be the question of heating and ventilation systems for the three new schoolhouses being erected this year. The committee will meet at 10 a. m. Monday with Chief Clerk Lotspeich and Mr. Moncrief, of the Moncrief Heating company, and will visit these schools to see just what has been done in this regard. Mr. Lotspeich spoke before the board and explained that, owing to the rapid raise in price of the material needed for these heating systems, he had gone ahead, with the advice of other officials, and had placed an order on Saturday last, but that, while the city was morally bound to abide by this order nevertheless the manufacturer would doubtless be glad to cancel it if the board wished, inasmuch as the material had since advanced from 10 to 20 per cent over its price when the order was given one week ago.

The full list of teachers, as adopted by the board, with one or two blank spaces where appointments are yet to be made, is given herewith. The board also authorized the engagement of three new teachers for the Commercial High, in view of the great increase of attendance which will be in evidence when the new term begins.

The list in full follows:

Organization of the Atlanta Public Schools for the Scholastic Year 1918-19.

Administrative.

————, superintendent and secretary; ————, assistant superintendent; Miss Blanche E. Campbell, supervisor of elementary grades; L. M. Landrum, business manager; W. W. Lotspeich, chief of construction and repairs; ———— chief clerk; Iris M. Covington, assistant clerk Una F. Chambers, assistant clerk.

Directors.

Kate L. Harralson, music director; Ruth Weegand, assistant music director; Hattie Kelly, assistant music director (negro); Charlotte Smith, drawing director; Mary F. Baker, assistant drawing director; Myra N. Graves, physical training director; Anne M. Wilby, assistant physical training director; W. C. Lowe, penmanship director; D. A. Russell, director school-directed home gardening.

Boys' High School.

Principal, ————; head mathematics, J. V. Hodges; head English, R. C. Little; head history, C. E. Phillips; head science, E. Ragland; head Latin, H. O. Smith; associate language, P. H. Epps; associate English, Edward L. Floyd; associate history, H. S. Harvard; associate science, W. H. Hitchew; associate language, J. H. Montgomery; associate mathematics, Thomas H. Smoot; associate English, J. C. Williams; associate science, J. H. Roe; associate English, Hal Hulsey; associate language, Paul Rosser; associate language, ————; associate science, ————; associate mathematics, ————; clerk, ————.

Principal, Mrs. A. T. Wise; head mathematics, L. O. Kimberley; head English, M. A. Burtchaell; head history, M. M. Melson; head bookkeeping, J. H. Smith; head French, Cora B. Swift; head typewriting, W. C. Lowe; associate mathematics, F. B. Anderson; associate commercial, E. Baker; associate English and commercial, J. Meta Barker; associate English and commercial, A. Blackburn; associate commercial, Mrs. D. B. Colvin; associate domestic science, Nevelle Condor; associate history and mathematics, M. Converse; associate English and commercial, Nona Duffee; associate mathematics and commercial, A. P. Griffin; associate commercial, Conner T. Jones; associate commercial, Marie Parks; associate English and commercial, L. M. Pierce; associate commercial, Mrs. F. Rawls; associate English and French, Sallie Stakely; associate commercial, A. Steinheimer; associate English and commercial, M. Thompson; associate Spanish, Kate H. Tobin; associate Spanish, Mrs. G. N. Waddill; associate English and mathematics, H. B. Wilson; associate history and English, Annie Barnwell; associate English, Mrs. C. B. B. Murray; associate Spanish and French, Mrs. A. B. Winkler; associate Spanish and French, ————; associate English and commercial, ————; clerk, C. Boatenreiter.

Girls' High School.

Principal, Jessie Muse; assistant principal, Mary C. Moore; head home economics, Nan Henderson; head science, Allie B. Mann; head English, Ida E. Melson; head French, M. L. Slaton; head history, Ethel Woolf; associate mathematics and science, Maud Abernathy; associate mathematics, Augusta Barnes; associate English and history, Susie Battle; associate science and mathematics, W. Baxter; associate mathematics and science, Flora Beymer; associate English and history, Mina L. Blount; associate English, E. K. Caldwell; associate mathematics, Sue Claflin; associate physical training, Helen I. Clapp; associate English, A. Cunningham; associate French and Latin, M. L. Culver; associate Latin and English, Annie Mae Christie; associate home economics, Mrs. N. H. Dusenbury; associate Latin and English, H. Galbreath; associate English and history, Emma Gregg; associate history, L. A. Hatfield; associate mathematics, May Hill; associate Latin and English, Annabel Horn; associate French, M. R. Hunt; associate English and history, L. Hutcheson; associate English and history, Elsie Krumrine; associate English and history, Clara L. Nolen; associate mathematics, Mrs. M. F. Overby; associate English and history, C. Parker; associate English and mathematics, F. E. Peck; associate Latin and science, Louise Printup; associate Latin and history, Lizzabel Saxon; associate science and mathematics, Mae Smith; associate French, M. R. Woods; librarian, L. M. Sergeant; associate home economics, ————; clerk., ————.

Technological High School.

Principal, Gilmer Siler; head English and acting head languages, W. A. Sutton; head mathematics, W. O. Cheney; head history, I. R. Hunter; head shops, F. W. Holt, Jr.; head drawing, E. S. Maclin; head science, H. M. Quillian, Jr.; associate shops, R. A. Armstrong; associate languages, E. L. Barrow; associate shops, J. W. L. Benson; associate English and language, C. E. Betts; associate English and history, H. C. Brearley; associate science, T. W. Clift; associate English, W. E. Dendy; associate drawing, E. R. Gilbert; associate shops, R. S. Goulden; associate mathematics, W. T. Hanson; associate mathematics, P. E. Hemke; associate mathematics, W. A. Jackson; associate language, J. H. Lewis; associate shops, E. M. Morse; associate English and history, W. S. Nicholson; associate science, Stiles Parks; associate mathematics, E. C. Sharpe; associate mathematics, T. D. Seals; associate drawing, E. C. Shanks; associate drawing, E. Shelton; associate shops, E. L. Sutton; associate mathematics, R. J. Thiesen; associate English and language, C. S. Warren associate English, J. G. Tyson; clerk Mrs. Leo Ridley; associate English ————; associate English and history, ————; associate shops, ————; associate shops, ————; associate language, ———— (new); associate science, ————; special industrial class, ————.

G. W. Adair.

Principal, Lucile Nolan; assistant principal and VII-1, Julia Bellingrath; VII-2, Mrs. M. L. Smith; VI-1, A. E. Senkbeil; VI-2, Annie Ricketson; V, Elizabeth Campbell; IV, Irma King; III, Nellie Camp; II, Mabelle Harralson; I-1, Alice M. Mackey; I-2, Laura Wyatt.

Ashby Street School.

Principal, Sally G. Long; assistant principal and VII, Annie Lewis; VI, Beulah Adamson; V, Lina Lovett; IV, Mrs. M. F. Kirkpatrick; III, Louise Leiper; II, May Robinson; I, L. Ella Bussey; D. Cl., Belle Simpson.

Battle Hill School.

Principal, L. Flynn; assistant principal and VII, May Christian; VI, Emeline Haynes; V, L. Bloodworth; IV, Nellie Frandel; III, Laura Hart; II, Lelia Branch; I, Mrs. M. Mahoney.

Battle Hill Sanitarium.

Maude McDaniel.

Boulevard School.

Principal, Lelia J. Garcia; assistant principal and VII, Dorothy Orr; VI, Mary K. Crawford; V, Lucile Stansell; IV, Annie Driskell; III, Bertha Dover; II, Annie Estes; I, Beulah Phillips; sp. cl., Mary Smith; ungr. cl., Mrs. G. C. Looney.

Calhoun School.

Principal, Lillie Wurm; assistant principal and VII, Mamie Wilt; VI-1, Lolah Parham; VI-2, Lora Pinnell; V-1, Edna Pounds; V-2, V. T. Scott; IV, Mary McGuire; III, Leola Wallace; II-1, Louise Dorough; II-2, Fannie Stephens; I, Nelle Dibble.

Central Night School.

Principal, W. A. Sutton; VII-1, Mrs. T. R. Weems; VII-2, B. N. Patterson; VI-1, Rose Sugarman; VI-2, Carrie Sasnett; V-1, Ariene Thrasher; III and IV, Lucy Stansell; foreign class, Alice Foster; stenography C, Mrs. C. Summer; stenography A, L. M. Robinson; stenography B, Mrs. C. J. McElheney; stenography D, ————; stenography E, Mrs. J. C. Holmes; bookkeeping, R. B. Hartzog.

Crew Street School.

Principal, Ada Perrine; assistant principal and VII-1, Mary Robert; VII-2, F. B. Hudson; VI-1, Wilhelmina Lowe; VI-2, Mrs. F. E. Garnett; V-1, Henrietta Masseling; V-2, Ira Jarrell; V-3, Dorothy Kreis; IV-1, Mrs. R. W. Gable; IV-2, Annie Retsch; III-1, Margaret Doonan; III-2, Helen Marschall; II-1, G. Vignaux; II-2, Evelyn Moore; I-1, M. Thompson; I-2, Bobbie Dodd; I-2, M. Henderson.

Davis Street School.

Principal, J. T. Riordan; assistant principal and VII, Maggie Solomon; VI-1, Mrs. Lester Forbes; V-1, M. N. Lumpkin; V-2, Lillian Blair; IV-1, Ann Lamar; IV-2, Emelize Wood; III-1, Mary E. Rivers; III-2, Versacola Ball; II-1, Lois Chandler; II-2, Lucile Youngblood; I-1, A. M. Stuart; I-2, Sidney Jordan.

East Atlanta.

Principal, Rusha Wesley; assistant principal and VII, Esther Lyon; VI, Louise Bates; V, Mattie Lou McCullough; IV, Lena L. Burdell; III, Blanche Baker; II-1, Lena Floersch; I-2, Thelma Brook; I-1, Belle Woodfin; I-2, Nell Warren.

Edgewood.

Principal, Ora Stamps; assistant principal and VII-1, Mrs. T. D. Albright; VII-2, Jessie Lowe; VI-1, H. H. Thomas; VI-2, Louise Mills; VI-1, Mary Graves; V-2, Estelle Wyon; IV-1, Eva Bridwell; IV-2, Vivian Sewell; III, Ruth Chapman; II-1, Corrine Warlick; II-2, Mattie Kuss; I-1, Mary Lin; I-2, Kate Reagan.

English Avenue School.

Principal, Lula Kingsberry; assistant principal and VII, Meta Scarlett; VI-1, Mrs. M. E. Laird; VI-2, Lula L. Cadle; V-1, Mae Ellis; V-2, Elizabeth Grant; V-3, Clayton Crumley; IV-1, Victoria Williams; IV-2, Coline Gibbs; IV-3, Ethel Hill; IV-4, Mrs. B. Dowdy; III-1, Annie McLarty; III-2, Thelma Thomas; III-3, Bertha Sherman; III-4, Elon Young; II-1, Bessie Wickham; II-2, A. Christian; II-3, Avaleen Morris; I-1, Mary L. McFail; I-2, Marilee Hogg; I-3, Annie D. Bennett; I-4, Opal Archer; I-5, Grace Anderson; I-6, Lucy Fields; ungraded classes, Mildred Thomson; special classes, May Walker.

Fair Street School.

Principal, Gussie M. Brenner; assistant principal and VII, Lorena Graham; VI, B. E. Harmon; V-1, Edna Huson; V-2, Frances Boyd; IV-1, Ella M. Smith; IV-2, Marion Malone; III-1, Bernice Denton; III-2, Ethel Reams; II-1, D. Mobley; II-2, Sophie Senkbell; I-1, Nellie Riordan; I-2, Louise Hanks; special classes, Erin J. Carroll.

Faith School.

Principal, Mrs. L. Neil; acting assistant principal and VII, Mrs. W. T. Hardee; VI, Ella Dixon; V, Annie Milliner; IV, Eunice Cochran; III, Mrs. James Blackshear; II, Chloe Coffee; I-1, Ruby Smith; I-2, Evelyn Lee.

Formwalt Street School.

Principal, Mrs. L. R. Sams; assistant principal and VII, May Hardin; VI, Mildred Bryan; V, Eliza Bridwell; IV, Pearl Steinberg; III, Rachael Hadas; II-1, Bertha Ford; II-2, Frances Noyes; I-1, L. C. Stakely.

Forrest Avenue School.

Principal, Kate King; assistant principal and VII, Carrie Booker; VI, Lella Mable; V, Jane Dorough; IV, Rose Moran; III, B. Buchholz; II, Margie Webster; I, Mary L. Whitley.

Fraser Street School.

Principal, Lula Johnson; assistant principal and VII-1, Edna Baker; VII-2, S. Stephens; VI-1, M. Steadman; VI-2, Nelle Coyne; V-1, W. Clements; V-2, L. Smith; IV-1, Meta Nichols; IV-2, J. R. Cargile; III-1, Nancy Head; III-2, Fannie L. Green; II-1, Elsie Barton; II-2, Annie Kessner; I-1, Belle Jones; I-2, Ellen Bittick.

Georgia Avenue School.

Principal, Agnes Morgan; VII, Lillian T. Reeves; VI, Bessie Campbell; V-1, M. L. Florrid; V-2, Mrs. C. M. Neal; IV-1, Margaret Kendrick; IV-2, Ruth Blodgett; III-1, A. M. Fuller; III-2, Lillian Downing; II-1, Lula Z. Herbig; II-2, Estelle Shepherd; I-1, Mary Bramlett; I-2, Irene Hancock.

Grant Park School.

Principal, Mrs. W. P. Davis; assistant principal and VII, Maude A. Rhodes; VI, Winifrede Huson; V-1, Rosalind Shepherd; V-2, Emma Thornton; IV-1, Ethel Tutwiler; IV-2, Mrs. W. M. Darby; III-1, Minnie Womack; III-2, Elise Chosewood; II-1, Birdie Smith; II-2, E. L. Johnson; I-1, Sallie James; I-2, May Henderson.

Greenwood Avenue School.

Principal, Rubina Barrett; assistant principal and VI, Mrs. J. Gardner; V, Josephine Fogg; IV, Alice Lovett; III, Sara Bittick; II, Alice Richards; I, H. K. Gilliland.

Highland School.

Principal, Gertrude Corrigan; acting assistant principal and VII-1, Mrs. R. B. Whitworth; VII-2, Vernon Horn; VII-3, W. Lovett; VI-1, Norine Sears; VI-2, Bessie Bailey; V-1, Cornelia Orr; V-2, Bonnie Wells; IV-1, Patti Harrison; IV-2, Mary C. Corley; III, S. C. DeSaussure; II, Hope Barry; I, Viola L. Parks.

Hill Street School.

Principal, Emma Wesley; assistant principal and VII-1, H. Rainwater; VII-2, C. F. Cooper; VI-1, Elise Stokes; VI-2, C. Stopfer; V-1, Annie Keith; V-2 Ida Randall; IV-1, F. Barrow; IV-2, Beulah Harrison; III-1, A. Sappington; III-2, Susie Hughey; II-1, Eunice White; II-2, Frances Martin; I-1, Rosalie Scott; I-2, Marybelle LaHatte.

Home for Friendless School.

Grace Dabb.

Home Park School.

Principal, P. Henderson; assistant principal and VII, Minnie Field; VI-1, Rose H. Rowe; VI-2, Irma Cooper; V-1, C. Thompson; V-2, E. Hayes; IV-1, V. Woodfin; IV-2, R. Simpson; III-1, Mary S. Eakes; III-2, K. F. Wright; II-1, Lillie M. Cofer; II-2, L. Hardeman; I-1, J. Carson; I-2, Mrs. O. Douglas.

Inman Park School.

Principal, Nell Gatins; assistant principal and V-1, C. Landauer; V-2, F. Sanner; IV-1, P. Baker; IV-2, Nora Flemming; III-1, Nell Murphy; III-2, F. Green; II-1, Daisy Ramsauer; II-2, Annie McGee; I-1, Mabel Jones; I-2, Lucile Heptinstall.

Ira Street School.

Principal, Laura G. Wood; assistant principal and VII, Kate Faver; VI, Eddie Hardwick; V-1, Jessie Terry; V-2, Marjorie Bleich; IV, Clara M. Fowler; III, Amelia Smith; II, Mamie Heinz; I, Virginia Hilsman.

Ivy Street School.

Principal, Mrs. J. Bloodworth; assistant

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principal and VII, Dora Wilhite; VI, Mary Adamson; V, Willie Carmichael; IV-1, K. Cunningham; IV-2, Mary Sloan; III, Genie S. Mitchell; II, Edna Papot; I, Mrs. V. E. Harris.

J. M. Goldsmith School.

Principal, Helen Roddey; VI and VII, Alice Wickham; IV and V, K. S. Bogman; II and III, Lelia Haddock; I, Alta Corum.

Lee Street School.

Principal, Mary W. Postell; assistant principal, Kate B. Massey; VII-1, Lamar Jeter; VII-2, Lelia Tuller; VI-1, Mabel Carlyon; VI-2, Elise Boylston; V-1, Janie Solomon; V-2, Frances Smith; IV-1, Rose Wood; IV-2, Lucile Hunter; III-1, Annie W. Hill; III-2, Gertrude Pollard; II-1, Ethel Massengale; II-2, Vena McGaughey; I-1, Edith Normandy; I-2, Natalie Crockett; I-3, Maude Cobb; normal assistant and critic, Azile Simpson; special classes, ——.

Lucile Avenue School.

Principal, Mrs. E. L. Thornton; assistant principal and VII, Mary Holder; VI-1, Alice Megee; VI-2, D. Mullinaux; V, Julia Hardwick; IV, Margaret Sanders; III, Elizabeth Ingram; II, Mrs. R. L. Saxon; I, Mrs. L. J. Hill, Jr.

Luckie Street School.

Principal, Mrs. M. C. Thomas; assistant principal and VII-1, Ida Hurtel; VII-2, Eloise Mobley; VI-1, Rosa May King; VI-2, Mrs. J. A. Griffin; V-1, Ruth Kinnard; V-2, Kate Wisdom; IV-1, Mrs. M. M. Armstrong; IV-2, K. Hurtel; III-1, Agnes Jameson; III-2, Mary G. Rushin; II-1, Ruby McCorkle; II-2, F. B. Vondereau; I-1, Hattie Dunlap; I-2, Pauline Martin; special classes, ——.

Milton Avenue School.

Principal, Mattie D. Mangum; V and VI, Estelle Weaver; IV, Roberta Booth; III, Olga Rheberg; II, Thelma Keel; I, Willie Fincher.

Moreland Avenue School.

Principal, Mrs. C. J. Maddox; III-1, Edna Rush; III-2, S. C. Randall; II-1, Marie Sears; II-2, Ethel Megee; I-1, Ruth Sims; 1-2, Daisy Richards.

North Avenue School.

Principal, Ella W. Smillie; assistant principal and VII, Mary C. Barker; VI, Lois Hollingsworth; V-1, Frances Russell; V-2, Nettie Lou Bagwell; IV, Eula Rogers; III, Annie Crowell; II, Byrnina Dugas; I, Emma McDonell.

Oakland City School.

Principal, Fanny Spahr; assistant principal and VII, Nina K. Fuller; VI, L. Shannon; V, J. Simonson; IV, Agnes Coleman; III, Ruth Miller; II, I. Simpson; I, Kate Alsabrook.

Peeples Street School.

Principal, Ruby Jones; assistant principal and VII, A. F. Bass; VI, Kate McGuire; V-1, Gussie Scully; V-2, Mrs. C. Witcher; IV-1, Stella Pittman; IV-2, Stella Murry; III-1, M. Mullinaux; III-2, Sara W. Ray; II-1, Sara Sasnett; II-2, Birdie Thrasher; I-1, Ruth Giles; I-2, Hattie Taylor.

Pryor Street School.

Principal, Annie F. Roddey; assistant principal and VII, Martha Haygood; VI-1, Ludie Simpson; VI-2, Mrs. Annie V. Alling; V-1, Mattie Morrow; V-2, Rachael Sanders; IV, Lucille Morris; III, Julia Hendon; II, Martha Coyne; I-1, Catherine Craig; I-2, Lillian Heptinstall.

W. F. Slaton School.

Principal, Mrs. Cola Spears; assistant principal and VII, Fannie Thrasher; VII-2, Edna E. Lindsey; VI-1, Frank Taylor; VI-2, Mamie L. Milner; V-1, Annie E. Cameron; V-2, Adelaide Setze; IV, Marion McD. Wayne; III-1, Agnes L. Jones; III-2, Nell Arrington; II-1, Dorothy Crumley; II-2, Pearl Acree; I-1, Louise Henderson; I-2, Nell McFall.

State Street School.

Principal, Mamie L. Pitts; assistant principal and VII, Kate Ozmer; VI, Mary B. Huson; V-1, Josie McAdams; V-2, Agnes Russell; IV-1, Rebecca Ryley; IV-2, Kate Thompson; III-1, Lucile Wyon; III-2, Lena May Jones; II-1, Mrs. E. S. Howell; II-2, Gussie Fraser; I-1, Ollie M. Morgan; I-2, Virginia Gasson.

Stewart Avenue School.

Principal, Sara Tuck; V, Florence Anderson; IV, A. L. Garner; III, K. Simpson; II, Ruby Clay; I, A. M. Jenkins.

Tenth Street School.

Principal, Ellie Dunlap; assistant principal and VII-1, Mary Fraser; VII-2, Mrs. B. H. Pew; VII-3, Sue Rae Symmes; VI-1, Frances Williford; VI-2, Josie Webb; V-1, Virginia Rodgers; V-2, Elise Seal; V-3, Elizabeth Cary; IV-1, Lucile Wells; IV-2, Marie Collingsworth; III-1, Helen Harlan; III-2, Eugenia W. Harper; II-1, Nora Goodman; II-2, Frances Anderson; II-3, Lida Moore; I-1, Rosa Berman; I-2, Lucie V. Harris; I-3, Emma Prichard.

Walker Street School.

Principal, Mamie Battle; assistant principal and VII, B. M. Mobley; VI, May Taylor; V-1, Beaufort Matthews; V-2, Helen Johnson; IV-1, Ina Hardy; IV-2, Mrs. E. D. Hutchins; III-1, C. Campbell; III-2, Edna Johnson; II, A. D. Connally; I-1, Lillie Clark; I-2, Gertrude Reiley.

Williams Street School.

Principal, Jo Berman; assistant principal and VII, Henry Etter Wilt; VI, Sadie Nolan; V, E. Silvey; IV, Lois Bryant; III Marian Winter; II, Bessie Dunwoody; I-1 Loudie Holland; I-2, Mildred Parr.

Supernumeraries.

Jessamine Shippey, Mildred Doe, Frances G. Noble, Ada Reynolds.

NEGRO GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Bailor Street School.

Principal, Lena J. Campbell.

Carrie Steele School.

Principal, G. L. Williams; III and IV, M. F. Tinsley; I and II, W. C. Stephens.

Gray Street School.

Principal, B. F. Smith; assistant principal and VII, J. V. McHenry; VI, E. I. Carter; V, Marie C. Key; IV, Zeta L. Bowlin; III, P. B. Speer; II, E. Coles; I-1, C. L. Chatman; I-2, A. L. Hill.

Houston Street School.

Principal, Mrs. M. A. Jones; assistant principal and VII, A. U. Bell; VI-1, J. L. Starks; VI-2, Madeline Burch; V-1, Edith I. Bell; V-2, Inez Usher; IV, Rosa B. Hall; III-1, Ruby B. Smith; III-2, Lena R. Simon; II-1, O. D. Rakestraw; II-2, A. W. Devine; I-1, Ida L. Griffin; I-2, E. H. Barnett.

Dimmock Street School.

Principal, E. L. Wynn; IV, J. I. Wimby; III and II, Jane White; I, J. C. Hawkins.

Mitchell Street School.

Principal, Mrs. I. N. Pitts; assistant principal and VII, Mary T. Cook; VI-1, Lillie M. Willis; VI-2, J. Williams; V-1, Janie L. Goosby; V-2, Ossie L. Moore; IV-1, Genie M. Manley; IV-2, G. E. Parks; III-1, Minnie L. Bell; III-2, Maude E. Hill; II, Aeolian Bibb; I-1, R. S. Jones; I-2, Minnie B. Dyer.

Pittsburg School.

Principal, C. B. Pittman; assistant principal and VII, J. M. Jones; VII-2, E. E. Hamilton; VI, E. T. Landrum; V-1, L. M. Lovejoy; V-2, O. E. Barker; IV, Bessie Landrum; III, G. O. Phillips; II, R. E. Dickerson; I-1, L. F. Kirk; I-2, Mamie Tate.

Roach Street School.

Principal, C. E. Pullen; assistant principal and VII, H. L. Green; V and VI, L. M. Burney; IV, M. H. Wimbish; III, N. E. Jones; II-1, M. E. Evans; II-2, Ethel E. Hudson; I-1, M. L. Trippe; I-2, W. K. Redding.

South Atlanta School.

Principal and VI and VII, Minnie L. Reid; V, A. H. Greenwood; IV and III, Ada M. Miller; II and I, Mary B. Moore.

Storrs School.

Principal, C. F. McHenry; assistant principal and VII, R. O. Brown; VI, H. E. Buchanan; V-1, A. L. Burks; V-2, Mattie J. Ford; IV, Willie M. Cox; III, A. L. Phillips; II, M. L. Turner; I, Glennie E. Kirk.

Summer Hill School.

Principal, C. W. Hill; assistant principal and VII, Buenna V. Wilkes; VI, M. B. Paschall; V-1, Carrie E. Watts; V-2, Annie B. Green; IV, Mabel Hall; III, L. M. Billups; II-1, A. L. Ward; II-2, Nannie E. Sims; I-1, L. M. Bryant; I-2, J. D. Stark.

Taylor Street School.

Principal, Nellie D. Lewis; assistant principal and VII, B. E. Usher; VI, N. E. McHenry; V, Mary E. Burney; IV-1, S. B. Brewer; IV-2, Lucile Ports; III, L. E. Pharrow; II, E. L. Wimbish; I, E. A. U. Ford.

Virginia Avenue School.

Principal and VI and VII, Olive Taylor; V and IV, B. L. Goosby; III and II, A. O. Moore; I, M. I. Lamar.

Yonge Street School.

Principal, Cora B. Finley; assistant principal and VII, Marie Hill; VI, G. L. King; V, Ruby B. Wise; IV, F. M. Shorter; III-1, Grethol Hill; III-2, E. C. Redding; II, L. A. Rush; I, A. L. McCune.

Mitchell Street Night.

Principal, L. B. Norris; VII and VI, A. E. Gullins; V, L. M. Minnifield; IV, B. E. Fortson; III, Delilah Evans; II, J. M. Sinclair; I, Emma A. Henry.

Yonge Street Night School.

Principal, C. L. Harper; VII, A. D. Badger; VI, Pearl Hubert; V, Mary A. Grant; IV, M. P. Graves; III, Annie E. Massey; II, Mamie B. Timbers; I, E. M. Westmoreland.

Negro Supernumeraries.

Adella Evans, Mamie Devine, L. B. Kelly, A. L. Smith, E. Mae Wynn, Ruby White, India Rucker, Mrs. M. E. Wimbish, Emmie F. Dyer, J. J. Wynn, Lelia Daniels, Rachael E. Pruden, Carrie Lee Bigham, Erma Greenlea, Ruth Hill, Sarah Howell, Mary Mack, Willie Thomas, Ethel Hudson, Salina B. Tinsley.

COLORED PEOPLE MUCH INTERESTED

RICHMOND VA JOURNAL

APRIL 3 1923

Plan a City-Wide Campaign to Put Children In the Schools

MANY CENTERS NAMED

Churches and Sunday Class Teachers Will Cooperate In Important Movement

Richmond will observe a patrons' day on community education among the colored people of the city April 7. The various schools are making the centers in the churches, beginning at 11 a. m. The pastor of each church will preach a special sermon on "Community Education." A well-informed teacher and patron will also deliver addresses in each center. Better schools and a closer relation between teacher and parents will be the slogan of the speakers. The moral, social and religious development of the pupils will come in for a review from the patrons' point of contact. Suggestions as to the teachers' duties in the community, in and outside of schools, will be interesting. Neglect of children by parents and a lack of parental control will lead the teacher to some suggestions for careless and indifferent parents. Children who are sent to school unfed and unwashed are also among the number.

Immoral influences and surroundings among children from the community point of view will enter into the discussions. Retardation and minor causes of unpromotion in pupils make too many repeaters at a cost to the taxpayers and a loss of time and money to teacher and parents. Too much time of teachers is taken up in discipline at schol. Home discipline will be discussed; also poor school environment and its evil effect on pupils. The campaign hopes to obtain better attendance from those who are already in school and to get into school a fair per cent of those who are not.

Not In School

About forty per cent of negro children of school age are out of school. More definite moral and religious training is felt to be needed for the masses of colored people. The schools as social centers will be considered in the light of community value ethically idealized for the child. Richmond has, according to the report, about 25,000 negroes not attending church or any religious meetings and 7,000 negro children not attending Sunday schools. The public schools have 6,400 on roll; the Sunday schools have only 3,000. The public schools and the Sunday schools have problems on the subject, and are hoping to better conditions.

Program committee: J. N. Saunders, chairman; Nelson Williams, Jr., director; B. L. Allen, secretary; L. J. Mundin, Rachel A. Tharpa, Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, superintendent of schools; Mr. C. P. Walford, supervisor.

Center No. 1, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Nelson Williams, Jr.; patron, A. D. Daniel; pastor, Rev. William Harris. Committee: Annie B. Knight, chairman; Sarah Coles, Addie B. Gatewood, Fannie R. Richardson, Alice Holmes.

Center No. 2, Rising Mt. Zion Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Mary E. Morris; patron, R. W. Whiting, pastor, Rev. N. B. Brown. Committee: Sarah E. Brown, chairman; Alberta J. White, Zenobia Drewitt, G. W. Whiting.

Center No. 3, Union Level Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Beatrice Whiting, patron, W. E. Brown, pastor, Rev. E. T. Martin. Committee: Carrie E. Young, chairman; Florence Shelton, Susie Jenkins, Emma Randolph, John L. Nixon.

Center No. 4, Thirty-first Street Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher Mitchell Beverly; patron, Samuel Dennis; pastor, Rev. R. C. Williams. Committee: Susie Jordan, chairman; Lottie M. Frayser, Erma Caskie, Ethel Lemas, Hannah Giles.

In Fountain Baptist

Center No. 5, Fountain Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Annie L. Augustus; patron, C. J. Haloway; pastor, Rev. H. R. Williams. Committee: Ruth Woodson, chairman; Marie Clarke, Helen Johnson, Zipporah Yearman, Carlotta Kersey.

Center No. 6, Fourth Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, William Fox; patron, George William, Jr.; pastor, Rev. Evans Payne. Committee: Carrie Barrett, chairman; Charles Holmes, Sallie Cowan, R. Lavinia Johnson, Ida R. Williams.

Center No. 7, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, V. E. Daniel; patron, Sallie W. Dickerson; pastor, Rev. J. Andrew Bowler, A. M. Committee: Theresita Chiles, chairman; William H. Fox, Victoria D. Ross, O. M. Steward, Jr., Maggie West.

Center No. 8, Asbury Methodist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Earl Harris; patron, W. G. Singleton; pastor, Rev. Joseph Wheeler. Committee: Eleanor V. Taylor, chairman; W. H. Harris, Martha L. Minor, Annie L. Bowles, W. T. White.

Center No. 9, Macedonia Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Ida R. Williams; patron, J. H. Burke; pastor, Rev. Joseph Crump. Committee: Ruth C. Carter, chairman; Ella F. Bolling, Lucile Freeman, Goldie Norrell, Amanda Sayles.

Center No. 10, Cedar Street Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher B. L. Allen; patron, W. T. Taylor; pastor, Rev. James Roots. Committee: Susie Crump, chairman; Brazelia M. Ward, Goldie Young, Ethel Stith, Lydia Booker.

Center No. 11, Bethlehem Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, J. H. Blackwell; patron, Louisa R. Allen; pastor, Rev. W. H. Randolph. Committee: Mozelle C. Robinson, chairman; Leah Farrar, Ethel Jackson, Lou H. Eldridge, Mamie E. Brown.

Center No. 12, First African Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, J. R. Mayne; patron, Maggie L. Walker; pastor, Rev. W. T. Johnson, D. D. Committee: M. R. Cephas, chairman; Mildred Anderson; Iantha G. Hudson, Rachel Tharps, Rebecca Goode.

Center No. 13, First Baptist Church (South Richmond)—Addresses: Teacher, B. F. Vaughan; patron, Rosa Archer; pastor, Rev. A. Binga. Committee: Mary Washington, chairman; Ethel Howell, Rosa Primus, Mary L. Jasper, A. B. Edmunds.

Center No. 14, Zion Baptist Church (South Richmond)—Addresses: Teacher, John A. Scott; patron, D. B. Glenn; pastor, Rev. Conway Cobb. Committee: Rachel A. Tharps, chairman; Sarah Young, Louise Johnson, Alberta J. White, Pearl Clarke.

Center No. 15

Center No. 15, Second Baptist Church (South Richmond)—Addresses: Teacher, J. Graham Scott; patron, S. Alexander; pastor, Rev. L. C. Garland, D. D. Committee: Winnie S. Blackwell, chairman; Minnie Hilton; Alice E. Smith; Mary F. Scott, Catherine Blount.

Center No. 16, Leigh Street Methodist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Alice E. Smith; patron, Thomas Hewin; pastor, Rev. C. C. Gill. Committee: Jessie Scott, chairman; Maria White, Emily P. Cooke, Martha Chiles, Willie Ruth Payne.

Center No. 17, Fifth Street Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, C. A. Lindsey; patron, R. C. Mitchell; pastor, Rev. T. J. King. Committee: L. J. Mundin, chairman; Marietta L. Chiles; Estelle Ward Riley, Alice Augustus, Samuel C. Howell.

Center No. 18, Third Street Methodist Church—Addresses: Teacher, A. V. Norrell; patron, Edward Turner; pastor, Rev. M. E. Davis. Committee: Alice L. Augustus, chairman; Annie L. Bowles, Sarah Young, Madeline Shepard, Myrtle E. Buford.

Center No. 19, Sharon Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, W. A. Hall; patron, Dr. L. D. Blaney; pastor, Rev. A. S. Thomas. Committee: J. Graham Scott, chairman; Ruth Carter, Sallie Cowan, Florence Shelton; B. L. Allen.

Center No. 20, Hood Methodist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Venable Lewis; patron, John L. Ballard; pastor, Rev. P. Roy Flack. Committee: Lucy Woodson, chairman; Annie L. Wilson; Ida L. Booker, Marie Banks, Grace M. Knox.

Center No. 21, New Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Hallie Robinson; patron, B. A. Cephas; pastor, Rev. T. J. Mosby. Committee: Ruth Payne, chairman; Annie Carter, Alma Hamm, Marion Whittle, Celeste Weaver.

Center No. 22, Mt. Carmel Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Ruth C. Carter; patron, Douglas Edwards; pastor, Rev. E. D. Caffee. Committee: Alice Thompson, chairman; Sadie Wilson, Harvey Lewis, Mary L. Taylor, Elaine Hucles.

Center No. 23, Trinity Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Ruth Hucles; patron, William Garden; pastor, Rev. G. W. Carrington. Committee: S. Elise Tyler, chairman; Armeta L. Stokes, Viola Martin, Willie Ellett, Ruth Hucles.

Center No. 24, Sixth Mt. Zion Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Elizabeth A. Coles; patron, Deacon Joseph Myers; pastor, Rev. R. V. Peyton. Committee: Maria L. Smith, chairman; Ollie Branch, Fannie Williams; Blanche Coles, Lillian Frayser.

Ebenezer Baptist Church

Center No. 25, Ebenezer Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Professor James N. Saunders; patron, W. A. Jordan; pastor, Rev. W. H. Stokes, Ph. D. Committee: Lucy A. Peters, chairman; A. D. Patterson, W. P. Epps, Margaret Tinsley, Emily Gilpin.

Center No. 26, First Presbyterian Church—Addresses: Teacher, Sadie I. Daniel; patron, Dr. Mercer Ramsey; pastor, Rev. A. A. Hector. Committee: Lavinia Johnson, chairman; Sadie I. Daniel, Hattie Mayo, Inez Jones, Nannie Taylor.

Center No. 27, St. Philip's Episcopal Church—Addresses: Teacher, Bessie C. Edwards; patron, Dr. D. A. Fergusson; pastor, Rev. R. A. Jackson. Committee: A. Elizabeth Williams, chairman; Louarthur Conley, Erma Holmes, Bessie Whittle, Annie B. Phillips.

Center No. 28, Second Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Cora L. Bright; patron, W. I. Hopkins; pastor, Rev. Z. D. Lewis, D. D. Committee: Mamie Daggett, chairman; Gladys Booker, Willie Ellett, Fannie Williams, Martha Sweete.

Center No. 29, Fifth Baptist Church (Sidney)—Addresses: Teacher, G. H. Reid; patron, E. F. Johnson; pastor, Rev. A. D. Daly. Committee: Lucy Hilton, chairman; Cornelia Taylor, Edna C. Harris, Ethel Thompson, Howard Payne.

Center No. 30, Riverview Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, Willie L. Brock; patron, E. F. Johnson; pastor, Rev. E. D. Lewis. Committee: Coralease A. Norrell, chairman; Daisy Jones, Sallie D. Brock, Lucile G. Smith, Lettie Chambers.

Center No. 31, Providence Baptist Church (3 p. m.)—Addresses: Teacher, Mary M. Scott; patron, William Randolph; address.

Union (at Ebenezer Baptist Church at 3:30 p. m.)—"Women's Bible Day," Kate C. Bagby, Committee: Margaret Brooks, chairman; Emma L. Bailey, secretary; Subject, "Community Education." Addresses: Professor W. P. Epps, Dr. M. B. Jones, Kate C. Watkins; patron, Mary Gaines; pastor, Rev. J. J. Wood; patron, Hannah Johnson; pastor, R. O. Johnson, Jr.; pastor, Rev. William Thomas. Committee: Mary M. Scott, chairman; Catherine Blount, chairman; Gertrude Walker, Pauline West, Effie Caskie Randolph, Julia O. Lewis. Center No. 32, Moore Street Baptist Church—Addresses: Teacher, A. L. Morton; Church (at 8 p. m.)—Addresses: Teacher, Nelson Williams, Jr.; pastor, Rev. J. L. Watkins; patron, Mary Gaines; pastor, Rev. William Thomas. Committee: Margaret Brooks, chairman; Emma L. Bailey, secretary; Subject, "Community Education." Addresses: Professor W. P. Epps, Dr. M. B. Jones, Kate C. Watkins; patron, Mary Gaines; pastor, Rev. J. J. Wood; patron, Hannah Johnson; pastor, R. O. Johnson, Jr.; pastor, Rev. William Thomas. Committee: Mary M. Scott, chairman; Catherine Blount, chairman; Gertrude Walker, Pauline West, Effie Caskie Randolph, Julia O. Lewis. Center No. 34, Richmond Sunday School

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education - 1918

Common Schools, Improvement of.

4,208 COLORED PUPILS IN THE CITY SCHOOLS

JUNE 15, 1918

193 ARE GRADUATED FROM EIGHTH GRADE CLASSES.

MANY GOING TO COLLEGE

[By Frances Berry Coston]

In spite of changes in the economic and industrial status of the colored people of Indianapolis, brought about largely as the result of the war, the records show that educational conditions have remained practically normal.

One hundred and eight colored children have been graduated from the local public schools this week, not including colored children that completed the course in white schools, making a total of 193 for the year from the schools that have eighth grades. These follow: The Booker T. Washington school No. 17, 116; school No. 26, 56; 12 from No. 19, 6 from the Harriet Beecher Stowe school and 3 from No. 65. There were 23 graduates from the Emmerich Manual Training and Shortridge high schools, with an enrollment of 284 in the three high schools.

While the number of graduates from the grammar grades is slightly larger than usual, the number from the high schools shows a decrease. The total enrollment of colored children in the public schools, including 435 in white schools in various parts of the city, is 4,208.

There is a hopeful indication that the educational outlook is forward, evidenced by the fact that a part report shows that twenty-two young people of Indianapolis pursued college courses in institutions of high rank, while four have graduated from college, this being a larger number than has completed a college course in any previous year.

Graduates From College.

Those to graduate from college are Miss Fannie Hyde, daughter of W. W. Hyde, Butler college; Miss Eugenia Dent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Dent, Butler; Sirdastian Meriwether, son of Mrs. Ellen Meriwether, Indiana university, and Dorland Henderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Henderson, Purdue university. Of this number, Miss Hyde has been employed as departmental teacher in the public schools here. Mr. Henderson, who was graduated from the course in electrical engineering, has enlisted in the signal reserve corps of the United States army. Mr. Meriwether has matriculated in the Indiana Dental college.

Others in college are Pleas Willard Rice, Bernard Pritchett, Henry Morrison, Jesse Peters and Donovan Givens, Indiana university; Murray Atkins, Miss Ada Haskins, Hurlbert Riley, Herman Riley, Spaulding Pritchett, Russell Davis, Butler college; Miss Merle Stokes, Wilberforce university, Ohio; Miss Atline Miller, Fiske university; Miss Shirley Stevenson, Walden university, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Anna Hall, Wilberforce; Eva and Daisy Spencer, Knoxville college.

Practically all these young people have made noteworthy records in the local schools and are keeping up their standards. Miss Stokes and Miss Haskins were graduated from Shortridge at fourteen years of age, being the youngest pupils that ever finished in the history of the school. They completed the course in three years. Miss Pritchett also completed the course in three years and her work in Latin and English especially is taking high rank in Butler.

High School Graduates.

The high school graduates are: Shortridge—Blanch Booth, Jeanette Bruen, Joyce Stewart, Blanch Stewart, Ruth Johnston Willis, Spaulding Pritchett, Lucile Armstead, Lucile Atkins, Wilhemina Morris, Evelyn Webb, Emma Rickman, Henrietta Herod, Ethel Kirk, Lorianna Thomas, Lorena Rice, Birdey Roney, Fernie King, Charles Kiger; Manual Training—Jesse Colin, Hobart Banks, William Webb, Elvira Smith, Nellie Hansford and Goldie Thompson.

Many of these young people have made high school records worthy of comment. Jesse Colin's poem, "An Old Man's Wish," won for him the place of class poet at Manual. Miss Bruen has been a regular editor on the Monday edition of the Shortridge Echo and a member of the senate.

Four young women, Miss Mary Smoot, Miss Madeline Morris, Miss Delight Shelton and Miss Ruth Radcliffe former graduates of the local schools, will finish the Indianapolis Normal this week and will begin work in the public schools this fall. Three former graduates, Miss Alma Price, Miss Blanch Booth and Miss Emma Rickman, will finish the first half-year in the Normal.

For the Professions.

Among the young people who are studying for the professions are Theodore Cable and Clark Sampson, Indiana Dental college, while a few young women are taking the kindergarten course in Teachers' college.

Taking into consideration that the colored people form about one-sixth of the population of Indianapolis, it would seem that the number making educational advancement is small, and it is. But when the record is compared with that ten years ago it can be seen at once that rapid progress is being made. At that time the highest number of graduates from the high schools averaged about nine, while the number to graduate from the grammar grades was less than half what it now is.

This fact is to be accounted for in a measure by large growth in the colored population and by definite changes in the compulsory educational laws, but after proper deductions are made for these influences it can be seen that the proportion of young people that remain in school has rapidly increased.

Not Among Leaders.

In spite of the splendid public school system of Indianapolis, for almost unaccountable reasons, Indianapolis has not taken her place along with other northern cities of her size, educationally. Only a few years ago Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, called attention to the fact that Indianapolis was beginning to push forward along the line of higher education.

A large number of the young people completing high school this year have signified their intention of going to college. The number of parents able to give their children this opportunity is increasing from year to year, as is the sentiment among the young people that it is expected of them that they should complete a higher course of learning.

On the other hand, it must not be lost sight of that a large proportion of the children completing the eighth grade have done so at a great sacrifice, often on the part of themselves and parents. The high cost of living is rapidly making wage earners of the young people at too early an age, and parents who struggle along and take care of large families and give their children an opportunity to complete the public schools deserve much credit. Certainly these young people are better prepared to take their places in society than those to whom this opportunity is denied.

Temptations Great.

Attention has been called to the fact that the number of high school graduates shows a decrease of more than 30 per cent. in the last two years. The colored parents should bestir themselves and make every effort to increase the numbers. The temptation for young people to quit school and go to work will be greater this year than ever before. Every effort is being made to find work for the older boys and girls. There are many opportunities for colored boys and girls in the factories, shops, stores and manufacturing plants that have been closed heretofore to the colored people. In a large measure they are taking the places of those called to war.

The writer was told recently by a manager of one of the large department stores that colored girls and women were to be found in nearly every department.

These boys and girls are too young to understand that they should give up these places in September and return to school in order to prepare themselves to fill yet more responsible positions So long and patiently have they waited for the opportunity to earn wages along lines other than the most menial that this chance is going to prove too great a temptation not only to the young people but to the parents.

Must Train Leaders.

In fifteen or twenty years from now the colored race will sadly realize the result of any failure to train leaders at this time. The young college men are in the service Hundreds who have answered the country's call to duty overseas will not return. Many who return will be maimed for life and unfit to take their place as leaders, and if the young people fail to prepare now, who will take the places of all the trained colored boys being called in the draft? The question is a vital one, and should be viewed with the seriousness that the condition merits.

While it is true that industrial opportunities are opening to the young people as never before, there is also greater opportunity to advance along educational lines than ever before. There has been increased demand for colored teachers in the local public schools. The great influx of people from the south has added hundreds of children to the public schools, thus increasing the number of teachers rapidly, in addition to the natural growth in population.

The war is causing many vacancies in the colored high schools in every part of the country. The young men have left the teaching profession to train to be officers in the army, which means in most cases that they will not return to the work. More especially is this true for the reason that a very large percentage of men enter the teaching profession merely as a stepping stone. There must be teachers to take the places of these young men, as well as those who are called in the draft. Indianapolis has already lost one of her best school men to the high school in St. Louis, while two have joined the service.

South's Opportunities.

The south is offering a better opportunity for teachers than ever before. In several southern states the public educational fund is being supplemented by the Russell Sage Foundation Fund and the Jeans Fund, and a new system of county supervisors is being developed. This means the addition of a large number of capable teachers in each state. The salary of these supervisors range from $65 to $75, and above, according to their experience. Considering that the cost of living is much lower in the south, salaries compare favorably with those paid in Indianapolis.

The kindergarten system is growing, and this calls for teachers with special preparation. An appreciable number of young people from Indianapolis have taught in the south during the last ten years and the numbers doubtless will increase. Parents should not be discouraged if their children can not find opportunities to work here right away, but they should prepare them for the opportunity when it comes.

The writer must continue to say that the boys and girls of this city who take college training do not get the encouragement that they deserve. In many instances the parents feel that they are taking a leap in the dark. The question of bread and butter is almost too vital at the present time for one to argue a college training purely for culture's sake, and for its own sake, and yet the writer would fail the young people of this city by failing to take exactly this ground. Recently a former teacher in the Indianapolis schools chanced to meet one of the young girls who is ready to enter her junior year in Butler college.

Chances of Promotion.

On finding this out she emphatically remarked: "Your college training will do you no good if you don't leave here." She did not mean that the young girl would not get a position here, but she did mean that her chances for promotion would be no greater than they would without the extra four years of training. In a large degree there was more truth in her statement than fiction. However, to the writer this seems a low standard of measurement. Promotions in life after all are "things," and if the young people are to be discouraged let it come from without and not from those to whom the state has intrusted the high service of training for life.

There are increased opportunities for more rapid growth along educational lines, and in many ways the young people are receiving greater encouragement than ever before.

Colored leaders all over this country are sounding the bugle call to the race to prepare future leaders. It is encouraging to note that the local clubs are becoming interested in educational activities among the young people. This year the Friends' Club has defrayed a large part of the expenses of one young girl who is away in college, while many of the city clubs have made contribution to this end. The Society of Ethical Culture gives an annual scholarship of $100 to some young person who desires to pursue a professional course after completing high school. Clark Sampson, of the Indiana Dental college, was the winner of the scholarship this year. In some instances the colored churches are assisting young people of their numbers who are making their own way in school.

Mothers at Work.

Indianapolis has a big social problem, which is proving a handicap to many parents in earnest about the education of their children. It is estimated that four-fifths of the mothers leave home to work, and to a large degree the children do not have the proper oversight. In spite of the strict truancy regulations many instances have been known to the writer where children have been out of school for half a term without the parents' knowing anything about it. Much of the delinquency among both boys and girls is directly traceable to the fact that they have not had the proper oversight of the parents, who are forced to leave them to earn a living. In many cases of this kind the parents would do well to consider placing their children in boarding schools. Knoxville college, in Tennessee, and Spellman seminary, in Atlanta, have accommodations for giving special care to children from six to sixteen, during which time they are kept in a dormitory with children of the same age until they are sixteen. These schools and many other boarding schools for both boys and girls offer splendid advantages for young people at a reasonable rate.

On the other hand, there are large numbers of young people who simply can not adjust themselves to the public and high school standards as set by the average boy and girl. There is absolutely no reason why they should be failures in life simply because they can not make the progress set for them under a definitely planned educational system. Many of these young people who in many instances become discouraged and wish to give up because they have lost a grade, could easily find themselves in schools where they would have new environment, and where there were large numbers to be adjusted, and where there is time to make the method fit the individual. Relatives of orphan children who desire to help them, but who find it difficult, should consider the high class boarding schools and colleges and institutions like Tuskegee and Hampton, institutions that place the stress on character first.

The Indianapolis schools offer equal opportunities for the education of colored children. They have fair treatment in the local high schools. There is splendid opportunity for colored boys and girls to earn money and attend school at the same time, and it will be a great mistake for the young people to allow these opportunities to slip away. The advancement of the colored race demands that the boys and girls of the race shall make the most of their chances to develop, and fit themselves for the greater responsibilities that will be theirs in the years to come. Educational leaders should use every influence to encourage the parents to do everything in their power to keep the young people in school. They owe it to themselves, to their children and to the country to stand by them in this critical time. In order that the future of the race may be safe.

COLORED TEACHERS ASK LARGER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

RICHMOND VA LEADER
APRIL 27, 1918

Mass-Meeting Appoints Committee to Draw Up List of Needs.

An interesting echo meeting of the colored teachers of RICHMOND was held at the Fifth-Street Baptist church last night, under the auspices of the RICHMOND branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. Rev. Dr. A. S. Thomas presided and, following the rendition of "Jesus, the Lamb for Sinners Slain," by a select choir from the schools, read the Scripture lesson. Prof C. A. Lindsey offered prayer. Some pointed addresses on educational needs in the colored schools in RICHMOND were delivered by J. Thomas Hewin, W. A. Jordan, Prof. C. A. Lindsey, Prof. J. H. Blackwell, Roscoe C. Mitchell, Prof. B. L. Allen, Rev. Dr. J. Bowler, Prof. Nelson Williams, Jr., Victoria D. Ross, Benj. F. Vaughn.

The need of more colored teachers and colored principals, a cadet corps, a summer vocation school and a unity of colored teachers and more literary training was pointed out in the course of the addresses, and the addition of a Latin course in the Armstrong High school was praised. The following

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

committee of teachers was elected to prepare a series of resolutions voicing the sense of the national association to be presented to the board of education after they are presented to a meeting to be held at Bethel A. M. E. church Monday night:

Prof. Nelson Williams, Jr., chairman; B. L. Allen, Prof. J. Andrew Bowler, Prof. Benj. F. Vaughn, Victoria D. Ross. South RICHMOND had the largest representation of teachers. Among the selections by the select choir were: "Make a Joyful Noise Unto the Lord," "Abide With Me," "Victory" and some others.

[illegible]
FEBRUARY 18, 1918

FOR COLORED PUPILS.

Doctor M. Bates Stephens, state superintendent of Public Schools, and Prof. J. Walter Huffington, supervisor of colored schools, are directing a campaign to improve school building facilities for the negro children of the state. With a minimum school year of 140 actual teaching days provided for the colored schools by the legislature of 1916; an increase in salaries of teachers in prospect by the General Assembly now in session and the operation of the school attendance law, the problem of properly housing these pupils has become acute.

The report of the survey commission showed that unsanitary and uncomfortable school houses were in use—sometimes halls and church buildings being used for schools. The work of teaching under such conditions is handicapped and is really a menace, both to the mental and physical development of the pupils.

The State Department of Education is lending its efforts to improve the conditions and has secured from Mr. Julius Rosenwald, a philanthropist of Chicago, his promise to allot $5,100 to supplement funds to be allowed by county boards of education and raised by colored people of local communities with which to build in Maryland good types of school houses for colored children.

It is planned to build one in each county where a considerable part of its population is colored, as an incentive to improve the type of school buildings. This proposition is being placed before county school boards and local communities in the hope that the entire amount offered by Mr. Rosenwald will be used within a year.

SOMERVILLE[illegible] Democrat
JUNE 28, 1918

May Discontinue Colored School.

It is reported that the Somerville Board of Education has practically decided to discontinue the use of the colored school which has been conducted for colored children of the town for a number of years. It stands on the corner of West Cliff street and Davenport street. The eighty pupils now attending the institution will be diverted to other schools of the borough. By discontinuing the school it is explained that a principal and two teachers can be eliminated and between $2,500 and $3,000 can be saved yearly.

Must Put Flags Over Negro Schoolhouses

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
AUGUST 15, 1918

Flagstaffs and flags must be placed at negro school buildings over the county, says B. M. Hudspeth, County Superintendent. He has warned trustees in several districts of the omission.

Negro schools are under the trustees who control the white schools. Recently several white schools have been equipped in compliance with the new State law, while the negro schools were given no consideration.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 7

Education - 1918

Common Schools, Improvement of

NEGROES WILL NOT SEND THEIR CHILDREN TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The New York Age 11-28-18

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Wilson, N. C.—As the result of the slapping of Miss Mary Euell, a teacher in the Colored Graded School, by Prof. C. L. Coon, the white superintendent of Public Education, which occurred some months ago, the colored residents have opened a private school where they are sending their children, refusing to have the young folks educated at the public institution of learning.

The private school is chartered under the laws of North Carolina with two principals and seven teachers, and has an attendance of around two hundred and fifty. Less than a dozen children attend the public school. The private school is being maintained by the colored people of Wilson.

The threat of several members of the local Board of Education to reinstate Prof. Reid, the former principal of the Colored Grade school, who was present when Miss Euell was slapped by Prof. Coon, and who is charged with being mainly responsible for the trouble, is said to be one of the chief reasons a private school was opened.

Self-respecting Negroes are unalterably opposed to the return of Reid as principal of the Colored Grade school. There is no question about the former principal being " in bad" with the colored people of this community.

The slapping of Miss Euell occurred last session at the closing of the institution. Taking exceptions to the uncalled attack on Miss Euell, all the other teachers walked out.

When the Government order to set back the time was made last spring, Miss Euell conducted her work in conformity with the new arrangement. When Prof. Reid learned that this had been done he upbraided Miss Euell and then reported her to Prof. Coon.

When instructed to report to the office of the Superintendent of Public Education Miss Euell promptly did so. Then ensued a stormy scene between the white superintendent and the colored teacher with Reid looking on.

The colored people learned of the assault made upon Miss Euell and called both Coon and Reid to account. Reid was forced to resign, but he has been doing his utmost to get back.

The colored people say they will not stand for either Reid or his wife being made principal of the Colored Grade school, and declare their willingness to maintain the private school and also pay the graded school taxes which they are assessed.

THE RURAL SCHOOL EXTENSION WORK

Raleigh

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Independent

(By C. H. Moore, State Inspector Colored Schools)

3-8-18

Were it not for the fact that the task and responsibility of looking after the improvement of our rural school conditions, under the auspices of the State Teachers' Asso ciation (The State Department of Public Instruction endorsing and co-operating)' devolves more largely upon your humble servant than upon anyone else, I might be free to say, without being accused of egotism that, there has not been any undertaking of such vital importance to the Race assumed before by any other organization in the State, that has been more significant and accomplished so much in so short a time, as the Rural Extension Movement.

We are fully conscious, however, that the results could not have been achieved, had it not been for the generous loyalty and whole-hearted backing of the host of individuals, the various fraternal organizations and churches friendly to the cause, and the State Department of Education.

That things have been done cannot be denied. That other great things are yet to be done in this particular field, before the curse of ignorance shall have been eliminated from our Commonwealth must be admitted.

The object of this Rural School Extension Movement, as those of us know, who are already acquainted with the results accomplished, is to improve leagues in various school districts, to induce the patrons to cooperate with the local school authorities in erecting good schools buildings in every district in the State, to try as far as possible to have active, competent teachers placed in charge of these schools; to persuade the local school authorities to give better pay to the efficient and progressive teachers, to dissuade the same authorities from employing teachers who are unfit intellectually and other [illegible], and finally, to bring about an united effort among both white and colored citizens of our State, to solve the problems of education, health and mutual helpfulness, one to another.

The question of education of the colored youth in the rural districts of North Carolina, at the present time, is more or less a serious one, owing to the difficulties and handicaps surrounding and confronting the situation, such as poorly equipped school houses, inadequate teaching facilities, short school terms, low general average attendance, the inefficiency of the majority of the teachers and a lack of funds to properly carry on the work.

It is a serious fact that the facilities for Negro education, especially in the rural districts, are pitifully inadequate. Although the Negroes constitute about thirty-three per cent, of the population, less than fifteen per cent of the money collected and spent for rural school education is expended on them . Recently, the State of North Carolina, through its representatives in the legislature, passed a bill enabling the authorities to issue bonds to the amount of three million dollars for general school purposes. The white schools will get nineteen twentieths of this appropriation, and the colored school only one twentieth;

Now these are some data for your serious attention and consideration. What are you going to do about it? Nothing is to be gained by whining and complaining, and saying that if we had in addition to our usual appropriation, all the moneys that went into general school funds, as a result of Negro crimnality, which unfortunately furnishes at least one half of such funds in the State, and also, that which get into the school funds from the taxation of corporations, and other business enterprises to which we indirectly contribute by the thousands of dollars, we would have perhaps available twice as much as we do actually have now for our schools.

For do not Negroes ride on the railroads in the State by tens of thousands annually? And have they not over hundreds of thousands of dollars in the white and colored banks, in the building and loan associations in the State and in other corporations controlled by white and colored men respectively, upon which taxes are assessed according to their earnings? When it comes, however, to dividing up the taxes pro rata, according as each race has contributed its quota to the profits of these various business enterprises, we get little or nothing from these sources.

All of this is doubtless true, but we must remember that the other man collects the taxes, keeps the books and divides and appropriates the school funds, as in his judgement he deems "proper and equitable." So there you are. In the meantime, let us be patient but not contented; rather, let us be up and doing.

We can easily delude ourselves and evade this all important and vital question by saying, "I am not particularly interested," or, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Our white fellow citizens are aroused over this subject of rural education, at the present, as never before and they are putting into operation every means and every agency they can command to bring about an improved and enlightened social and physical rural community.

While in a few insolated quarters of the State, some of our people, realizing the gravity of the situation, have succeeded in improving the school conditions in their own districts. On the other hand, a great majority of our people are too indifferent, and too negligent regarding those matters affecting their intelletual, moral and social welfare. There are, doubtless many causes for this apathy and state of mind on the part of the masses, but the chief reason we believe, is due to the fact that there is not sufficient agitation on this subject and not enough persistent and constant reminding of our people, by their leaders, of their duty and obligations in the premises.

Furthermore, as Dr. A. M. Moore truly says: "One of ours weaknesses has been we spend too much time and money in preparation for dying and expensive funerals, and too little preparing for living, which is equally as important. We give ten dollars for church building for every one given for school house improvement. In the past quarter of a century, we have remolded each church on an average of three times, while our children have remained in the same dingy, half-seated school huose, in which we not only attended school ourselves, but our fathers and some of our grandparents." I am not complaining of having fine churches--do not misunderstand me,—but we should, as intelligent beings, be willing to divide the expense for our children's intellectual and spiritual education. The biggest thing we can do, and this seems to me to be our mission, is to empty our lives and character into our children, thereby, making them better and wiser citizens than we are, or had an opportunity to be.

Before however, a desired and fortunate condition can be attained three important and necessary requisites must obtain:

First:—Better and more comfortable schoolhouses.

Second:—A larger number of capable and progressive teachers, who will be better paid.

Third:—Longer shcool terms. "But such advantages cost money." you say.

Yes, these changes will cost money, they will also cost time and effort, but can your money, time and effort be better expended than, in a cause that will mean happier, better, fuller lives for your own boys and girls, for the boys and girls of your neighborhood: and is there any surer way of making your community permanently better for your having lived in it?

FT SMITH ARK AMERICAN

MAY 10 1918

COUNTY ... HAS COLORED AGENT.

Confirmation was received yesterday of the report that Crawford county is to have a home agent for the colored citizens. She will commence her work June 1. When the application was made, the state agents granted it upon the proviso that such agent would be paid $20 per month out of government funds provided local people guaranteed $30 per month. The first month's salary was soon raised and provision made which was approved at headquarters.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

SCHOOL BOARD TAKES FORWARD STEP WITH REGARD TO HIGHER PAY

Daily Herald
11-30-18.

Colored Elementary Teachers Receive Just Treatment; High School And Training School Faculties Not So Fortunate---Board Of Estimates Approves

Following a promise made to the teachers at a great Lyric meeting in September by Mayor James H. Preston, the School Board asked the city authorities for a larger appropriation for 1919 in order that a substantial increase in salaries might be given. Now that the Board of Estimates has granted all the School Commissioners asked for the teaching force, which was the poorest paid of any of the large cities of the country, will receive better pay. For the year 1919 a flat increase of $150 will be granted all teachers in the system, while a salary scale has been adopted for the elementary teachers that makes the maximum salary $12000, or an increase of 41 per cent. Among the interests that have taken an active part in the efforts at securing better salaries for the teachers are Superintendent Charles Koch, who has kept his Board impressed with the inadequacy of the pay of Baltimore teachers, resulting in an annual loss of a considerable number of the best instructors. The Council of the Allied Associations of Public School Teachers of Baltimore and certain sections of the press. The only fly in the ointment so far as colored teachers are concerned is the rank discrimination made in the salaries of secondary teachers, a discrimination which has greatly stirred thoughtful colored people, who thik they see in it a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the school authorities for the higher education of colored people.

The following table fully illustrates the discrimination that has been shown:

Heads of departments in City College and The Polytechnic Institute $2000 to $2200; Colored High School male heads $1400 to $1500; female heads $1100 to $1400. Teachers in the first named 1200 to $2000. In colored institution $1000 to $1400 for males and $800 to $1300 for females. In the Eastern and Western High Schools females teachers receive from $$1100 to $1500. In the Training School for white teachers the pay ranges from $1100 to $1600, while in the Colored Training School, whose standard is just as high, teachers receive from $1000 to $1300. Unless these inequalities are adjusted it is feared that our local High School, which has already been termed a training camp for good teachers, will suffer the loss of other competent instructors, and thus have its standard further lowered.

[illegible] PRESS
[illegible] 20 1918

THE PROBLEM OF NEGRO EDUCATION

Let no one imagine that the task of promoting Negro education and racial good will is completed or even about to be completed. The needs are so great and varied and the extent of country so vast that what has been done is, after all, only a beginning, a clearing of the way for reaching back to the remote country neighborhoods where most of the colored people are found, with all the helpful agencies of education. How soon the Southern States can meet the unparalleled demands of public education for Negroes in the face of the greatly increased demands for white schools in spite of the great progress of recent years is yet an unanswered question. The admirable conduct of the Negro in the Great War, his patriotism and readiness to answer every call of the Goverment, commands the respect of all people. The strong competition of the North for his labor is a new factor entering into the Southern economic situation just at a time when Southern agriculture, reaping the good seed sown by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp in the demonstration work, has under pressure of war conditions, become suddenly diversified and more prosperous than ever before. The small farmer and the tenant have perhaps the best chance of their lives to get ahead and to acquire land.

Under all these new conditions restlessness is apparent and perhaps this impatience will have some unlovely manifestations, yet on the whole the great majority of white and colored people are showing good sense and good humor. The colored people are expecting needed civic reforms, a large share in the public school funds, and a larger share in the civic life of their communities. Whatever the developments of the future may be, there are at least three very hopeful things in the present situation:

First, the spirit of self-help which the colored people are showing;

Second, the efforts of Southern leaders to pitch the whole discussion of the question on a higher plane and to apply the economic and educational remedies which a thorough study of the situation shows to be needed;

Third, the happy form of cooperation which the various agencies at work in this field are assuming.—From "Negro Training and Racial Good-Will," by Jackson Davis, in the American Review of Reviews.

GA. LANDOWNERS HOLD CONFERENCE

Constitution
6-12-18

South Georgia Experiment Station, Dog Control Law, Statewide School Tax With Nine-Month Terms and Free Text Books Urged.

Waycross, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—Statewide tick eradication, an experiment station for south Georgia and a dog control law are demanded in resolutions adopted at a meeting of the board of control of the Georgia Landowners' association here today, attended by representatives from all parts of south Georgia.

In addition to these recommendations, the landowners passed a resolution in favor of pending corrective legislation to make land title records in counties free to the public and opposed repeal of the present Boykin law, establishing a uniform index system for land records. They also authorized the executive committee of the association to offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of dynamiters of dipping vats.

Favoring statewide local county school taxation, the landowners expressed themselves also as favoring nine-month schools, consolidated schools, free transportation of pupils and free text books and indorsed legislation favored by the Georgia Federation of Women's clubs providing for a state school for the feeble-minded, the creation of a state board of charities and the raising of the age of consent.

The meeting was exceptional from start to finish in point of enthusiasm and harmony. It was presided over by Alex K. Sessoms and strong addresses were delivered by W. B. Stillwell, Savannah; Dr. W. H. MacKellar, United States bureau of animal husbandry, Atlanta; George B. Davis, of Dublin, and Robert C. Ellis, of Tifton, representatives in the general assembly; V. H. M. Quarrie, of Baxley; T. P. Smith, chairman of the teachers' legislative committee, of Reidsville; Professor Jno. R. Fain, of state college of agriculture, Athens; T. G. Chastain, secretary of the Georgia Shorthorn Breeders' association, Atlanta, and others. The keynote of all the addresses was to mobilize the great power of the farmer and landowners of south Georgia in an effort to produce as well as conserve a maximum of food in the winning of the war.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NEGROES OUT

Lowndes County Institution Doing Good Work for Colored Farmers.

MOBILE ALA. REGISTER
APRIL 28, 1918
Special To The Register

HAYNEVILLE, Ala., April 27.—The Lowndesboro Training School for Negroes, Prof. S. T. Wilson, principal, located at Charity, seven miles from here, closed its second annual session in the presence of a packed house.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. A. F. Owens of Selma University, using for his subject, "Freedom by the Truth." John 8:32. Among other things, he said: "The Allies will win the war for world democracy. They are fighting under the banner of Him, who said, 'You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.'" The truth shall win the war, though the powers of Hell shall be arrayed against it. Germany is in error; she is seeking to press the crown of Prussianism upon the fair brow of democracy. She shall win when the God of truth is dethroned by the demons of the bottomless pit. The truth, crushed to the earth, shall rise again; the eternal years of God are hers."

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The School Prosperous.

The school, fed by the fifty under grades of the public schools of the county, has had a prosperous year, with an enrollment of 147 boys and 129 young women. The average attendance was 216.

S. T. Wilson, a graduate of the A. & M. College, Normal, Ala., is principal, assisted by C. P. Everett of Hampton Institute, in charge of vocational agriculture and manual training; Cora B. McCord, graduate of Birmingham High Industrial School, in charge of domestic science, sewing and handicraft; Alpha K. Chisholm, a graduate of the State Normal, Montgomery, and Fannie C. Williams, who finished at Calhoun Institute, Calhoun, Alabama.

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Three Buildings Cost $4,700.

The two-story frame building, modern in every respect, which cost $2,350, was dedicated in 1916 by former State Superintendent Feagin, Mr. James Longstreet Sibley, of the department of education, who selected the site and planned the construction; former county superintendent Williamson, Probate Judge J. C. Woods and Mr. Steven Holliday of Gordonville.

The two other buildings on the seven-acre plot, are a two-story frame teachers home, which cost $1,500, donated by Miss Fisher of Nashville, Tennessee, and a one-story frame trades building, which cost $600, donated from the Slater Fund through Dr. Dillard.

The colored people of the community raised $1025, including labor, the cost of the land, $245. The balance was donated by the Rosenwald School Fund through Booker T. Washington, Jr., and the state of Alabama.

o o o

White Visitors Inspect Plant.

The school was visited and inspected recently by a party of distinguished educators consisting of Mr. Spright Dowell, state superintendent of education, Mr. J. L. Sibley, Mr. J. D. Reese, president of the county board of education; Mr. Tidwell, state conductor of institutes for teachers; Miss India Herbert, assistant county superintendent of education; Mr. Monro of Massachusetts, president of the federal board of education; Mr. J. H. Dillard, president of the Slater and Jeanes funds, and Mr. Sargent of the Smith-Hughes Vocational and Agricultural fund.

The teachers have attended the summer schools at Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute.

Every student is required to work, the boys three hours a day, and the girls above fourteen years of age are members of the Home Makers Club.

There are ten Rosenwald school buildings in the County for colored children. The school has fifteen local trustees with W. C. Carnes, chairman.

BALTIMORE AM STAR
FEBRUARY 14 1918

NO COLORED SUPERINTENDENTS

No Need For Them and No Money, School Board Rules.

The plan embodying the employment of two colored school superintendents for the colored public schools was turned down yesterday by the School Commissioners, who held that besides the lack of need of such officials, there was no money in hand to pay them, even if appointed. It was stated that, in the opinion of the board, the colored schools received ample attention under the present system.

Superintendent Koch reported at the meeting that the fifth grade pupils would return to their schools Monday and be distributed by the principals to the schools that can care for them until their own schools are given coal. The higher grades are working well under the present plan and, with a few more days of moderate weather, the situatione is expected to clear up.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education – 1918

Common Schools, Condition of.

THAT NEW HIGH SCHOOL

afro americo – 26 – 18

Mr. Emmet J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War was in this city recently, and was expected to address the pupils of the High School. The address did not take place as scheduled because the High School building is without an auditorium large enough to accommodate the students in assembly. The Pennsylvania Avenue A. M. E. Zion Church, located a half square from the school building is usually used for such purposes, but the shortage of coal prevented the heating of the church. This calls attention again to a very serious condition in the High School.

Hardly one of the teachers and pupils who attended the High School 15 years ago expected to remain in the structure at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Dolphin street another five years. The school was then inadequate for the needs. The assembly hall, the business classes, and a large part of the domestic science classes were held then in temporary structures outside the main building. Altho the plans for a new high school were then submitted and in the process of adoption, the old high school and its temporary quarters still serve today—the ancient and antiquated institution it was more than a decade ago.

This is no time to call attention to person or persons to blame for these conditions in the High School, whether they be the city, the school management or the community. Certainly as the condition continues no one but the community itself is to bear the burden. Now is the time to get busy and see that the negligence is remedied. Every year longer that the Colored High School stays in its present quarters adds to the eternal disgrace of the school system in Baltimore and the colored people of the city. Perhaps colored group principals or supervisors of colored schools are needed as requested by petitioners recently. The main need however, is a colored member on the Board of Education, and a colored member in the City Council, who have the confidence of the people, and can do something else besides talk.

If the colored people had representatives in the City Council, and on the School Board, we would have had the new High School long ago. The city would then be in a position to demand colored supervision of colored schools. Getting a member of the race on the School Board would entail a bitter fight, yet it ought to seem evident that none of the reforms needed are going to be brought about until the colored people go on the warpath.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE AND FOUND WANTING

Southwestern Christian Advocate

It is not supposed that everyone will agree with the trend of this editorial remark. It is, nevertheless, uttered in all seriousness, with perfect candor and with a firm conviction that every word of it is justified and will be proven by the conditions when they are carefully, and frankly studied.

We have been and we are still to be counted among those who plead for opportunities for our people. We mean by that, openings for the employment for our boys and girls and our prepared men and women in every department of life. We take second place to no one in our contention for recognition of merit and for our pro-rata of the remunerative places in the State, in the educational world as well as in the industrial world.

We have come upon a period of unprecedented demand, upon the resources of the Nation, not only the financial resources of the Nation but the resources of applied industries, and education and skilled labor. Now what are the facts? Prior to the war we had worked ourselves almost into a frenzy in demand for places. We beseiged educational boards and those in charge of state educaton for openings. We were demanding of our friends as well as those who were not, that doors should be open whereby the Negro could find adequate expressions of his ability. Now, frankly, what is the status of the case at this time? There is not an educational institution doing work among the colored people in this country whose President will not tell you that he is forced to accept at this time, in order to complete his faculty, teachers whom he knows to be inferior. This is due to the demands that have been made upon the schools so that there has been a great shift in the faculties,, and the fully prepared persons are fewer than the places now open. Some of the faculties will be entirely new. From what sources are these places to be supplied?

It is positively embarrassing and humiliating to find now, that the doors are open. we do not have the trained men and women to enter them. This is not only true in one case but in numbers of cases. The office of this paper is beseiged every day by friends, in different sections of the country for teachers of one grade or another, for stenographers, for competent help and our waiting list is completely exhausted. Now as a matter of fact in the years prior to the war, we spent a good deal more time in contending for consideration than we spent in preparation, so that today we are actually embarrassed. In a recent examination in the City of New Orleans, where more than a hundred of our people took test for teachers certificates, only two passed. It does no good to plead that the examination was not square. It was. It was the same sort of examination that was given to the white teachers and we ought to hide our faces if we made the plea that there ought to be a letting down the standard in the examination of colored teachers. As a matter of fact, it was a tribute to the Negro when the identical examination was given him that was given others and that is the only examination that ought to be given Negro teachers. (It is pertinent to remark that as far as the City of New Orleans is concerned it has made no effort to prepare colored teachers for the examination which it gave, whereas adequate preparation had been made for white teachers.) But we have more places to fill than we have competent persons to fill them. This is not only true in the educational world, it is true in the industrial world. There are openings today for Negro mechanics that cannot be supplied. There are opening today in the agricultural world, and if we had listened to the pleadings of Booker T. Washington, we would have been able to fill this demand and if we could fill the demand now, we would become the masters of the argricultural life of America and if we became the masters of the agricultural life of America, we would free ourselves from many embarrassments and would place ourselves in the way for a comfortable and independent life. But we have no argriculturists. The technically trained agricultural men among us are few and far between. Now what is true in the instances that we have mentioned is true in almost every field of our races life.

It will do no good to squirm and fuss and fume over the statement of these facts. The sensible thing to do is to gird ourselves for a new and larger program of preparation—preparation not only along one line but in all. We will be handicapped in the great re-construction period that will come upon the close of the war if we lack a mighty army of trained men and women. We can overcome in a measure our present embarrassment if we will buckle down to it at once and start a program for the development of our people that will furnish us a mighty army of trained mechanics and teachers and professional men and women, and others trained in the various arts and sciences. To do less is to put ourselves in a position in the great reconstruction period where we will be humiliated, embarrassed and retarded for the next hundred years.

REID STILL IN HIDING

FEELING STILL RUNS HIGH

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS

PEOPLE ARE STANDING FIRM

(Wilson Correspondence of The Raleigh Independent.)

(By Bob Grit.)

Wilson, N. C., April 24—The invasion of the Coon-Reid Alliance is steadily being repulsed. Negroes from all walks of life have come forward and entered the battle array against the Colored graded school episode.

The "hurry up," this getting—together of Afro-Americans within their so quickly devised breastworks of defense, is no mere surface show of military antics.

The Negro is convinced that he must act now; his manhood, his racial integrity, his womanhood, is at stake. Old and young Negroes are in the trenches to die for racial honors --their wives, daughters, at all hazards are to be protected.

Colored folk are aroused, shaking off their lethargy and stupor, they responded zealously to the "S. O. S.", call of sinking womanhood, submarined by a Kaiserite.

"Slapping" the Colored lady teacher with such Kaiser-like adaucity is adjudged by Negro patriots as an indication of "ruthless sub-marine war-fare" contrived against their very existence, as a race.

Stern realities are "forcing" the Negro to rally for principles of right, according to the recent investigation of the Graded school "affair," in the form of a "postive" presentation by the ministerial Union, and Business League patriots to the good element of white folk.

The social atmosphere here is full of lightning and muttering thunder. The volcanic indignation of the people is signally active. Out from the crater of the school eruption may be seen at intervals an expulsion of hot lava, accompanied with a darkened array of ashes, cinders and other particles, shrouded, with clouds of fury-smoke and dust. The ground round-about in many places is seething hot.

Fumes of the mad eruption is obnoxuously penetrating every nook, crack and crevice throughout the community.

At night this fire of hades burns ap parently with more glaring fury. The mental aberation of the inhabitants is fearfully evident.

Prof. Ried has disappeared from the condemnation of this mental-fury. Presumably, the professor has taken flight to the utter-most part of the earth. A mere glimpse of his shadow was thought to have been recognized the other day on a rapid transit through the turmoils of "space." As it was making a terrific scamper, the profesor surely must have been in a pell-mell of a hurry. Some said, that his shadow apparently was of an eclipse, having as it were a "battle" with the sun; and earth-inhabitants.

Man is indeed a peculiar animal. It is said that the posses all sorts of instincts. The disappearance of the professor , perhaps shows that has a good percentage of rabbit disposition and again it may show, that he is closely affiliated to the ground-hog. When professor was "out" the other day, in so big a hurry, he, no doubt caught a glimpse of his shadow, and away he scampered into some dark covering. There he will remain a "day" or maybe, a "thousand--years," However, the opinion of the oldest residents is that, according to ground hog" precaution," the professor will again make his appearance in about, "six-weeks."

Referring to a press comment, the other day just after the "slapping" outrage, in which reference was made to attack upon Prof. Reid at the church on Sunday April 14 the article closed by saying "the people are equally enraged against Supt. Coon" for his attack upon womanhood.

Surely, profesor Coon must have suffered aberration, to have so brutally asaulted a defensely woman.

Since the profesor shows himself to be of an impulsive temperament; it is the momentous duty of society to keep him under "close vigilance, as he is likely to "plunge" at any time into a "rage."

Through the one "rash act" of an "intellectual gentleman,"—poor, ignorant Negroes are divested of their legal, educational rights of the present school year.

Thus as a matter of the professor's own contradiction and for the moral of contrast, read the following press notice of March 2,—"Mayor's Court" —J. W. Craft, J. H. Sutton and S. O. Tayor were before the mayor this morning for failing to send their children to school. Prof, C. L. Coon was the prosecuting witness," etc.

Now, who is the greater crimnal? The "accused" were perhaps guilty of keeping a few children out of school only a part of the "time." On the other hand, Mr. Coon's "slapping" impulse caused the "breaking up," of the whole school.

COLORED MINISTERS UNION CONDEMN COON'S ACTIONS

The Colored Ministers Union of the City of Raleigh has noted with much mortification the incident of the slapping in the face one of the Lady teachers in the Wilson Publice School by the Superintendent, Mr. Coon. According to press reports of the occurence there seems to have beeen no justification of the act: and even if there were justification, it would seem the part of valor for a gentleman to withhold such an act upon a lady.

The Colored ministers Union of Raleigh record its condemnation of the Wilson incident, and believe that it would have been the manly thing for the Superintendent to have had, and exercised that due respect and would make him defend rather than offend with strong hand a member of the weaker sex of our race.

COLORED CITIZ'NS RESENT SCHOOL BOARD METHODS

And Preserve Their Self Respect By Opening Independent School

PROTECTING RACE WOMEN

Refuse to Support Superintendent Who Assaulted Teacher And Coddled Incompetent Principal

Greensboro, N. C.—Socrates was once asked, "What is the best form of government?" His reply was, "that is the best kind of government wherein an injury done to the humblest citizen is felt by every other citizen."

When I was in Wilson one day last week in the interest of the "First United War Work" campaign, I, also embraced the opportunity to make inquiry concerning the "Independent School," the outgrowth of the very disgraceful episode which occurred last May, when Supt. Chas. L. Coon slapped the face of one of his colored teachers, who was cited to appear before him for insubordination to one J. D. Reid, principal of the local graded school in which she taught.

As a result of my investigation and inquiry I was informed that, when Supt. Coon and the Board of Education declined to respect and recognize the wishes of the colored citizens and tax payers of Wilson in the premises, so far as the election of a male principal of the graded school of their own choice was concerned, they decided to "play quits" and have nothing whatever to do with the Bolshevistic school mess, until reason and stable government should return to those in control of the undemocratic situation. Having been assessed and paying taxes annually on real and personal property to the value of $350,184, these colored folks felt that they are not children nor wards of the white people in Wilson, but that they are well qualified to have a voice in matters so far as whom they wish to teach their children. They feel that they are contending for the very same principle, for which the foreparents of these same white people who are now denying them their rights, fought over one hundred and forty years ago. viz: that taxation without representation is tyranny.

These insurgent colored citizens, therefore, came together, formed a company with Samuel H. Vick as president, sent to Raleigh after a charter and opened up "The Independent School" November 11th, in a large two-story frame building, containing twelve recitation rooms, cosily fitted up with all the necessary school facilities.

I visited the new school on the 14th, and found eight teachers and over 200 pupils on the roll and 150 additional enrollment expected the following week.

The Rev. Spurgeon Davis, pastor of the First Baptist church, is the superintendent, and the Rev. Perry, rector of the Episcopal church, the principal of the new school.

I find that the great majority of our people in Wilson have set their faces like flint, and while they may suffer temporarily, yet they are determined not to yield to the injustice perpetrated upon them in their school affairs. For while ignorance is an unmistakable curse, surrendering to despotic Kaiserism in school matters is far worse.

As an evidence of the stuff of which the colored parent is made in Wilson, I'll state that Sunday afternoon, the 17th, they gathered in mass meeting and raised over $600.00 in cash and $3,000.00 in subscriptions for the new school.

These people cannot fail, in fact they must not, for their cause is an everlasting and eternally just one. And, while they have not appealed for any outside aid as yet, nevertheless, whenever it becomes necessary, if we fail to respond, every Negro in North Carolina will be disgraced, if the "Independent School" will be compelled to close for lack of our moral and financial support.

Already the word has gone out from Wilson with some authority behind it that it is only a few disgruntled Negroes, who are the cause of the present dissatisfaction, but it wont be long before they, too, will give in.

Every Negro in the State, and for that matter without who is acquainted with the situation in Wilson, and who is possessed of an ounce of race pride and worth a pinch of salt, should make it his business to prove the above assertion false.

CHAS. H. MOORE.

Education – 1918
Common Schools, Condition of

PROF. COON INDICTED

The Raleigh Independent May 4, 1918.

WARRANT ISSUED FOR ASSAULT-WAIVES HEARING

IS BOUND OVER TO COURT

(Wilson Correspondence of The Raleigh Independent.)
(By Bob Grit.)

BOB GRIT

Wilson, N. C., April—The school eruption is gradually taking on "chronic" features of racial indifferences. The negative impulse of the superintendent has caused the social world to "quiver," according to press reports. And to sustain this racil indifference,, that is so viciously rampart throughout the United States of America.

Against Afro-American breastworks a "lamblaster" counter attack was made last Friday, at 10:00 o'clock. Churchmen and military patriots are watching the line of incounter with intense interest, and in order to more efficiently handle the "S. O. S. calls of sinking womanhood, large wireless telegraphic stations have been installed.

The counter attack was begun Friday of April, 25th. Up to this hour according to current reports, patriots are gallantly holding their lines of defense.

The "attack" was engineered largely through "power of attorney" according to the crooks and turns of legal deception. Hence through said diplomacy of law-tactics and within the confines of such intrigue, Mr. Coon is now monstrously barricaded behind the "daring" strong hold of "law-collusion"—"law, that dangerous foundation of all authentic tradition." Tied with "hard-knot" pretension, the proffessor, is "bound over to court."

The "white press of the city says; "Last Wednesday a warrant was issued by Squire J. A. Clark charging Prof. C. L. Coon with assault and battery upon Mary Euell, a teacher at the colored shool. The matter was first returnable this morning at 11:00 o'clock but the hour was changed to 10:00 to suit the convenience of Counsel. At 10:00 o'clock. Mr.H. G. Connor, appeared before magistrate and announced that his client would waive examination, the case not being within the jurisdiction of a magistrate, and gave bond for his appearance at the next term of Superior Court to be held on May 13th. This concluded any present official action in the matter. However there having been some confusion brought about by the change of hour of the hearing, the prosecuting witnesses did not appear until 11:00 o'clock, the hour originally set for the trial. At this hour Mary Euell, and eight of the other teachers of the colored graded school, all of whom had resigned because of the trouble involved in this matter, together with a large number of character witnesses, presented themselves before Magistrate Clark. Mr. Clark announced to them the action he had taken in the matter and stated that there was nothing further for him to do. Counsel for the prosecution requested permission to make a statement. He stated that he and his client wished it understood that prosecution of the case was not primarily to bring punishment upon Mr. Coon. That the purpose and object of the posecution was to present the unfortunate happenings that culminated in the assault in their true light. Mary said that since the time of the assault Mr. Coon offered no apology, and that so far as she knows the School Board has taken no official action in regard to the matter."

Mr. Coon's "excuse" for having made the assault, is that any other "white" man would have readily committed the same criminal act. And as an educator, the professor, with clinched fist, and cyclone-sweep, furiously asserted that he "knows" the "white man's disposition when it comes to "handling" Negroes. No doubt, Mr. Coon is strictly right. How about "Mary" and "Mr." Coon? Had Mary been a "white" lady teacher, perhaps her name would have been handled with a "Miss"—She would have been a Miss Mary Euell, at any time; day or night, no matter. But when it comes to Colored Women,--they are, "Marys, Sallies," etc. Colored men are all, "Jacks, Jims, Johns," etc.

On the morning April 29, a striking "fact of Mr. Coon's claim and vindication, "bobbed up:"

"Mayor's Court—Strickland and Hancock, violating auto law, $2.50.

Mrs. Walter Bissett, for runnig disorderly house, judgement reserved," etc.

The colored lady teacher in the Magistrate's court,—"Mary;" and upon that disrespect, "Mary" is "slapped."

PROF. REID DENIES CHARGES

Journal and Guide 7-6-18

In the issue of The Journal and Guide of May 4th, correspondence from Wilson, N. C., was published in which a committee which appeared before the school board of that city was quoted as having asked for a new principal of the city graded school and having charged that "the present encumbent is incompetent, intelectually unfit, had immoral tendencies, is untruthful and dishonest: that he padded his report, that he cashed the teachers' checks and in turn paid the teachers with his personal check, drawn on another bank; and that the teachers did not know what salaries they were receiving only what Principal Reid said, as they did not see any of the checks drawn for them by the secretary of the school board."

Through his attorney Principal Reid states that these charges are absolutely false and defamatory and demands a retraction. In this connection The Journal and Guide wishes to state that it published the report of the interview of the committe with the school board as a matter of news, did not the and does not now vouch for the truthfulnes of the statement and publishes the demand of Principal Reid for a retraction in the same spirit of disinterestedness that it published the report of the committee's interview.

SUPT. SLAPS COLORED TEACHER

The Raleigh Independent April 13, 1918.

NINE TEACHERS "WALK OUT"

CITIZENS UP IN ARMS-UPHOLD ACTION OF TEACHER

(Wilson Correspondence of The Raleigh Independent.)

Wilson N. C. April 10, 1918—Nine of the teachers of the colored graded school have tendered their resignation Tuesday morning April 9th, to go in effect at once. (We are sending here with a copy of the resignation as passed in to the Board of Education).

An interview with one of the teachers whose name is withheld for specific reasons, reveals the deplorable facts that she has been cruelly treated by both the principal and Superintendent of the schools.

Her statement is as follows: "On the morning of Monday, April 1st., I with some of the other teachers observed the new time and was at the school by 8:30 and began our days work, and at time to close, by the new time, closed the days work. Principal Reid did not begin until the usual hour by the old time, and therefore objected to my closing before he ordered it. We could not, however come to a satisfactory agreement. So he ordered me to meet him at the superintendent office at 5 o'clock the same day. I agreed to do so and went. Principal Reid was there when I reached the office and no doubt had prejudiced the Superintendent's mind against me. I was asked by the superintendent to explain myself, and so proceeded to do so. Principal Reid disputed all I said I insisted that I had told only the truht. Supertinedent Coon then asked if I wanted to make principal Reid a liar, I said I only want to speak the truth for myself. The superintendent ordered me to "shut up" saying that he would kick me out of his office. I told him that I would go out.

He became more enraged as I spoke and slapped me in the face. Principal Reid stood by and only said to me you ought to have shut up, when Prof. Coon told you.

'I knew the month was nearly out and I decided to keep the gross insult a secret until I finished it. I did so, and at the weekly teachers meeting I told the incident that had happened in the presence of principal Reid and that he had offered no protest—protection at all—Eight other sympathized with me, andfelt that they were eaqually insulted, and walked out with me."

The citizens of Wilson were moved to uncontrollable excitement when the news broke forth upon them Tuesday morning—both white and colored—A meeting of the colored Business League was held at the office of Prof. S. H. Vick and appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The committee appointed was Mr. Walter Hines, Prof. S. H. Vick, Mr. B. R. Winstead and Rev. H. B. Taylor.

The Ministers Union appointed a committee to co-operate with that committee as follows: Revs. H. B. Taylor, Chas. T. Jones, Robert Perry, A. Bynumn, and A. L. E. Weeks.

The best citizens of Wilson both white and colored are commending the assaulted teacher for her coolness and manner of proceedure.

The Resignation of the Nine Teachers follows:

Wilson, N. C.,
April 9, 1918

To The Board of Education of Wilson County, Superintendent of Wilson County, and Principal of the Colored Graded School of Wilson;

And

To All Whom It May Concern;

On account of the discourteous treatment of Prof. J. D. Reid, the

Principal of the Wilson Colored Gradded Scool, to us, as teachers under his direction, and on account of the terrible ordeal, through which one of us, a teacher in the above stated school, had to go on account of the unchristian and unmanly procedure of the Principal, J. D. Reid; which ordeal, if told, would cause every man who respects pure womanhood to look upon the above stated Principal, J. D. Reid as the worst speciman of manhood possible to find.

And, further on account of the incompetency and untruthfulness of the above mentioned Principal, J. D. Reid, which he attempts to hide from the Superintendent, Board of Education, and the Public in general, by a high handed, iron-clad, and abusive rule over those who serve under him;

We the undersigned teachers of the Wilson Colored Graded school, who have tried in every way to help him, but in return have only been treated as a chain-gang crew under criminal offense, have lost respect for the above mentioned Principal, J. D. Reid, and tender our resignation.

Done at the Wilson Colored Graded School this 9th day of April 19118.

Miss M, C. Euell
Miss J. B. Pride
Miss M. L. Garrett
Miss S. R. Battle
Miss L. B. Wayland
Miss G. M. Burks
Miss M. A. Davis
Miss M. M. Jennings
Miss S. D. Wiseman.

WORST THAN THE KAISER

The Raleigh Independent
April 24 1918

I feel safe in saying that the Kaiser with all his brutality would upset the whole German Kingdom before he would see one of his German women insulted by another German. Still we have right here in America Negro men who are supposed to have a heart and who are posing as intelligent men, that will allow and even encourage a man of the other race to slap a Negro Woman in his presence.

I have reference to the recent occurence in Wilson, N. C.

Every Negro woman's indignation should be aroused and every Negro woman should feel that she is personally insulted by the Supt. of Wilson's Graded schools and the principal of the Negro school, for they are both very unworthy of the position they hold.

The young lady who observed the new time was simply a loyal American woman, carrying out the orders of the government which every true American deems so necessary in this patriotic crisis.

The men who insulted her simply were brutes, worst than the Kaiser.

What under the sun could a white woman have done for Mr. Coon to have allwed Mr. Reid to slap her or have allowed Mr. Reid to slap her or even raise his voice beyond the usual

The thing we call the race problem will never be solved unless our Negro men will give the the Negro woman the protection she needs.

We want Negro men like the ones of Shaw University who when their girls were insulted in the city auditorium showed their respect by marching out with them assuring the white students who sneered that they would stand by their girls regardless to what happened. I heartily approve the teachers' actions in Wilson who left with their fellow teacher.

I believe every Negro man and woman that respects true womanhood will agree with me when I say we detest the men of our race and the other race who will not protect their women.

(Mrs. Malissa Jenkins—Dillard)
Whitesvilles. N. C.

WILSON NEGROES GET "SCALP" OF J. D. REID

Independent
July 13 18

(From News and Observer of July 5)

Wilson, July 3|—The membership of the colored churches and lodges—composed of the very best element of the Negro race, went after and got the "scalp" of J. D. Reid, former principal of the Wilson colored graded school. At a meeting of the board of education, held Tuesday afternoon, petitions, numerously signed, were placed before the board and the petitioners were assured that Reid's resignation would be asked for that the board recognizes the fact that Wilson had the best class of colored people in the state and that they have no intention of thrusting upon them an undesirable person.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
APRIL 9. 1918

COLORED CITIZENS RAISE $100 FOR SCHOOL AT RALLY

The colored citizens of Violet have succeeded in raising the sum of $100 for the completion of the Borgnemouth school. The patriotic educational rally was held under the auspices of the Colored Education Association, with Walter Fisher as president. Superintendent Clement Story addressed the large group of colored people.

The main address was delivered by President J. S. Clark, of Southern University, Baton Rouge. He spoke on the new educational program for the State of Louisiana and said that the colored citizens deeply appreciated the interest taken in the cause of negro education by Superintendent T. M. Harris and Professor Leo M Favrot. The speaker declared that there was a better sentiment in Louisiana for progress and development of the negro of the State. He urged the negro to support the government in entering the army, purchasing Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps and the taking up of the Red Cross movement.

BURNING OF NEGRO SCHOOL AT VERNON STIRS AUTHORITIES

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 24. 1918

State Superintendent Harris and Agent Favrot Deplore Incendiary Case.

Baton Rouge, La., April 23—State Superintendent T. H. Harris has just received notice from Parish Superintendent Dickerson of Jackson parish that the Strange Industrial School, a negro institution, valued at more than $4000, was burned by incendiaries Sunday morning at 2 o'clock. The school, which was located about three miles from Vernon, employed seven teachers, was attended by more than two hundred pupils ranging in age from 8 to 20 years, and had in connection with it an eighty-acre tract of land, more than half of which is under cultivation by the pupils. In addition to this school tract, home gardens were being cultivated. The authorities are investigating.

The Strange School, like a number of other negro educational institutions in this state, was supported partly by the Federal Board for Vocational Education and by such philanthropic funds as the Smith-Hughes fund. It is said the Jackson parish police jury lost about $2000 by the destruction of this property.

THREATS PRECEDE FIRE

The destruction of this school property, as well as bodily harm to the negro teachers in the faculty, has been threatened for some time, it is said. Notices were posted in the vicinity of the school, several weeks ago, ordering the closing of the school and threatening the destruction of the property and injury to the lives of the teachers if the children were not made to discontinue their attendance at the school.

Superintendent Harris says he wrote Sheriff Jones of Jackson parish immediately upon receipt of the information of these threats, urging him to appoint deputies in that community to preserve the peace and to place guards at the schoolhouse at night to prevent the burning of the property. Governor Pleasant telephoned Sheriff Jones also and urged him to take the necessary steps to prevent any lawless acts.

"Nothing will be left undone to run the criminals to earth and land them in the penitentiary, if possible," said State Superintendent Harris Tuesday. "It is taken for granted that the good citizens of Jackson parish will lend every possible assistance to wipe out this grave reflection upon their parish.

SCHOOL'S LOSS DEPLORED

"The Strange Industrial School was doing splendid work in fitting the negro youth of that section for efficient service in agriculture and other industries of the state. It is inconceivable that a few ignorant, prejudiced, lawless individuals will be permitted to stand in the way of the school officials in maintaining a school of that character."

Leo M. Favrot, state agent for rural schools for negroes, said Tuesday that the Strange School was one of the three strong consolidated negro schools in Louisiana receiving aid from philanthropic boards and from the Federal Board for Vocational Training. The school was teaching agriculture and the industrial arts. It represented the best effort that has recently been put forth towards giving negroes training along agricultural and industrial lines.

"The lawless act deserves the condemnation of every thinking person in the state," said State Agent Favrot. "Public sentiment should demand that the guilty parties be run down. The negro patrons are helpless to resent this act, and unless the act is properly punished the should quietly move away into some section of Louisiana where they will be permitted to live in peace and educate their children."

ELEVEN TEACHERS QUIT THEIR JOBS AT WILSON

GREENSBORO N C NEWS
APRIL 12, 1918

Action of Negresses Follows Slapping of Woman Teacher by C. L. Coon

THEY SUBMIT A PROTEST

(Special to Daily News.)

Wilson, April 11.—There is quite a stir among the negro population in this city which has resulted in 11 female teachers in the negro graded school sending in their resignations, and they will ask that the trouble be taken before the board of education for a thorough investigation.

It seems that the trouble was because C. L. Coon, superintendent of public instruction, slapped the face of one of the women teachers, and also as those who walked out contend, that Prof. J. D. Reid, the principal of the school, is not the proper person for the position. Resolutions to this effect were drawn up and signed by most of the quitters and sent to the board of education and printed in the local paper.

Professor Coon, in an interview this morning, said: "I don't wish to go into details, but will say:

"I slapped Mary Euell for gross discourtesy to me in my office. I am sure there is no white man in Wilson who would have acted otherwise under the circumstances.

"The principal of the colored school is not responsible for this trouble which grew out of my order lengthening the school day for the primary grades 30 minutes, a few days ago. Mary Euell refuses to obey the rule and defied the principal a week ago last Monday.

"The principal reported the matter to me. I could not go to the school then as the county board was in session, so I asked the principal to have this teacher come to my office at 5 o'clock. It was in my office that her conduct was so reprehensible that I slapped her face and made her hush up. This teacher has had trouble before."

It seems that the "quitters" and their followers not only want the superintendent's scalp, but that of the principal dangling from their belts.

After an illness of two weeks, Mrs. Fannie E. Seymour, aged 81 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Shellum, in this city Monday. Interment was made in Maplewood cemetery, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. W. A. Stansberry, pastor of the First Methodist church, of which denomination she had been a consistent member from childhood. She is survived by four children, C. H. Cook, of Burlington; Mrs. J. W. Culberson, of Richmond county; Mrs. E. W. Porter, of Raleigh, and Mrs. F. W. Shellum, of this city.

Tuesday afternoon at Contentnea Junction, three miles south of Wilson, snow fell for a period of five minutes.

Education—1918
Common Schools, Condition of.

DOWELL CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION OF ALABAMA'S SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Montgomery Advertiser
12-22-18

Legislature Will Also Be Asked to Hasten Law Providing Vocational Training Under Terms of Federal Act

Alabama's school system will undergo a fundamental change, if one among numerous important recommendations contained in the annual report of Spright Dowell, State Superintendent of Education, is carried into effect. He asks the Legislature to create a commission of three to five members to investigate Alabama's school system and submit a report. The report is based on the supposition that the Legislature will hold a split session, the commission making its investigations during the recess.

The vocational education bill, providing the machinery for putting the Federal Smith-Hughes act into effect in Alabama, must be passed within the first sixty days of the legislative session in order that this State may obtain its apportionment of the funds authorized under the act. Looking to this end, Mr. Dowell is preparing a bill to make the Smith-Hughes bill operative in Alabama, whereby the teaching of vocational agriculture, trade and industry and home industry in the various educational institutions will be made permanent. Mr. Dowell regards this as the most important piece of constructive legislation that will have the attention of the general assembly.

Vocational Education Stressed.

Vocational education is one of the numerous subjects recommended by Mr. Dowell for the attention of the proposed recess commission. He asks "that a law be passed providing for a commission of from three to five of the most worthy and able men in the State to investigate the entire school system of Alabama; that this commission be provided with a sufficient amount of money to call to its assistance experts in the following fields of education: Primary, elementary, normal school, secondary, higher learning, vocational, physical, general administration and such other departments as will make it possible to effect an exhaustive study of conditions in order to obtain the most intelligent and constructive suggestions as to means for eliminating duplication, avoiding waste, and for making the entire school system of Alabama a unified, efficient and serviceable agency for the training of boys and girls."

To Match Federal Funds.

Passage of a law making the Smith-Hughes vocational act operative and carrying the necessary appropriation to match, dollar for dollar, the Federal funds available for Alabama, is the first of the numerous recommendations contained in the program for educational legislation as outlined by the State Superintendent for the coming session and this promises to be the greatest of the live and constructive matters that are to come before the law-making body in 1919. In bringing to public attention the importance of vocational training, Mr. Dowell says:

"The war has brought us some fine lessons; among them thrift, conservation and the will to work. Many of our notions and much of our false pride about work have been broken down. Perhaps no one will question the statement that every boy should be taught to handle the tools of a carpenter, farmer, plumber, brick mason and the like; that every girl should be taught to cook and sew; that boys and girls should be taught free hand drawing and the elements of mechanical drawing. In other words vocational education ought and must forthwith immediately become an integral part of our public school system. That being conceded, the logical place for emphasizing it is in the period of adolescence, the period of the junior and senior high school."

Purpose of Smith-Hughes Act.

The Smith-Hughes act is designed to help in the matter of vocational education those States and counties that show a will to help themselves, and Mr. Dowell shows in his argument that the act has been at least tentatively accepted by every State in the Union and that it provides for government support of vocational education through legally constituted State boards; that the allotment for Alabama, which must be matched from State and local funds, will in the end amount to $150,000 annually.

In the absence of legislative authority, Governor Henderson accepted the act for Alabama until such time as the Legislature can meet and accept or reject the proffer made by the Federal government for the purpose of producing a nation of trained people and an increase in the number of skilled workmen.

For Teacher's Training.

For the consideration of the Legislature and the proposed recess commission, Mr. Dowell has outlined a number of subjects that in his opinion should receive careful attention at the approaching session if Alabama is to assume the initiative in educational affairs. He says that the State should provide better facilities for the training of teachers in the Class A normal schools whose only function is to train teachers for elementary schools, and that the Class B normal schools should have this function enlarged or else decamouflaged and classed as county high schools, particularly as there is no county high school in either of the counties where the Class B normal schools are situated. Other recommendations come under the following headings:

Recommendations By Superintendent.

Consolidate and enlarge the work of the board of examiners, institute conductors, reading circle board, under some board with sufficient authority to stimulate and promote the professional training of teachers in service.

Guarantee medical and dental inspection, and the employment of a public health nurse in every county in the State.

Strengthen the compulsory attendance law by revoking most of the exemption privileges, by making possible at least a minimum term of six months in all counties, by permitting a longer time limit in towns and counties that desire it, and by making the law articulate with kindred legislation, as for example, the Child Labor Law.

Amend the rural school house law so as to render possible more liberal aid: the employment of expert help in drawing plans, in preparing pupils for material, and in the inspection of State aided projects.

Prescribe more liberal machinery for creating school districts, for making the same a matter of record and for giving authority to districts to issue bonds for building purposes.

Make it possible for the State Department of Education to employ an inspector of secondary schools.

Check Up School Expenditures.

Provide that an expert accountant acquainted with school finances shall be assigned to the State Department of Education in the interest of preventing irregularities and obtaining more efficient work.

One fundamental change in the school system that is suggested by Mr. Dowell may appear revolutionary when stated without the accompanying argument and explanation:

"The first unit in the proposed scheme is the elementary school of six years, which in most instances will be a one, two or three-teacher school, in rural communities. Then will come the three-year junior high school, which preferably will be a separate and distinct institution, but may be a part of the elementary school below or the senior high school above. A much better plan, however, is to locate a junior high school near the center of the area served by some six or eight elementary schools, and to so group the elementary schools as to guarantee that no pupil will have to walk more than two and one-half miles and none have to be transported."

This is the "six-three-three" plan, or a six-year elementary school followed by a three-year junior high school, which is in turn followed by a three-year senior high school.

—JOIN THE RED CROSS—

Injustice of Teachers Salaries Based On The Color Line

The Raleigh Herald
May 3 1918

According to a prominent professional gentleman of the city who views the situation philosophically, the difference between the salaries paid colored and white teachers in the city high schools is no new thing.

The practice dates back to the installation of colored teachers in the Colored High School. Here, as in the industrial world it was taken for granted that the colored man or woman, doing the same work as the white man or woman, would accept smaller wages. These smaller wages were accepted by the earliest colored teachers, and here lies the responsibility for the beginning of a bad practice. The difference, however, said this gentleman, is plainly unjust, and not at all in keeping with the democratic principles, the agitation which is so popular in the country at present. The teachers in the Colored High School deserve the same salary as the whites if not more. When the Polytecnic and the City College were divided, thus lessening the work of the faculty, the salary was not lowered. Yet the Colored High School carries the work of both these branches and its teachers are expected to be satisfied with lower salaries. The logic of such a situation is certainly poor. It is to be hoped, however, that this injustice will be corrected, in the near future.

COLORED PUPILS SHOW DECREASE

CHARLOTTE NEWS
MAY 2, 1918

Less Than Year ago; Total White and Colored Now 7622.

There are today fewer colored pupils in the Charlotte public schools than were enrolled 12 months ago.

This unusual and unexpected fact was revealed Saturday when Supt. H. P. Harding received the regular monthly attendance reports from every teacher in the city schools, white and colored, for the month of April just passed.

The figures, according to Superintendent Harding showed that there was on last Friday a deficiency and decrease of 50 pupils in the number of colored pupils enrolled, as compared with the attendance reported one year ago.

To explain this decrease Superintendent Harding said that he had no theory to offer. During the past year improvements on an extensive scale have been made in the buildings used by the colored children and the schools have received more than usual attention and the work reported has been of a very high grade and order and more than satisfactory to the school authorities. The interest in the schools and on the part of both teachers and pupils has been notable and therefore the decrease in attendance is unexplained. This new fact is unusual in that it is understood that not for many years, and certainly not in recent years, has a similar condition existed or been reported to the superintendent of schools.

On the other hand there is an increase of 200 in the number of white pupils enrolled, as indicated by the April reports submitted by the teachers Friday. This will show an increase of 150 pupils enrolled for the year in both white and colored schools, the white attendance increasing and the colored attendance decreasing by 50 pupils. The total attendance shown by the April reports is 7,622, an increase of approximately 150 over the attendance reported in April, 1917.

It was suggested that war conditions might explain the decrease in the colored attendance, but under the operation of the compulsory attendance law the theory could not well be sustained.

DR. ASKEW ENDORSES ACTION OF WILSON TEACHERS

The Raleigh Independent
April 20, 1918.

In the News and Observer of a few days ago, there appeared an article declaring Prof. Coon's attitude in the Wilson's happening in the public school, for Colored, in which Mr. Coon stated that any white man in Wilson would have done as he did, that, is, slap the face of one of the lady teachers. I can't believe that the white men in Wilson, sustaining such a reputation of justice, gallantry and heroism as they have hitherto sustained, could be measured by Mr. Coon's expression. I am quite sure this could be truthfully said of the white men as a whole in Raleigh. I heard Judge Harris remark in passing sentence on a Negro for beating his wife that he was 2000 years behind civilization. At anoter time I heard him pass sentence on a white man for striking a colored woman. So if the white men in Wilson are as Mr. Coon says, they are far behind our white men in Raleigh.

It was in the province of both Superintendent and Principal to have dismissed the lady had she done anything worthy of dismissal. I am sure the school board feels that a discharge should have come in advance of a blow. But allowing her to to teach on for the month is prima facie evidence that she had done nothing worthy of a discharge. It is no sign of bravery to strike a help-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 7

less defenseless woman—but rather cowardice. The lady was there on invitation to be protected by the man that assaulted her—but alas" these wounds she received in the house of her friends." A blow planted on the cheeks of a woman by a man does not stop there but sinks down and smites the unborn. I therefore want the teachers of Wilson, the colored men and noble white men there to know that I heartily endorse their course in this matter.

C. E. Askew,
Pastor 1st Baptist Church,
Raleigh, N. C.

SENTIMENT WAXES HOTTER EACH HOUR

Raleigh apr 2 Independent 2, 1918

REID PROBABLY FLED UNDER COVER OF NIGHT

(Special to The Independent.

Wilson, N. C., April 1 —Last Sunday was an ideal spring day, and a large number of church goers went-as usual, to the morning services at the 1st. Baptist church. In the absence of Dr. Davis, the pastor, Rev. H. R. Holt, of Raleigh, filled the pulpit and preached an instructive and soul-stirring sermon from 126th Psalm, 3rd. verse.

Prof. J. D. Reid—and family,—the much censured principal of the Graded school, whose home and himself have been guarded by police since the knowledge of the brutish treatment that one of his teachers received at the hands of Supt. Coon, was among the attendants at the service. It was found out by a number of the enraged men that Prof. Reid was in the church. They waited patiently outside so as not to disturb the service. After the service closed, the congregation started out, Prof. Reid and family in the midst. He was stopped at the foot of the steps by the men waiting to lay hand on him. He first tried to break through by muscular force, a few rapid non effective blows were passed, and he saw that the line was too strongg to break through, and too, there were so many deadly weapons in evidence waiting a chance to hit the "spot," that Reid was glad to retreat through the crowd and take refuge in the church. A munber of the good citizens and strong men prevented the crowd from entering the church. Officers were sent for and were soon on the scene, and accompanied Prof. Reid home, where they kept watch for the remainder of the day and night.

The feeling against Prof. Reid is waxing hotter each hour. It is evident that his usefulness is at an end in this place. The people are equally enraged against Supt. Coon.

The committee from the Business League and Ministers Union that represen the citizens of Wilson, have asked the County Board of Education to sever the relation that Supt. Coon sustains to the colored school. A reply has not been given yet.

In the meatime the Board has decided to close the Colored school for the remainder of the term. Wednesnight the citizens of Wilson gave a banquet in honor of the teachers of the Graded school who have taken such a firm stand in this matter.

Many good citizen with the instruction of the pastor of the churches are doing what they can to prevent violence. A number of them called on the sheriff and petitioned him to provide or devise some place of safety for Prof. Reid. It is believed however that Prof. Reid fled the city, and perhaps the state, late Sunday night or early Monday morning under the cover of darkness.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education – 1918

Denominational Schools

Unitarians and Negro Education

BOSTON MASS CHRIST REG
FEBRUARY 7, 1918

There are so many denominations of religious organizations actively engaged in the work of education that it would be rather difficult to name them all. But thinking only of those which have rendered particular service in the sphere of Negro education, our sense of appreciation compels a special mention of the Unitarians, says J. C. Banks in the *Citizens Advocate*, Los Angeles, Cal.

For more than a century the Unitarians have had intimate connection with education. They have made it a vital issue in every phase of community or national life. We may not be able to say whether their religion is the product of their intellectualism, or whether their intellectualism is a result of their religion. However, it is a well-established fact that the great luminaries of Unitarianism, such as William Ellery Channing, Jared Sparks, and others, form a mighty constellation in the intellectual firmament. It is also true that Unitarians have done more to advance education among the people generally than to advance the peculiar tenets of their faith. William Ellery Channing, perhaps the greatest American apostle of this faith, said on one occasion that "there should be no economy in education. Money should never be weighed against the soul of a child. It should be poured out like water for the child's intellectual and moral life." Those who have kept in touch with the educational history of our country know how firmly and unmistakably Unitarians have stood upon this principle expressed by Channing.

The friendship of Unitarians has been one of the most important and available assets for Negro education. Their unstinted liberality has flown in a constant stream to struggling institutions of our race in the South, and there is no way to estimate the extent of their private charities to individual Negro students who have placed upon themselves the task of "pulling through" the great colleges and universities of the East as well as other sections. Unitarians have conducted ganda for the conversion of Negroes to their f et they are connected in many instances with or other charities which furnish a large portion and hope of some of our best institution

Holding as sacred the principles of and equal opportunity for all the peopl that Unitarians have shown, unmista pathy for the Negro in his efforts t as a man and a citizen, and wherever his adversities on this account they hand, thus applying the doctrine eminent divine, that it is a duty "to In doing this they have sounded n greatness or their goodness. So li sought to increase the numbers of they are hardly to be thought of numerical strength of other relig in the history and literature of power and prestige hardly to b group, religious or otherwise. of American culture, the founde and the creators of much that systems.

Unitarians have their differen with what is called orthodox Christianity, but surely enough they concede nothing to Trinitarians when it comes to the acceptance of the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. For that they stand squarely—not as a mere belief, but as a principle of living; and their philanthropies are an important factor in the education of thousands of people whose songs and prayers daily ascend to 'God in Three Persons—Blessed Trinity."

CLEVELAND O PLAIN DEALER
APRIL 14, 1918

Mission Director is Heard in Cleveland

MSGR. J.F BURKE

Msgr. John E. Burke will speak at all the masses in St. John's cathedral this morning.

Masses will be said at 6, 7, 8, 9 10 and 11 o'clock. Msgr. Burke i director general of the Catholic board for mission work among the negroes in the south. He is known as "The Apostle to the Negroes." His career of forty years as priest has been devoted to catering to the colored race.

Msgr. Burke will describe the work he and his associates are doing in the south and of its urgent need of financial aid.

RESERVE FUND FOR COLORED MISSIONS

BOSTON MASS PILOT
JUNE 22, 1918

Proposed Memorial of Rt. Rev. John E. Burke On Diamond Jubilee.

Rt. Rev. John E. Burke, Director General of the Catholic Board for Mission Work among the Negroes of the United States will, on Aug. 4, celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. To signalize the event many of the friends of this well known priest desired to make him the recipient of a personal token of esteem but he declined to assent to their kind intentions.

However, he proposed that his anniversary might be turned to account for the people whom he loves and whose conversion is his constant concern. As this is to be his ruby jubilee he plans to raise a Ruby Reserve Fund which will be placed at interest, the income from which to be applied to the needy churches and schools of the South.

Monsignor Burke began his labors among the Colored people thirty-five years ago as pastor of St. Benedict the Moor's Church in New York City. When the Hierarchy decided in 1907 to establish the Board for the care of the Negro mission work in the United States Father Burke was the unanimous choice. He has collected and disbursed $72,144.50 as appropriated for new buildings. The monthly allowance for teachers and schools has amounted to $138,757; 57 new missions have been established; sermons have been delivered in 720 churches; the monthly payroll for 132 teachers in 51 schools amounts to $2,810.

The official organ of the Board, "Our Colored Missions," explains that during the three months preceding August the fund will be sought, in the hope that when the anniversary arrives the forty thousand dollars shall have been deposited to the benefit of the Negro mission work. Offerings may be sent to Rt. Rev. John E. Burke, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
JULY 27, 1918

According to the latest report of the Negro and Indian Fund there are approximately 104,000 Catholic negroes for the twenty-seven dioceses taken into consideration. All the Southern dioceses are, of course, included, but many Northern and nearly all the Western dioceses are left out. The omissions prevent our taking the figures as a final indication as to what percentage of the ten million negroes in the United States is Catholic.

We can hardly expect, though, that the neglected dioceses would have added very much to the total. It would be interesting, as well as instructive, to have an accurate census of negro Catholics throughout the United States.

Of the dioceses recorded, New Orleans leads with 37,000 colored Catholics. Baltimore is next with 25,000. Both together have 62,000, which is another way of saying that the remaining twenty-five dioceses have 42,000 Catholics. Alexandria has 6,000 colored Catholics; Mobile, something over 5,000; New York, 5,000; Galveston, 4,390; Natchez, 3,200; St. Louis, 3,000. These statistics point, after a fashion, to the centers of greatest missionary influence. —The Tablet.

CATHOLICS TAKE UP NEGRO PROBLEM

Daily Herald
7-6-18

Much interest was manifested in the discussion of the Negro Problem at a general chapter of St. Joseph's Society for Colored Missions, held during the week at St. Joseph's Seminary, Pennsylvania avenue and St. Mary street. The society has missions in many southern states, and comprises a membership of nearly thirty thousand colored persons.

Upwards of 150 priests, seminarians and collegians are engaged in this work. Father Dorsey and Father Uncles, two of the three colored Catholic Priests of the country are members of this society, and are engaged in teaching at Epiphany Apostolic College, Walbrook. This work owes its origin and great development to Cardinal Gibbons, who has manifested great interest in the moral and spiritual development of colored people.

COLORED LUTHERANS TO ERECT CHURCH HERE

YONKERS N Y HERALD
APRIL 9, 1918

Rev. W. O. Hill, pastor of Bethany (colored) Lutheran congregation of this city, with the choir of his church and a number of members visited St. Mark's Lutheran church, Martha avenue and 242nd street, Woodlawn Heights, Sunday evening last. Rev.

Mr. Hill, at the invitation of Rev. O. H. Trinklein, occupied the pulpit and outlined his successful work of seven years among the colored people of Yonkers, and stated that the congregation would soon build a chapel in Yonkers for the worship of the colored people. This edifice, he said, would be the first Lutheran colored church in the State of New York.

Speaking of the work in general, the speaker stated that 71 colored Lutheran churches and mission stations were maintained by the Synodical Conference of the Lutheran Church of which the Yonkers mission is a part, that 2,620 scholars attended the schools and that the sum of $11,416 had been contributed by these congregations for synodical work during the year 1917.

At the present time Bethany congregation holds its services in the parish house of St. John's Lutheran church, 44 Hudson street, Yonkers. Pastor Hill also serves a colored church in Brooklyn and a newly organized Sunday school in East Orange, N. J. The lecture and anthem of the Bethany choir which followed were well received by St. Mark's congregation and the evening's offerings donated toward the building fund of the Yonkers congregation.

Mission
BOSTON Mass. Pilot ECLIPAN
APRIL 1918

THE OUTLOOKER'S attention has been called to the strenuous efforts that are being put forth by the Catholic Church to win the Negroes. There is no question that progress is making. One reason — and this Protestants may well take to heart — is that the colored people are received on equal terms in the church, are not assigned special sections in which they may worship, and are made to feel that in the church there are no distinctions. This makes a strong appeal to many, and there are also attractions in the ceremonials and liturgy and ecclesiastical pomp. Appeals to the sensuous and superstitious find special susceptibility, and gains therefore are not to be wondered at.

EXTENT OF NEGRO PROBLEM SHOWN

Achievements of St. Joseph's Society for Colored Missions Told. General Chapter Held.

NEW SUPERIOR IS ELECTED

PHILA. STANDARD & TIMES
JULY 6, 1918

Rev. L. B. Pastorelli Chosen to Succeed the Very Rev. Justin McCarthy—Is Well Known Here.

The Rev. L. B. Pastorelli, S. S. J., for the last six years rector of St. Joseph's Seminary, in Baltimore, was elected superior of St. Joseph's Society for the Negro Missions at a general chapter of the society held in Baltimore last week. Father Pastorelli succeeds the Very Rev. Justin McCarthy, S. S. J., whose term expired this year.

The Very Rev. Father Pastorelli has been ordained twenty years. During the early years of his priesthood he worked on the Colored missions in Alabama. In 1902 he was given charge of St. Joseph's Industrial School, a well equipped and progressive institution for the Colored at Clayton, Del. While there Father Pastorelli became known, through frequent business trips, to many in Philadelphia and vicinity. He left Clayton in 1912 to become rector of St. Joseph's Seminary, in Baltimore, which trains young men for the Colored Missions.

Extension of Catholic Negro Problem.

The general chapter was attended by priests representing various colored missions extending from Delaware to Texas. The reports of these priests were very satisfactory. St. Joseph's Society has missions and institutions in eleven Southern States constituting fourteen dioceses. In this territory there are thirty-seven parish churches, with twenty-four outlying missions, for a total Colored Catholic membership of 25,000. To carry out its purposes St. Joseph's Society has sixty-five priests, forty-eight of whom are divided among the various missions, while seventeen are engaged in such other activities of the society as the care of institutions and the giving of non-Catholic missions.

That the priests are making good use of their opportunities is shown by the fact that last year there were 753 actual converts, while 357 more were under instruction when the report was made. This would average about two converts a month for the priests connected with the parishes. The centres of greatest activity among the Colored people are Baltimore, New Orleans and the Gulf coast of Mississippi and Alabama.

The extent of the Catholic Negro problem can only be estimated by remembering that at the last census there were 10,000,000 Negroes in the United States. Of these about 9,000,000 belong to the South. In a recent report of church affiliations among the Negroes, the Baptists claimed 2,354,789 of the entire church membership and the Methodists gave their figure as 1,182,131. These two bodies control the bulk of Negro churchgoers. It has been the wont recently to place the number of Colored Catholics as being a little more than 100,000. A remarkable fact about the religious statistics of the Negro is that 6,000,000 of the race seem to be outside of any church influence.

These figures represent merely the physical outline of the problem. There are, besides, difficulties coming from the disposition, the surroundings and the prejudices of the Negro. The free and easy moral life, for which slavery days were responsible; the insistence with which the Negro mind was trained, especially in the interior sections of the South, to anti-Catholic views, make at times of the Colored man a difficult subject for conversion. Then, too, the Negro has been driven by the force of such circumstances as floods, the destruction of his crops by the boll weevil and the scarcity of labor, to a roving manner of life and, being impressionable, he may, when away from Catholic environment, be forgetful of his duties or even be led astray by others. Yet all allowances made, the average Negro convert is not inferior to the average convert anywhere. It is safe to say that the vast percentage of Negro converts remain steadfast. A certain priest of the South who has averaged seventy-five or eighty converts a year for the past few years was asked how many fell away again. He answered that only one had ever left him to go back to Protestantism. In some regions of the South for a Negro to join the Church is equivalent to ostracism from the ranks of his own people. But in these localities Negroes do enter the Church and remain firm in spite of the petty persecutions to which they are subjected. Only a few years ago a minister left a rather lucrative position to become a Catholic, after which the hardest kind of labor became his portion.

Obstacles Not Insurmountable.

St. Joseph's Society has shown consistently that obstacles arising from the character and environment of the Negro are far from being insurmountable. It is doing its best to understand the religious, social and economic problems connected with the Negro in order to carry out efficiently the commands of the councils of Baltimore and the constantly expressed wishes of the American hierarchy. St. Joseph's Society was formed, under the direct inspiration of Cardinal Gibbons, in response to urgent appeals from the Bishops for a distinct organization devoted to the Colored work. Twenty-five years have justified the wisdom and prudence of the hierarchy.

The greatest difficulty facing the society at present is a lack of men and means necessary to meet the demands of the rapidly growing work. Priests are needed to help already overburdened priests and also to start new missions that could be opened tomorrow if possible. With regard to finances, Bishop Morris, of Little Rock, observed in his lest report to the Negro and Indian fund that "the most heroic sacrifices on the part of priests and Sisters often prove unavailing because the necessary material aid could not be secured, and this is more true even in the case of our Colored missions than among the non-Catholic white population of the South."

Results of Schools Creditable.

School problems furnish a good instance of the way in which many possibilities are closed because of a lack of resources. The idea is growing stronger and stronger that the school is the one outstanding hope of the Colored missions. St. Joseph's Society, partly with the able assistance of Monsignor Burke, now maintains thirty-two schools, with an attendance of 4,616 pupils. Eighty-eight noble Sisters and thirty-eight lay teachers are at work in the classrooms of these schools. This is the best that the society can do, although it is not nearly adequate to meet either the actual situation or the prospects. The school is the very best means of convincing the Negro that the Catholic Church is interested in his welfare. Besides the field here is open. Negro education is greatly neglected in many quarters of the South and Catholic schools would be welcomed as friends in the community. The results of the Catholic school movement have been so far very creditable. Those in charge of the missions try to erect comfortable and sanitary buildings and endeavor to procure the best teachers they can. The consequence is that large numbers of Protestant parents are perfectly willing to let their children frequent these schools. Very little has been done in regard to higher education, but this problem is also coming to the front. Two institutions in charge of St. Joseph's Society have devoted themselves somewhat to industrial training. In a report issued last year by the United States Bureau of Education both these institutions were urged to increase their attendance and to enlarge the scope of their work. Mother Katherine Drexel instituted recently Xavier University in New Orleans, and it is hoped that this will be the solid beginning of Catholic higher education among the Colored.

Candidates for St. Joseph's Society are trained in Epiphany Apostolic College and St. Joseph's Seminary, both situated in Baltimore. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction that both these institutions are attracting young men in increasing numbers to the work of the Colored missions. Just now there are about thirty seminarians and fifty collegians preparing themselves for St. Joseph's Society.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEGRO BETTERMENT

N Y C TIMES
MARCH 31, 1918

WORK for the betterment of the negroes in South Carolina is the subject of a letter from E. L. Baskevill, Archdeacon in the Episcopal Diocese of that State. He says:

"Under the leadership of the Bishop of South Carolina, the Rght Rev. William A. Guerry, nearly all the white parishes and missions give a part of their Easter offerings to aid in the work. In addition, I receive gifts from individual friends throughout the diocese. Governor Richard I. Manning is serving as Chairman of our Diocesan Committee of Reference, and has recently given a liberal contribution toward the erection of a new church building at Sumter. In a word, many of our Southern white people are doing what they can toward the advancement of the negro. This help, however, does not touch the hem of the much-needed work which should be done in the education of the negro in South Carolina.

"The Episcopal Church in the State has fifteen day schools, where we have an opportunity of training more than 2,000 children, and many more thousands could be reached if we had sufficient school plants. Children are allowed to enter our schools regardless of their religious faith. In these schools, while the religious and educational standards are not lowered, special emphasis is laid on industrial training. Our plan is to have every boy and girl know how to do something with his or her hands and to consider it an honor to do it.

"A great need in the rural sections is expert instruction in farming. This will not only improve the tillage of the land for crops, but it will induce the farmers in general not to neglect the raising of the things needed for home use. Especially should this instruction be given at this time, when the services of the negro farmers of the South are so much needed to aid in producing food for us and for the Allies. Professor W. W. Long of Clemson College, South Carolina, State Agent and Director of Extension Work, has consented to give us assistance in this phase of our work.

"A further need in the Black Belt of the rural districts is a competent trained nurse to work among a large number of our people who are unable to pay for medical attendance. At many places in the State it costs $5 for each visit of a doctor, apart from the price of the medicine.

"One feature of our mission work in the rural districts is the organizing of several corn clubs. The value of these clubs and the enthusiasm which they create in friendly rivalry are well known. A first and second prize will be given in each club. By means of these organizations and other phases of agricultural work we hope to encourage among the negro youth a love for the farm life.

"I wish that those who are blessed with this world's goods could realize the pressing need of our South Carolina schools, and could see the telling effect of their influence on the lives of the negro children and their parents. One hundred thousand dollars would be a modest sum to spend annually in our diocese's mission work for a negro population of more than 1,000,000."

Special Contributions Negroes
For Philanthropic Work.

The colored Orphan[redacted] Asylum of Oxford, North Carolina has received a gift of $2,000 from Handy A. Wilder, a prosperous Negro farmer of Franklin County, that state. Dr. J. W. Anderson, a well-to-do physician of Dallas Texas and an alumnus of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, gave his Alma Mater $10,000 towards the erection of Anderson Anatomical Hall. Jacob Nelson Brown, a prosperous Negro farmer of Cavour, South Dakota, has made a gift of $25,0000 to the Methodist State Hospital of South Dakota which was erected at a cost of $125,000. Some years ago Mr. Brown gave $2,500 towards a fund for the care of retired ministers, and widows and orphans of deceased ministers. He owns 360 acres of valuable land.

Education - 1918
Discussions

NEGRO EDUCATION

PITTSBURG PRESBY BANNER
SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

By William B. Cooke

OUR Negroes number ten millions. In the South their nine millions form a third of the population. Their votes, their labor, their health, their intelligence, their morality are national problems always with us but stressed at present by immigration to northern industrial centers, by riots in East St. Louis and Houston and Chester, and by large enlistment. Helping and hindering they are here to stay. For fifty years the most powerful organized influence playing upon their children has been the school. What is the school doing for the Negro? The citizen from his patriotism and the Presbyterian citizen from his added interest in the work of our Freedmen's Board is vitally concerned in any new light on Negro education. We have a new and powerful ally on this front of our war against ignorance and sin.

Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, on her death, left $900,000, which, in 1911, was incorporated into a fund for benevolence, including the education of Negroes. The Phelps-Stokes Fund follows other princely gifts for this object. John F. Slater, of Connecticut, in 1882 gave $1,000,000 to which the old Peabody Fund in 1914 made its final distribution of $350,000. The General Education Board was endowed by John D. Rockefeller in 1905 and now has $33,939,157. A Philadelphia Friend, Miss Anna T. Jeanes, in 1907 gave $1,000,000 to support supervisors of simple industrial education among Negroes. Daniel Hand, of Connecticut, in 1888 gave $1,500,000 for the schools of the American Missionary Association (Congregational) Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, a Hebrew, has been giving, since 1914, through the Tuskegee Institute $300 or less per school to assist in building rural schools. Several smaller funds are at work. These funds all supplement the money raised by taxation and the offerings of missionary societies. One of the first things done by the Phelps-Stokes Fund was to visit and investigate private and higher schools for Negroes, and as a result, in conjunction with the United States Bureau of Education, issue an illuminating report

Working for the solution of Negro education, more or less actively, are the resources of the nation. The good-will of North and South is enlisted as never before to persist wisely and patiently in applying remedies and preventatives. The personnel of teachers, supervisors, counsellors givers, is doubtless larger, finer, more diverse than even in the days when the enthusiastic and talented New England schoolmaam went crusading into the Black Belt. The investments of money, through the public appropriation of taxes, the administration of dead funds and living gifts from individuals, the gathering and giving of offerings by societies and especially churches, were never as now so generous and fruitful. From giving nothing to and even forbidding the education of the Negro, the former slave States now appropriate one-fifth of their educational funds to the colored third of their children and are advancing toward the full quota These public schools, mostly elementary, are not covered by our report. "The annual income for current expenses in all private schools for colored people is $3,026,460 The total value of the plant, equipment, and endowment, in private schools for colored people is $28,496,946 These institutions provide the large proportion of all educational opportunities above the elementary grades. They offer the bulk of all instruction in agriculture, industry, teacher training, medicine, and religion. Fully one-half of the money that has gone into these schools from private sources has been contributed by the white religious denominations of the North, a third has been given by independent donors and churches, and one-sixth by colored denominations." Even the millionaire funds listed above do not outrun the steady beneficence of the churches. But the devotion and gifts of State and church and individual need to be multiplied if, as a nation, we would overtake and care for the endless and growing procession of piccaninnies.

The raw material of Negro education is, of course, the pupil. There are 2,023,108 colored boys and girls from 6 to 14 years. Of this number 1,175,457 were reported by the census of 1910 as attending school, only 58.1 per cent. Our report gives little discussion of the peculiar condition of these children, physical, social, mental, moral, which makes separate schools necessary and modifies the entire approach to the problem, psychological and pedagogical especially. Facts are accepted as they are. The specific effects of poverty, illiteracy, superstitution, high mortality, hookworm, racial prejudice, arrested development, and kindred ills are left for other pages. The hordes of untaught children are a menace and a challenge to the nation

Two tools are in our hands with which to fashion from this raw material of human life the finished product of Christian character, namely, the teacher and the plant. The present imperfect use of these tools is described by a State superintendent:

"There has never been any serious attempt in this State to offer adequate educational facilities for the colored race. The average length of the term for the State is only four months; practically all of the schools are taught in dilapidated churches, which, of course, are not equipped with suitable desks, blackboards, and the other essentials of a school; practically all of the teachers are incompetent, possessing little or no education and having had no professional training whatever, except a few weeks obtained in the summer schools; the schools are generally overcrowded, some of them having as many as 100 students to the teacher; no attempt is made to do more than teach the children to read, write, and figure, and these subjects are learned very imperfectly. There are six or eight industrial supervisors financed, in whole or in part, by the Jeanes Fund; most of these teachers are stimulating the Negro schools to do very good work and are gradually inducing them to base their work upon the practical things of life. A few wide-awake Negro teachers not connected with the Jeanes Fund are doing the same thing. It can probably be truthfully said that the Negro schools are gradually improving, but they are still just about as poor and inadequate as they can be."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PET 7

Education-1918
Discussion of

Big Meeting in Inter Education to Be I

Southern Standard 4/12/18

Professional Men, Business Men a Ministers from All Sections of the State to Be Present.

The Southern Sta

The Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes is planning to hold a great meeting in Atlanta May 2nd and 3rd. Prominent ministers, educators and business men from all sections of the state are expected to attend and address the gathering. A committee of prominent business and professional men will urge the Governor and State Superintendent of Schools to be present and speak also.

It was planned at first to hold the meeting in Macon but after canvassing the matter very thoroughly the committee having in charge the place of meeting decided it would be better to meet in Atlanta this year. Among other reasons urged upon the committee for holding the meeting in Atlanta were the greater probability of having an address by the Governor and State Superintendent of Schools, the desire of persons from all parts of the state to visit Camp Gordon and see our soldier boys, the opportunity to visit the large schools located in Atlanta and to hear the great chorus made up of students from these schools.

Dr. Jas. H. Dillard, who has charge of the John F. Slater and Anna T. Jeanes Funds, and who is unusually well posted on educational conditions throughout the South, has been invited to make an address. It is the plan of the management to bring together a group of persons unusually well informed on educational conditions with the hope of arousing interest on this all important subject among all classes.

This is expected to be the largest gathering in the interest of education among Negroes ever held in the State and every person interested in having our educational facilities improved should, if necessary, make a sacrifice to be present. Business men, ministers teachers and other professional men and women are especially urged to be present and take part in the deliberations.

DEMAND FOR NEGRO UNIVERSITIES.

Baptist Vanguard
7-18-18

It is reasonable to assume that the average colored individual or colored community needs a form of education peculiar to their standing and vocation. It is also reasonable to suppose that the great, surging masses will always need this and nothing more. But out and beyond these is the talented tenth, in every community; and these communities are named legion, for they are many. From these communities are to be assembled from time to time these "talented tenths" whose invaluable services are needed, and will be needed more and more, both in church and state, as teachers of medicine, dental mechanics. advocates at law. leaders in laboratory service, preachers of the gospel, and instructors in military tactics, as well as captains of industry. All these classes of Negro leaders are indispensable to government welfare and national progress. To get the very best of education for these forms of public service, these picked men and women should have a university education. Many of them are getting it, but not at the expense of the States and government of which they are citizens, and which they will serve most with their special talent. While the minister gets his training from private universities and private seminaries which would be both difficult and undesirable for the State or government to furnish, even the minister's services are indispensable to the government.

In view of the foregoing, we suggest that the time is ripe now for the various States wherein the Negroes abound to make up their minds to furnish these talented tenths with the same kind of education, and with the same quantity of it, as they do the white boys of the State. The State of Arkansas has a University that is a great credit to the name of the State. But only white students are admitted. In that University white students are permitted to learn at the expense of the State all the foregoing forms of education except the ministry; students of law, medicine, general science, dentistry, militarism, music, etc., are satisfying their intellectual thirst with these forms of education, at the expense of the State. The taxes to support such an educational policy are collected from all classes of citizens. On the other hand, Negro students pursuing such courses must do so in private universities erected and supported at the expense of private charity, or in Northern universities, notwithstanding the fact that, when they return home, they enter the services of the State or the general government like the white students who have been educated at the expense of the State.

There never was a time more propitious than now to lead Southern statesmen and public opinion into the light of these facts. There was never a time when a nice and continued demand for Negro universities—and that, too, at the expense of the State, in the South—could be made more effective and resultful. Even the most promising Negro students cannot hope to acquire education at the expense of the State any further than normal and industrial training. They cannot have even a hope for one agricultural school in the State, specifically for Negroes, although the great work of agriculture in the State is performed by Negroes. In view of the unstinted service which the Negroes are giving the State and the general government, Negro universities in the South, for Negro education, should not longer be a question. The last word in this little editorial is, let us ask for such a thing if we feel the need of it. There is a decent way in which we can ask for things, and they will come to pass.

Supreme Court Decision Abolishes Dump Station Near Payne University

Selma, Ala., May 31.—In the case of Mrs. Emma Jones versus the City of Selma, which had its final hearing in the Supreme court last week, the respectable citizens of this city have succeeded in obtaining the removal of the dump station in North Selma from the vicinity of Payne University. For a number of years the city officials absolutely refused to remove this dumping station from under the nose of this notable institution. The terrible stench arising from the garbage had become unbearable and was threatening to spread disease in the immediate vicinity, when an injunction was entered against the city, which was finally sustained by the Supreme court.

The city objected to removing the trash pile from the residential district on the ground that the only available lots for such service were on the outskirts of the town, and the horses used in hauling the refuse would become tired from traveling such a long distance. With the decision of the Supreme court staring the city in the face, it appears that they will have to hire more animals to do the hauling. The main objection against the existence of the dumping station was that the students at Payne University were disturbed by the vicious odors arising from the decayed bodies of dead dogs, horses, mules, and the general refuse collected from the city streets. The appearance of buzzards in their efforts to devour the garbage greatly annoyed the residents near by.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE COLORED DISCIPLES

The Gospel Plea
11-30-18

The Negro will never be satisfied with any program or system of education, however good it may be, which is offered to him as being the best for him as a racial group. It is against his psychology to do so. Fortunotely, however, the very kind of education he needs most is now rapidly taking hold of the modern mind. Eventually this will change his psychology. Then will he with gladness, take hold of the type of education that will save to the utmost all men .

In the past, we have heard much of industrial vocational and liberal education. It has been debated as to which is best for the colored man. We are about to conclude, in these days, that any kind of education, it matters not what you call it, that sets forth the Christ ideals, and stresses the Jesus way of living, and awakens within the individual an ambition to realize those ideals and live that kind of a life, is the kind of education all men need, regardless of the racial or social group to which they belong.

The only kind of education worth having in these days of reconstruction and readjustment, is a religious education. This education should be defined in terms of human relations and social adjustments.

We wonder if the Disciples are going to contribute their quota to the sum total of the religious education of America. This should be the first item on the immediate program of the Colored Disciples. It was gratifying to note the large place given to this matter on the program of their second National Convention held in Nashville, Tenn., last September. It should be repeated every year until an educational conscience is awakened in every church. Why not read religious education into our Plea, or, make it a means to realize our plea for Christion unity. This unity will only come through religious education. Never will it come through an intellectual assent to a set formula of doctrine. It will come through a certain production of living—the life of the Spirit.

Our schools, colleges, and universities can educate the fortunate majority and the large masses will be left for the church to educate! Our church leaders should go forth from our schools and colleges with a consciousness of the educational function of the church. Above everything, they hsould be true to life. Clinging to a long cherished idol, however dear that idol be, is a besetting sin. Let us not be found guilty. Service for humanity towards the amicable adjustment of our social relations, the conversion of our institutional life, should be our motto.

In the past, we have sought to win persons to the church through the intellect by what we call doctrinal preaching. A new method that will take into consideration the social or group life of the church. It should be educational and deeply spiritual. Our Heavenly Father must be worshipped in spirit and in truth. Persons should be won to the church by the good the church as a social group, will be to them ;by that that goes forth from the church that will be for the good of all ankind. They should be won to a certain type of life. This life must be sustained and fostered by a group of persons of like faith and life. "I am the way, the truth,and the life."—Jesus.

To give our church the right type of leadership, not a single negro school, college, or university should be taken as a model. The Colored Disciples may as well disband and quit trying to educate, if they are going to walk in the council of the "sects," or stand in the way of the "denominations," or sit in the seat of the "secularist." We should not adopt their viewpoint nor their method of approach to the spiritual life. We must still cling to the Biblical approach of the prophets and apostles, Jesus being the chief, the index finger pointing the way. The Colored Disciples, by all menas, should lead the religious group of colored people into the "way" more perfectly. Into those noble and divine ideals that are taking possession of our modern world. We should not be blind to the great opportunity and only hope that confronts us.

The world is illuminated with great ideals. They shine as the stars in the firmaments. Look up, O fellow worker of our Lord, and hitch your wagon there!

This is a great time in which to live. The future calls us. The very stars in their courses fight for us.

W. M. SIMMONS.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
OCTOBER 16, 1918

NEGRO EDUCATION

A RECENT bulletin by the Louisiana Board of ... cation calls attention to the inadequacy of ... means provided for the support of negro schools in this state. There is a regrettable tendency, deplored by thoughtful citizens, to follow the lead of the unthinking portion of the citizenship and give the negro children of Louisiana little opportunity to fit themselves to be useful members of the communities in which they reside. This tendency will grow, if unchecked, with the increasing difficulty of providing adequately for public education for white children.

It is time to look the matter of education for colored children in the face. Many have persuaded themselves that education only makes the negro discontented and tends to decrease his usefulness. Both common sense and experience contradict this argument. The parishes which give the negroes the nearest aproach to adequate schools are the most prosperous, law-abiding and peaceful communities in the state. Those which leave the negroes to grow up ignorant and untrained are the most turbulent.

How sensible people can hold to such a theory passes comprehension. As a matter of fact, sensible people do not believe it, but they give way to old-time prejudices and negro schools are neglected. Louisiana, consequently, stands on the official records as one of the lowest among the states in education—43 per cent illiterate.

A MISTAKEN idea is abroad that all educated negroes aspire to be doctors, lawyers or teachers. Nothing could be more misleading. The prominent men of the negro race in Louisiana are committed to the policy of industrial education. They seek to have their youth trained along practical lines; to better their condition in life and render more useful service to their community. The Southern University at Baton Rouge is doing splendid work along these lines and is setting the pace for the negro grade schools in the state.

The colored citizens of Louisiana have been patriotic during the war. The young men are fighting the country's battle or laboring at indispensable work behind the lines. Those left at home are bearing their full share in agricultural and industrial pursuits; if they were not, conditions would soon reflect it. They are buying War-Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds; and if one of them has been accused of disloyal words or actions, the newspapers have not recorded the fact. We can repay them by a simple act of justice, in seconding their unselfish and pathetic attempts to obtain better schools for their children; and in helping them, we will help ourselves.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education - 1918
Illiteracy

THE SHAME OF GEORGIA'S SHOWING IN ANSWER TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Atlanta Independent

Editor Constitution: I am from the country, and have to work about 72 hours each week, but have a chance to read occasionally and notice the trend of events and want to make a few observations, which you might discuss at length through the columns of your paper for the benefit of the people of Georgia, if you think they amount to anything. 1-19-18

I will begin my remarks by saying that the questionnaire will carry intelligence to Washington from Georgia that is alarming and a disgrace to the state.

The questionnaire will disclose to those in authority that very little has been done for the young men of Georgia in an educational way. It will show that hundreds and hundreds of young men in Georgia, between the ages of 21 and 31 years, the very flower of our young manhood in Georgia, the country boys and the boys from the towns and cities, are uneducated, have had no educational advantages or at least have not taken advantage of their opportunities, if they have had any.

The questionnaire will show that most of the young men who have been questioned are married, that a majority of them have never passed the second grade in school; that hundreds of them cannot sign their names; that ninety out of every hundred have never been to college and that the same proportion have never had any technical training and that 50 per cent of those married have more children in their homes than they passed grades in the public schools of this state, and that 75 per cent of the mothers of these children are in a bad state of health.

The questionnaire will disclose the fact that there are hundreds of young men in Georgia making fine salaries, who own considerable property and yet pay no taxes to the county in which they live, except, perhaps, poll tax.

The questionnaire will show that there are more deformed, warped, withered-limbed, crooked-limbed, hard of hearing or deaf, young men between the ages of 21 and 31 than could possibly be imagined.

The point I am driving at, however, in this connection is that there must be an educational awakening in Georgia along some lines that will reach the young men and boys, who are to be the future voters, the future heads of families, the future fathers of Georgia children.

Too many young men in Georgia, the heads of families, cannot read and write. Too many of these young men have never been to school. Too many of these young men have never passed the second grade in school. Too many of these young men have never been to college. Too many of this class have never had any technical or special training for their life's work.

The questionnaire will reveal the fact that this state needs some experts in every community in Georgia to teach the young men how to write, how to read, how to spell and how to make figures.

The questionnaire will disclose the fact that our educational system in Georgia has been a failure.

The questionnaire will show to the people of Georgia that they must open their eyes; that they must put dynamite under every obstacle in the way of education in Georgia in the future and begin at once and ascertain where the trouble lies.

It is true that hundreds of young men in Georgia who are out on life's sea, trying to make a living without an education, had a sorry daddy—a daddy who was always grumbling about the price of school books and having to buy new school books.

The questionnaire will show that Georgia must have a sure enough compulsory school law at once and that when it is enacted Georgia must have someone in authortiy in every district to enforce the law.

Why is it that so many young men can go through college in this state and not know how to write? The penmanship of the average young man in this state is pathetic.

The time is fast coming when the government is going to have to take charge of everything. The government is having to take charge and put coal and food in our homes, while the average fellow and the head of the family remains in some moving picture show, carnival or other loafing place all the summer, and the time will come, no doubt, when young men between the ages of 21 and 31 years of age will have to be drafted and sent to night schools in order that they may be taught how to read, write, spell and calculate.

What would it mean to Georgia if every young man and woman between the ages of 21 and 31 could read well, spell and calculate?

We need less picture shows and carnivals and more work; we need less coca-cola and more school books; we need more intelligence and energy and less government control—in other words the average community in Georgia needs to go back to the old way of being self-sustaining and see that no boy or girl in this state in the future grows up without at least a common school education, an education that is practical, at least, and that will fit them for the every-day duties and responsibilities of life.

The people need to put more in salaries for the Georgia teachers.

The school houses in Georgia need a solid, well-plastered black-board around all the lower space on the walls of every school room.

Every school room needs a teacher that is alive; that is educated to the very highest possible standard of efficiency; that is consecrated to the work, and the quicker we begin to get them and pay them, the quicker we will begin to get results that will count.

To begin to overcome this deplorable condition in Georgia, the governor of this state and the state school superintendent should devise some plan by which the people of Georgia might be questionnaired during the next twelve months and all the facts and data secured with reference to the efforts that are being put forth in every community, in every home, in every institution, in every place in this state to further the cause of education. Find out just how much each child is being trained, how, where and by whom; get every fact as to literacy in every home in this state; the health conditions and everything that will throw any light upon conditions as they exist in our state. Find out who the teachers are; where they were educated and trained for the work, and let all this information be sent to the Georgia capitol and consolidated for the benefit of our people and so that the legislature can act intelligently when the educational interests of our state are to be considered.

J. O. ADAMS,
Attorney-at-Law.

Gainesville, Ga.

—Atlanta Constitution.

AND THIS IN GEORGIA!

If it is true that the fellow who shot at an army balloon in Dodge county the other day did so, as he declares in his own defense, thinking it was a German air craft coming to attack him, the poor wretch deserves pity. Constitution 2-9-18

Here was a Georgia farmer who, upon seeing a balloon soaring toward his home, sent his wife and babies scurrying to the bushes for shelter, and, "with their cries of fright ringing in his ears," got a gun and fired at one of our own balloons "to protect his home against the Huns!"

Who in this generation ever heard of such stupidity—such crass, benighted, half-baked ignorance!

And to think such a display of hebetude should take place in the very heart of enlightened Georgia! Georgia, the southern state of universities, of education, of culture; where we pride ourselves on our patriotism and our alertness to keep abreast of world affairs!

God pity a man who knows no more than to do such a fool thing! And God pity the little children of that father—the little innocents who look up to him for wise counsel and light!

But who is to blame for this? Who is responsible for the fact that it is possible for a citizen to attain manhood and parenthood so grossly ignorant as this Georgian has proven himself to be?

The state of Georgia! The state is primarily to blame for the plight of this poor ignoramus!

Perhaps this poor ignorant offender may be hopeless, on account of his years.

But what about those little children who are clinging round his knees and looking to him for guidance and protection—for the light that is not there!

They are not hopeless; it is not too late to save them! And every one of them—every child in Georgia—is worth saving!

The state, and the enlightened, thoughtful people of this state must take heed while there is yet time.

There are thousands and thousands of children in Georgia who are growing up in darkness, and all because of criminal neglect.

ILLITERACY TAG DAY SUCCESSFUL IN MONTGOMERY

6-23-18

Reports Made by Ladies Show That Amount Contributed Here Was $1,045.23

Montgomery hangs another war campaign trophy on the wall. This city not only went 'over the top' in Illiteracy Day campaign but an amount far above the expectations of the ladies who were in charge was raised. The total amount secured during the day was $1,045.25 which is nearly three times the amount alloted to the city.

The work here was undertaken through the Federation of Women's clubs. Mrs. J. H. Crenshaw was chairman of the Fifth district committee which included Montgomery. The work was done by the ladies of several organizations.

Mrs. Crenshaw is greatly appreciative of the splendid response of the people to the cause.

"I feel so grateful to the people for for fine response in this patriotic cause she said last night. "There was a splendid feeling shown all day and the response was general, few refusing the appeal of the ladies for funds to enable our boys to read and write when they go to France."

The fund secured here and elsewhere in the state will be used to teach the new drafted men to read and write. The work will be started at once and is made possible through the generous response of the people all over the state. Reports from other cities show that the amount secured is sufficient to carry on the work.

The several teams working in Montgomery made the following reports:

Ionian club (Exchange)	$ 63.50
Tintagil club (Alex Rice)	40.39
Sesame club (Hamrick's corner	100.00
Alumnae Woman's Col. (Commerce)	22.00
Mother's Rd. Table (Union Depot)	61.64
College Women (1st Nat'l.	65.75
No Name Club, (Nachman and Meertief)	97.72
United Mothers (Leonard-Fitzpatrick)	113.92
Capitol Force (State Capitol)	11.17
Chautauqua (Postoffice)	75.10
Mothers' Circle (Bell Building)	60.54
Council of Jewish Women (United)	105.00
20th Century (Gay-Teague)	125.19
Children (Mrs. Daughter)	10.00

NEW HAVEN CONN UNION
APRIL 5. 1918

ILLITERACY

Secretary of the Interior Lane has done well to direct the attention of the public to house bill 6490, which provides for an appropriation to be used by the federal bureau of education in a campaign to eradicate adult illiteracy in the United States, observes a well known editorial writer.

The situation, as Secretary Lane presents it, is worse than most people have imagined There were, at the time of the last census, 5,516,000 persons over 10 years of age unable to read or write in any language. There were over 4,600,000 illiterates 20 years old or more—a number equal to the total population of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Delaware. We should regard it as intolerable if a great group of states should be inhabited wholly by illiterates. It is nearly as bad to have that ignorant population scattered through the country as it is at present.

The Southern states make the worst showing. But in the grand total the blame cannot be laid on the Negro race. Fifty-eight percent of the illiterates are white. We cannot blame it on the immigrants; 1,500,000 are native-born whites. And half of them are between 20 and 45 years of age, when they should be most useful to themselves and society.

The economic loss alone due to this condition, says Secretary Lane, rating an illiterate as worth only 50 cents a day

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less than an educated man, is $825,000,000 a year. But that is one of the least considerations.

"The federal government and the states spend millions of dollars trying to give information to the people in rural districts about farming and homemaking. Yet 3,700,000 or 10 per cent. of our country folk, cannot read or write a word. They cannot read a bulletin on agriculture, a farm paper, a food pledge card, a Liberty Loan appeal, a newspaper, the constitution of the United States, or their Bibles, nor can they keep personal or business accounts."

It follows, as a matter of course, that "people who cannot have the means of access to the mediums of public opinion and to the messages of the president and the acts of congress can hardly be expected to understand the full meaning of this war." They cannot make either good soldiers or serviceable civilians They are a source of weakness, when we need strength.

In terms of money, this appropriation bill is one of the least of our war measures In terms of real value, for war or peace, it is one of the greatest.

NEGRO TEACHER TO HANDLE WORK AT LOCAL CAMP

About five weeks ago, Prof. Fagan, representing the Alabama Illiteracy Commission, suggested that the Negro teachers of Montgomery, a night school for the negro illiterate draft men. It was organized and put under the direction of Prof. J. W. Hoag, with a strong volunteer corps of the teachers in the city, assisting him.

Thirty draftmen who could neither read nor write, were enrolled and showed unusual interest in their work. Some of these men had never been in any kind of school. A few of them manifested great aptness in learning to read and write. All of them seemed to be eager to learn and fit themselves to do their best in the service of their country. Many of these draftmen, having been awakened to the importance of knowing something, have expressed a desire to continue their studies at any sacrifice.

Since so many of the draftmen, who were in the city at the beginning of the night school; have been called to camp, it is thought wise to close out in the city and go out to Camp Sheridan and continue teaching the illiterate draftmen, who are still in camp.

The school for draftmen in the city will close a five weeks' successful session at the State Normal Monday night, September 9, 1918. Ten teachers in the city will be carried out to Camp Sheridan each night, by camp officials, for two weeks in succession to teach draftmen.

The ten teachers will alternate in service every two weeks and will give their service free as long as needed to help win the war.

ALABAMA AND EDUCATION.

In an editorial entitled, "The South's Shame," the Progressive Farmer says:

We have in the first twenty states named, less than 1 native-blooded white man in 100 unable to read, and in the next fifteen states only from 1 to 3 and one-half in each 100. But when we get to Mississippi and Florida, 5 white men in each 100 are reported illiterate, while in Arkansas 7 native-blooded white men in each 100 cannot read; in Georgia and Virginia, 8; Tennessee, 9; Alabama, South Carolina, and Kentucky, 10; North Carolina, 12; Louisiana and New Mexico, 15.

We can't blame this ignorance on the negroes or the foreigners. The figures refer only to our native white stock. And from every training camp comes reports of the shame and humiliation with which our Southern boys see thousands of comrades from their home states—fine, stalwart, sensible young men—go up and "make their marks" while practically every last man from the Northern and Western States is able to read and write.

Statistics do not tell the whole story about a given situation, especially the present educational situation in Alabama. If we relied upon the foregoing statistics for our impression of present conditions in Alabama we should feel greater shame than actually we do feel, knowing as we do, something of the powerful sentiment for education in this State, and the modern machinery for making people literate which the State and private agencies have set on foot in recent years. It is only fair that we should judge our State somewhat by what it has done for schools in recent years rather than to judge it entirely by the condition which better machinery found when it was set up. It is only fair, too, in making such an appraisal, to take into account the aggressive sentiment for education which now controls opinion in Alabama. Why ignore these conditions?

It pained proud Alabamians to be reminded that hundreds of her young men who had been called to the colors could not read and write. This chagrin led immediately to determined efforts, by volunteer teachers, to teach men within the draft age who could not do so, how to read and write. No better work of this nature was done in any American State than was done and is now being done, here in Alabama. Of course volunteer teachers with so short a time in which to labor cannot hope to conquer all illiteracy among men within the draft age, but what they are doing is taking the light of day to many a dark mind, and bodes well for the future. However, such volunteer efforts are but symptomatic of better things.

In 1915 public opinion, as a result of years of agitation by press and educational leaders, had so crystallized that the Legislature found no difficulty in writing a series of educational measures which told the story of the turn of the tide in Alabama, in so far as education is concerned. It provided for a modified compulsory school attendance law. It provided for consolidated schools. It provided for a modern method of superintendence, wherein a county board, elected by the people, was given the option of employing a county superintendent after the manner of city superintendents—that is to stay, if the right man was found even in another State he could be hired by the board and put on the job, and if he didn't do his work satisfactorily he could be fired and another man hired. This new law reduces the political character of a superintendent to a minimum. He must have some qualifications as an educator in addition to his qualifications as a hand-shaker. A Constitutional amendment was submitted and ratified by the people by a tremendous majority, providing for additional local taxation, both by county and school district—and already, despite the uncertain economic conditions brought by war, a majority of the counties of the state in their zeal have voted the full amount of the tax permitted by the new amendment. Other good laws were passed, but these represent the principal changes that were wrought. Even before these laws were passed the State appropriated a higher percentage of the State's revenue to the schools than perhaps any other State in the Union.

These laws could not remake the republic of Alabama in a day—especially now that there is a painful scarcity of desirable teaching material, and also in view of the order of the War Industries Board that no more new school houses may be built during the war. But the adoption of these laws and their cordial acceptance by the people, taken in connection with the strenuous efforts of private agencies, write Alabama down, from an educational point of view, as second to none among the progressive States of the Union.

Alabama still has far to go, but she's on her way. Most of the other States of the South have likewise experienced a great educational awakening.

High Rate of Illiteracy Not Charged to Negroes

The editor of the Arkansas Gazette in a recent issue referred to the large amount of valuable information that has been gathered through the various campaigns of war activities, such as the draft, house-to-house canvass by workers under Food Administration Red Cross, Liberty Loan and the like. Some of this information, said the editor, while doubly valuable because the disclosures give opportunity to make needed changes,, presented, nevertheless, some "unpalatable facts." He continues: "One of the most unpalatable facts exposed by the draft is the amazing amount of illiiteracy. Americans will hear with dismay that nearly 700,000 men of draft age in this country cannot read or write and that there are more than 4,500,000 illiterates 20 years old and over in the country.

"Lest anyone make the mistake of attributing this appalling rate of illiteracy to the presence of Negroes we desire to call attention to the fact that the Negroes, having been given an opportunity to learn, have taken advanatge of the opportunity in a very large degree. While there are very few highly educated Negroes there are very few who cannot read and write. Arkansans will be interested in a statement from the Imboden correspondent of the Walnut Ridge Blade, who says he was informed by Dr. C. M. Letterlough of Jonesboro, medical examiner for the Craighead County Exemption Board, that 'All Negroes who presented themselves for examination in that county were able to write their names legibly and that there were 200 white men who could not write at all and 200 more who pretended to write their names, but their writing was not legible.'" Replying by anticipation to those who would not have these facts advertised, the Gazette says: "If these people carried the same line of reasoning into another field they would, if afflicted with dangerous cancers, cover the cancers with their clothing to keep the matter a secret from others, including doctors."

ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN
OCTOBER 1, 1918

1918 School Census For Georgia Finished

The 1918 school census for Georgia was completed Monday afternoon by M. L. Brittain, superintendent, showing a total of 471,754 white children in school, as compared with 428,365 in 1913. The negro school children number 369,107 this year against 366,207 five years ago.

Illiteracy in the State shows a decrease of 6.1 per cent in the last five years. The cost of taking the census is given as $36.100.86.

Education—1918
Illiteracy.

EXTENSIVE WORK IN ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN IS DONE THROUGHOUT THE STATE; DRAFT MEN SCHOOLED

Advertiser 6-7-18

Alabama's fight against illiteracy among the drafted men of the State has made such an appeal to those interested in educational matters and to the people directly affected, that many counties have already been thoroughly covered and all the men coming under this description, as illiterates are studying.

In April, 1917, the war department issued orders accepting illiterates in the new national army. Up to the present time it is estimated that upwards of 700,000 unlettered men have registered under the selective service act and approximately 10 per cent of the men drafted from Alabama entered the army without being able to read and write, suffering the embarrassment and handicaps known only to the ignorant.

Work of Y. M. C. A.

Some attempts have been made through the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. to teach these men in camps and under existing conditions, praiseworthy results have been obtained. However, the machinery for this sort of work is lacking in the army and the scheme has proved unsatisfactory in many ways.

Launch Campaign.

Early in the spring the Alabama illiteracy commission, of which ex-Governor Jelks is chairman, launched a State-wide camapign against illiteracy among the registered men in Alabama. The purpose of this campaign was to reach every illiterate registered man in the State and provide for his being taught to read and write before being called to the colors.

The commission was backed by the State department of education and other educational agencies of the State and is now receiving valuable aid from the State Council of Defense. The undertaking has met with unqualified success in many counties of the State and the results in some of the counties, where the work has been pursued with enthusiasm, is highly gratifying. Special mention should be made of Jefferson, Madison, Conecuh, Covington, and Walker, which counties have been alert from the beginning and have made great progress in removing illiteracy from the registered men.

Covington County.

Perhaps the best report that has been received up to this time has come from Covington. The central committee appointed by the commission to assume the responsibility for the work in this county is composed of Judge J. M. Robinson, chairman; Chas. Baker, secretary; L. F. Brown and A. C. Reagan. The members of this committee have been untiring in their efforts since the campaign was first launched and have waged a fierce battle against ignorance in Covington, to the end that no registered man shall leave the county who cannot read and write.

On schedule time letters were mailed to all the school trustees, ministers and teachers of the county who responded to the call for age neral rally at the county seat. At this meeting the plan of battle was worked out in detail. A sub-committee was appointed to secure the names and addresses of the registrants who had signed their registration cards with a cross mark. The work of definitely locating them was made much easier by the assistance of the rural mail carriers and postal employes, who were familiar with rural communities. These names were turned over to local representatives in each school district who were to get in personal touch with the men at once.

Simultaneously, meetings were held throughout the county to acquaint the people with the work and to solicit the co-operation of every man, woman and child. A hearty response was found everywhere and a great deal of personal work was done in approaching the men, explaining to them the nature of the enterprise and making actual, practical arrangements for them to have the services of some one who could give them instructions.

Among the agencies that have been especially enthusiastic in their co-operation and have lent valuable assistance, should be named, the county board of education, the local exemption board, churches and ministers, women's clubs, postal employes, and many patriotic individuals who have given generously of their time and efforts.

This campaign has aroused a great deal of general educational interest throughout the county. The people are being impressed as never before with the importance of sending the boys and girls to school.

The educated citizenship of the county feel that this is the psychological moment to strike a telling blow against illiteracy and are therefore loyally co-operating.

WILL DOUBLE THE OBLIGATIONS FOR ILLITERACY WORKERS

Montgomery Advertiser 8-24-18

Incoming Draft Classes Will Mean Additional Work, Which Is to Be Pursued Relentlessly

Obligations of those engaged in illiteracy work among men of draft age in Alabama will be more than doubled with the approaching registration under the new man-power bill. This point is brought out forcibly in a letter the Department of Education wrote to the county managers, engaged in the illiteracy campaign, urging them not to slack.

"Within a few weeks the registration of men between 18 and 45 years will present a new problem and a new opportunity to those willing to serve in the cause of literacy," Superintendent Dowell says. "The number of illiterates in the new registration will doubtless be considerably greater than that in last year's draft; and the need of patriotic and able workers will be correspondingly greater. The campaign against illiteracy among the selectmen should not slack.

"In the past, one of the chief difficulties in the campaign has been the locating of the illiterate men by school districts. Many of them have not been found by the workers. This can easily be obviated in the new registration if you will arrange to have someone see every illiterate man as he registers, explain to him the necessity of attending an adult school, and learn his exact location in the county. They local draft board will readily co-operate in this by sending the men to you if you provide an office near the place of registration. I suggest that you make a kind of card index of all the illiterates. Will you take it upon yourself to see that this is done?

"Allow me to say that any contribution you have made to this couse in the past is thoroughly appreciated and that there are, in my opinion, few opportunities for service to individuals and to the nation during these war days."

PITTSBURG PA TELEGRAPH
MARCH 20. 1918

What Do You Think of Him?

"The press of the country is to blame, more than any German spies or plotters," declared the Rev. Dr. S. G. von Bosse, president of the National German-American Alliance, at a Senate committee hearing yesterday. He was referring to the general suspicion with which hyphenated activities are regarded by patriotic citizens, and he continued to whine: "The press has spread false reports about us." Loyal newspapers would be quite content to rest their case upon the testimony which Dr. von Bosse gave against himself at yesterday's hearing. The avowed objects of the organization of which he is the head are to bring about friendly relations between the United States and Germany, that is to say, these purposes are set forth in the charter procured before the present war. And how did he go about it to promote that amity between the nations so dear to his heart? By defending the Germans for their murder of American men, women and children. "The sinking of the Lusitania was legally justified," said Dr. von Bosse. "I do not know that I would say it was morally justified. I think it was a great mistake."

In view of this declaration, to the court of public opinion may safely be left the answer to the question: Is the language of Dr. von Bosse that of the patriotic American citizen or of the avowed advocate of German ruthlessness? The American who is not moved to righteous wrath every time he thinks of the murder of our innocent people aboard the Lusitania, the American who hesitates to denounce that monstrous crime, one of the foulest even in the disgraceful annals of German military history, the American who "does not know" whether or not to justify it from the moral standpoint, is no true American and deserves the scorching scorn of every loyal citizen. We have gone into this war on the proposition that Germany's campaign of frightfulness is calculated to undermine what we understand by civilization; the conflict is between law and barbarism. There is no half-way station where the lukewarm may comfortably take their stand. There is no chance for compromise. The issue could not be more clear-cut. Do you believe Germany may have been justified in torpedoing a shipload of non-combatants, men, women and children, aboard a passenger vessel? Is that your idea of the proper way to wage war? Then you belong on the other side. You are irrevocably opposed to American ideals. Are you determined to give your last dollar, your every ounce of energy, your life, if necessary, to make any sacrifice to destroy, root and branch, the noxious growth of German Kultur that makes "ruthlessness" possible? Then you are one of us and all true Americans welcome you to the army of righteousness.

That is all there is to it. Those that are not with us are against us. Which side are you on? Which side are Dr. von Bosse and his crowd on? Let's have a complete lineup and then get down to the job of winning this war and putting the Kaiser out of business for all time.

The Disgrace of Illiteracy.

A clergyman who spent some time in religious and social work at a southern training camp was surprised to find that one of the first duties forced upon him was teaching soldiers to read and write. He was not asked to do this, but he regarded it as his duty to give the illiterates the rudiments of an education. He was astonished at the number of young men who were no farther advanced in schooling than children of the kindergarten. In this connection Secretary Lane's letter to President Wilson and the chairmen of the congressional committees on education is illuminating. According to the last federal census there were more than 5,500,000 persons over 10 years of age in the United States who were unable to read or write any language. He estimates that there are 700,000 men of draft age in this deplorable condition. There were 4,600,000 illiterates above the age of 20. In Louisiana

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the percentage of illiteracy is 29. Here is his striking illustration: "If these five million and a half illiterate persons were stretched in a double line of march at intervals of three feet and were to march past the White House at the rate of 25 miles a day, it would require more than two months for them to pass."

It is customary to regard the Negroes as contributing principally to the general illiteracy. But Mr. Lane shows that over 58 per cent of the illiterate population are white persons, and of these 1,500,000 are native born. The Secretary of the Interior urges a vigorous campaign for the eradication of illiteracy as a war measure. It is humiliating that we should have waited for a national emergency to provide the spur for such action. Our regular army before this war would not admit illiterates, but the first draft brought in between 30,000 and 40,000 of them and approximately as many near-illiterates. Here are thousands of soldiers who cannot sign their names, read their orders posted daily on the bulletin boards, read their manual of arms, read their letters or write home, understand the signals or follow the Signal Corps intelligently into battle. Within the next year or two we may have hundreds of thousands of these illiterate soldiers. As for the home illiterate population, they are debarred from reading food pledge cards, Liberty Loan appeals, the news and discussion of the war in the daily papers.

"A people who cannot have access to the mediums of public opinion and to the messages of the President and the acts of Congress can hardly be expected to understand the meaning of this war, to which they all must contribute, in life, property or labor." Mr. Lane's appeal should have prompt consideration. The Bureau of Education should be given ample means and authority to conduct an aggressive, systematic campaign agianst the evil of illiteracy in this country.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
AUGUST 4, 1918

CAMP LIFE DEVELOPS ILLITERACY PROBLEMS.

Most people do not realize that there are more than 40,000 native illiterates in the army camps, many of them from the Southern mountains. Fred H. Rindge Jr. writes in Harper's Magazine. There are many more negroes, a large proportion of whom are illiterate. There are also more than 300,000 other men who have not gone further in their education than the grammar school grades; so that there is opportunity for a veritable university in every army camp in the country.

Many of the same methods and courses, especially adapted, are used with native illiterates and negroes. When we stop to think that probably fourteen out of fifteen of these men will return to civil life after the war, we get some comprehension of the vast good that is being accomplished which will permanently affect the life of the Nation. It is impossible for one to realize, without actually having been in the homes of the Southern mountaineers, how ignorant some of them are when they first reach camp.

An association secretary discovered one of these men crying himself to sleep in his barracks. When asked what was the matter he replied, "I don't like it here in France." It took considerable time for the secretary to convince the man that he was not in France, but in reality only a few hundred miles from home. The secretary did everything he could for the man. He saw that he was surrounded with helpful associates, and in a few days he was in a much happier frame of mind.

Alabama's Illiteracy Drive Is Given New Impetus at Conference Held at Auburn

State School Improvement Association to Help Movement—Many to Assist in Campaign

Added impetus was given the Alabama drive against illiteracy last week at the State School Improvement association meeting in Auburn, when many of the teachers, in attendance announced that they would take part in the campaign during the summer months. Miss Esther Foster, field agent of the Alabama Illiteracy commission; H. G. Dowling, special agent of the illiteracy commission; Spright Dowell, superintendent of education; L. M. Hooper, chairman of the State Council of Defense and several others from Montgomery spoke at the conference, paying particular attention to the effort underway to wipe out illiteracy.

"The work can be done and the Alabama men are worthy of anything that can be done for them by the people," said Mr. Dowling on his return from the meeting. Mr. Dowling said that Alabama troops are making an enviable record in France, that an examination of the medical records of the army shows that Alabama troops rank in physical manhood with the best in the nation and that all that need make Alabamians ashamed is the fact that many of the men from this State have not received the same educational training as men from other states.

Friday Big Day.

The last day of the conference, Friday of last week was devoted to the illiteracy problem. In addition to the county presidents of school improvement associations, the faculty and student body of the summer school were in attendance.

Spright Dowell in discussing the campaign emphasized the fact that the present time is a particularly favorable time for such work because the unlettered men realize as never before the disadvantages under which they labor in entering the training camps unprepared. These men, said Mr Dowell are entering the schools in those counties where measures have been taken to care for them with great willingness.

Dowell Outlines Campaign.

The plan of the campaign was outlined by Superintendent Dowell and attention was directed to the State Council of Defense putting 10 of the most prominent educators in the State into the field for the purpose of organizing various counties. The Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs has also pledged its full support, said he, county demonstration agents have volunteered their services, the war council of the Alabama educational association will continue to render aid and the illiteracy commission will assist with its two field agents.

"The illiteracy work offers a real opportunity," said Mr. Dowell, "to those of us who have been wondering in what way he may render some worthwhile patriotic service."

Miss Esther Foster, field agent of the Alabama illiteracy commission explained the plan of county organization that has already been found successful and told some incidents illustrating the need of the campaign.

Endorsement of Willingham.

Dr. H. J. Willingham, president of the State Normal School at Florence, expressed his hearty endorsement of the plan and said that he had already accepted a large responsibility in the direction of the Four-Minute Men in north Alabama and that this would take all the time he could spare from his urgent school duties. However, Prof. McKee of the same institution may undertake the work of field representative. Dr. Willingham was considered as one of the field representatives until he made it known that it would be impossible for him to give it the attention necessary.

The Alabama Illiteracy Commission also continued the services of Miss Esther Foster, field agent, and H. G. Dowling, special agent, of the commission during the term of this campaign. Miss Foster has been actively engaged in work among drafted men and Mr. Dowling, with several months military training, is specially well equipped to

Incomplete

Intensive Campaign For Removal of Illiteracy to Be Waged Among Draft Men

State Council of Defense Organizes District Workers Under Superintendency of A. F. Harmon

An intensive campaign for the removal of illiteracy among men of draft age is to be launched, the Alabama Illiteracy Commission and the State Council of Defense working in close co-operation.

Ten voluntary "dollar a year men" have expessed a wililngness to enter the campaign as field represenatives. They will launch the campaign in ten districts, which the State will be divided into. These volunteers are:

Dr. T. W. Palmer, president of Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, Montevallo.

Dr. G. W. Brock, president State Normal School, Livingston.

Dr. C. W. Daugette, president State Normal School, Jackson.

Dr. E. M. Shackleford, president State Normal School, Troy.

Mrs. W. K. Linscott, member Alabama Illiteracy Commission, Mobile.

Prof. Raleigh W. Greene, president Moundville Normal School.

Supt. W. F. Feagin, Montgomery, and Supt. S. R. Butler of Madison County.

Arrangements are Made.

Final arrangements were made to launch the drive Saturday and announcement made of the ten field representatives and members of the organization. A. F. Harmon, secretary of the special committee, called to project the work, will have headquarters at Montgomery in the offices of the Defense Council at the Capitol and have charge of the campaign.

A conference was called last week by L. M. Hooper, chairman of the State Council of Defense to discuss the proposed campaign and Mr. Hooper appointed a committee to direct the work.

This committee is composed of the following:

Spright Dowell, chairman; William D. Jelks, J. B. Elils, C. W. Daugette and A. F. Harmon, secretary.

Mr. Dowell in discussing the origin of the plan, said:

"Recognizing the imperative need of such a work, the State Council of Defense accepted the proffer of the Alabama Illiteracy Commission of which William D. Jalks is president, and of the Advisory War Council of the Alabama Educational Association of which I am chairman, to find ten persons in Alabama who would take the field and have the direct personal oversight of the organization in six or seven counties each."

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Illiteracy.

FIGHTING ILLITERACY IN THE OLD DOMINION

The Journal and Guide, Jan 5, 1918.

At the left is shown type of Negro rural school house. Now being replaced in many communities through efforts of Negro patrons by buildings like the one shown on the right.

Improving Rural Public Schools In Virginia

What Is Being Done Through School Improvement Leagues Working Under Direction Of The Negro Organization Society, Inc. Old Type Of Buildings Give Way To Modern Sanitary School Houses.

The year 1917 was one of remarkable developments in the affairs of the colored people of the South. First migration, then conscription wrought revolutionary changes in their working and living conditions. In spite of the unsettled conditions that naturally accompanied the abnormal movement of colored people to the North and West and the additional drafts upon their man power through conscription, there were influences quietly at work in practically every State improving farm and church life of the colored people. These influences usually started from within, and working with the co-operation of State Superintendents of Public Instruction, State Agricultural and Health departments have wrought wonderful changes in general conditions affecting Southern Negroes.

Results In Virginia.

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia has led the forces of progress in this State. As an organization for race improvement and community development among Negroes it has lived up to its motto: "Better Health, Better Homes, Better Schools, Better Farms." Its most striking achievement has been in the direction of rural school improvement, although the organization has accomplished much for health improvement by the distributions of several hundred thousand health catechisms and other literature and the holdings of health conferences.

An illustration of what has been done in many rural communities in the State accompanies this article. Above is shown one of the "huts" that had been used for many years as a public school for Negroes, which was supplanted by a modern school house like the one shown opposite it through the efforts of the community School Improvement League directed by the Negro Organization Society.

School Improvement Plan.

The plan of the Negro Organization Society is to organize in every community where there is a poor or inadequate school a School Improvement League ,the objects of which are "to bring about such improvement in school facilities and in conditions surrounding and determining the life of the people as will make possible the development of the boys and girls of the community into strong and useful men and women, and in so far as

wields a
promoti
Organization Society. He is n
familiar, perhaps, than any other man in the State with the educational needs

of the colored people and their present facilities.

Upon Prof. Erwin, whose training and exprience in sociology specially adapt him to the work, devolves the duty of carrying out in a large measure the program of the Negro organization Society. His success on the field has been remarkable.

Others who are in various ways prominently identified with the improvement work of the Society are Mr. T. C. Walker, of Gloucester county, who handles all matters pertaining to destitute and delinquent children; Mr. J. B. Pierce, district Negro Farm Demonstration Agent; Miss L. A. Jenkins, district Negro Home Demonstration Agent; Miss F. Othello Hoffman, district Negro Home Demonstration Agent and Jeanes State Industrial Teacher, Dr. A. A. Graham, chairman of the executive committee and Prof. W. T. B. Williams, field agent of the General Education Board.

EXECUTIVE SEC'Y NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

DR. JOHN M. GANDY

A DISGRACE TO MARYLAND

Unofficial reports show that between eighty and ninety, that is 25 per cent. of the 356 men sent to the Radio School at Howard University from Baltimore and parts of Maryland, cannot read and wrrite. These men are not from the South, where illiteracy is the rule, but from our own State, Maryland.

Maryland has always felt herself apart from the Southern states, but this incident shows that the compulsory education law is a myth and that county officials are lax in applying state regulations.

This group of eighty or ninety men clearly could not learn Radio work without knowing how to read and write. They were put to work scrubbing the University buildings, and later will be transferred to Camp Meade. Thus endeth a dark chapter in the history of Maryland education.

8-2-18

American troops down in Haiti are still killing the natives.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Twenty were killed, several wounded and others captured in a fight with Marines last week—just after Haiti declared war on Germany.

ILLITERACY IN THE NATION'S ARMY

The New York News. May 18, 1918.

A great boon that the world war has given incidentally to the people of this country, white as well as black, is the boon that it has given to popular education. The attack which the officials of the National Army are making upon illiteracy is disclosing some interesting facts. It is not true, says Secretary Lane of the Interior that colored men compose the bulk of that illiteracy.

There are, he says, seven hundred thousand men of draft age who can neither read nor write. There are four millions, six nundred illiterate persons in this country over twenty years of age This figure, he tells us, represents the combined population of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Delaware The illiterates range in years from 25 to 45!

Over 58 per cent of this number is white and one and a half million are native Americans! Secretary Lane deplores this state of affairs and recommends that the Federal Bureau of Education begin and conduct a vigorous and systematic campaign for the education of adult illiteracy.

Here is what illiterate soldiers cannot do:—

(1) They cannot sign their names.

(2) They cannot read their orders posted daily on the bulletin board in camp.

(3) They cannot read their manual of arms.

(4) They cannot read their letters or write home.

(5) They cannot understand the signals nor follow the signal corps in time of battle.

As these men come into the service the army immediately begins their education. If the ill-wind of the terrible world war does no other good, it blows the blessing of education to hundreds of thousands of the prime manhood of America.

DEFECTS IN AMERICAN EDUCATION.

Illiteracy, Disease, Lack of Knowledge of Applied Sciences, All Point Way Newer Needs of Education, Says President Eliot—A National Program.

School Life. 12/16/18

A disappointingly large amount of illiteracy, prevalence of preventable disease, and remediable physical defects, lack of adequate training of the senses—these are some of the defects in American education revealed by the war, according to Dr. Charles W. Eliot, whose address at Carnegie Hall, New York, on November 23, has caused wide discussion. The address was published in full in the New York Times for November 24, 1918. Dr. Eliot said:

The war has revealed to the American public the unexpected fact that there is a considerable amount of illiteracy in the population, unevenly distributed among the different States, but disappointingly large on the average—7.7 per cent. This illiteracy was conspicuous in the Army and Navy, which the Government undertook to recruit rapidly by draft, and was at once seen to present serious obstacles to the rapid training of effective Government forces. The public promptly perceived that the prevention of illiteracy was a national interest, which should never have been left to the States without any supervision by the National Government. Although the existing illiteracy and its consequences were brought to the attention of the American people by the war, the whole people at once saw that the public interest in the prevention of illiteracy was not at all confined to war times. They saw that the prevention of illiteracy was even a greater object for the Nation as a whole in normal peace times than in abnormal war times, so that the whole people is now prepared to support—and, indeed, to urge—whatever appropriations thought necessary, in order that the National Government may bring effective aid to the States in extinguishing illiteracy. There is a defect in American education, revealed by the war, which Congress and the administration ought to proceed at once to remedy.

Inability to Speak English.

The organization and training of the National Army also brought clearly into view the fact that a significant portion of the young men liable to military service were not acquainted with the English language, and that this ignorance made it more difficult to produce promptly an effective Army and Navy. Private persons and private incorporated societies had already seen that this ignorance of the English language on the part of alien operatives was impairing efficiency and productiveness in various American industries and had taken some measures to remedy locally this evil. But these efforts were necessarily limited by lack of money and could only be of the drop-in-the-bucket sort. Here again we discern a national interest and an urgent need for immediate expenditures on the part of the National Government in aiding all State and municipal efforts to teach English, not only to children of alien birth, but to adults as well. The best form of this aid would be a contribution in money for each pupil that has completed a course of instruction covering a specified number of lessons and passed an examination prescribed by the National Bureau of Education.

ILLITERACY MUST GO.

South Carolina Takes Determined Stand—Governor Appoints Illiteracy Commission—Concerted Attempts to Enlist Efforts of Every Man and Woman in the State—Definite Measures Proposed.

School Life. 12-16-18

"The shame of being the most laggard of all the States in literacy should sting the decent self-respect of every South Carolinian into vigorous action The terrific test to which our political fitness and industrial competence will be put in the fierce after-war struggle, demands universal education as a condition of self-preservation."

The Illiteracy Commission for the State of South Carolina thus appeals to State pride and interest in a statement recently published.

The commission was appointed in 1917 by Gov. Manning at the request of the Federation of Women's Clubs. It consists of Dr. Patterson Wardlaw, professor of education, University of South Carolina, chairman; State Supt. J. E. Swearingen, Mrs. J. L. Coker, Miss Mabel Montgomery, George D. Brown, jr., Dr. S. H. Edmunds, and Dr. C. E. Burts.

An Educational Creed.

While the distinct purpose of the Illiteracy Commission is to remove as far as possible adult illiteracy from the State of South Carolina, the commission lends its cordial approval to the promotion of education in all its phases.

It has adopted the following educational creed:

1. We believe in education, because it makes us despise littleness and induces us to endeavor to be big of mind, generous of soul, and sound of body.

2. We believe in public education, because it best fits one to live the life of a free man in a free country.

3. We believe in education at public expense, because it is the payment of a just debt that a citizen owes his State in return for her fostering care to see to it that the next generation shall be an enlightened and educated citizenship.

4. We believe in compulsory attendance upon public schools, because ignorant greed and selfish arrogance can not be counted upon to give to every boy and girl an equal chance in life.

5. We believe in the education of the whole man that will produce a sound body, a broad-gauged mind, and a generous soul, crowned with life's fundamental virtues and graces.

Something for Everyone to Do.

In organizing the "drive" on illiteracy, the commission has made definite suggestions to all classes of citizens, and boys and girls as well, and has called upon all to help. County superintendents, school trustees, and teachers are asked to help raise funds and establish adult schools. Each student in high school or college is asked to teach at least one adult to read and write. Farm demonstrators, home-club demonstrators, and public speakers generally are asked to overlook no opportunity to preach the need for blotting out illiteracy. Ministers and Sunday school workers are urged to use their peculiar positions of influence to the same end. The children of illiterate parents have their attention called to the duty and opportunity of service at home. Legislators, club women, and all other patriotic citizens are shown how they may help the good cause.

Education–1918

Industrial Schools

THE PRESENT NEEDS OF THE NEGRO

N. Y. C. REVIEW OF REVIEW
AUGUST, 1918

WHAT the negro nas always needed has been more educational advantages. The Government is now alive to the need of the colored race for elementary education and special training in order to fulfill the demands for technical skill in the mechanical war work required of them, and for a proper understanding of the aims and purposes of our Government, in order to maintain their morale.

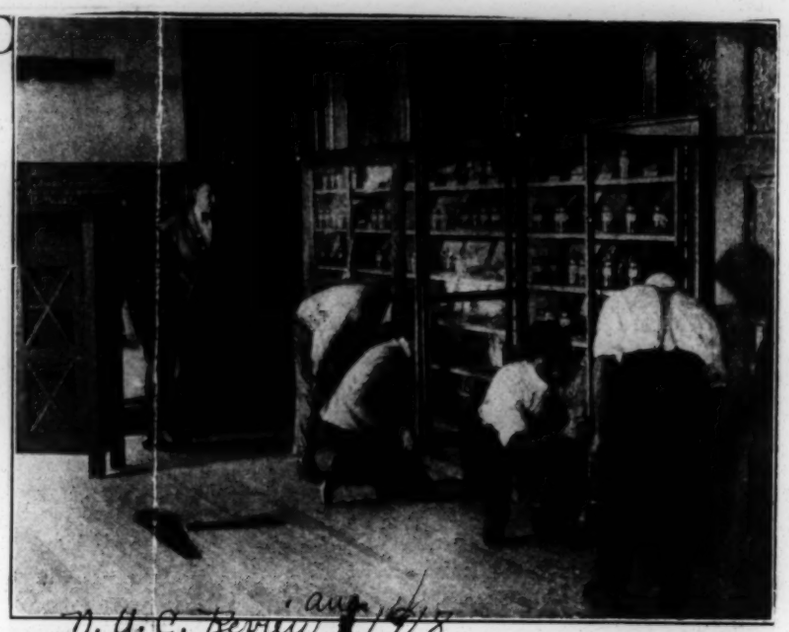
Provision has already been made for this special training at Hampton, Tuskegee, Howard University, and other standard colored schools. At the summer and fall sessions there will be instruction in radio-engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, auto-mechanics, carpentry, etc. The nation realizes that the raising to a high level the efficiency of the negro, physically, morally and spiritually, will prove a large factor in facing and bringing to defeat the most "formidable foe that ever drew sword against democracy and civilization."

Among the institutions for negro education, none is more deserving than the Cheyney Training Schol for negro teachers at Cheyney, Pa. This school has been largely supported by the Society of Friends, who founded the institution in 1837. It is devoted exclusively to preparing teachers for service in the colored schools throughout the United States. Its principal, Mr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, was one of the first educators to realize the enormous educational needs that would arise from the sudden and vast influx of negroes into the Northern States.

Miss L. E. Elliott, editor of *Pan-American Magazine,* writing in the New York *Evening Post,* says that over one million of these people have left the South since the outbreak of the war. Teachers must be provided to shape this raw human material into the mould of American citizenship. And beyond the needs of the adults are the needs of the children.

In the United States to-day there are about 3,000,000 colored children of school age; they should have at least 60,000 teachers.

Cheyney has a present capacity for about a hundred students. Fifteen to twenty are graduated yearly, these teachers being eagerly absorbed by schools, chiefly in the North. Construction, to double the capacity, is under way, but funds are badly wanted. The training of teachers is not the limit of Cheyney's work. This school is an active centre of benefit to the neighborhood, with its community service. It reaches out to a radius of twelve miles, all the work being performed voluntarily and freely by Cheyney students, who go out to hundreds of small homes, white as well as colored, helping with farm and house problems, and frequently putting things straight morally as well as physically. Another part of this progressive social service concerns the neighboring town of West Chester, where a five-acre plot of land has just been secured, with the cordial help of all classes of West Chester citizens, to be put into immediate cultivation under food crops. Here, eventually, will be erected a community building for colored people of West Chester, playgrounds for children, and an experimental agricultural station.



N. Y. C. Review Aug 1918

CLASS IN MANUAL TRAINING AT THE CHEYNEY SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

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THE HOLMES' INSTITUTE

Jan. 5, 1918

As we stated last week in our editorial discussion of the Ex-Slave Movement, promoted by Prof. B. R. Holmes, we want to be fair and not do either the Professor or his work an injury. What we want to do is to help Mr. Holmes if his work deserves it. We are engaged in building up the race and promoting the material progress of the community of which we are part.

Last Saturday, we discussed the Ex-Slave Movement upon its merits. This week, a discussion of the Holmes Institute is precipitated by reason of a publication which appeared in The Constitution last Sunday purporting to be an extract from Mr. Holmes' report to the city and county. The excerpt was published under a picture, purporting to be a class in domestic science at The Holmes Institute. The report stated, and we do not know whether Holmes is responsible for the statement or the Constitution, that Holmes' School was one of the leading Negro institutions of the South. As to whether this is true or not, we submit an excerpt from the Constitution as taken from Holmes' report and published by our contemporary, and the government's report as to the worth and chacter of the institution.

Atlanta Independent

The Independent takes the position that the statement carried by The Constitution is not only a misrepresentation and reflection upon every college and university of the race in the South, but is an insult to the intelligence of the race, to state that this little excuse of a school, poorly managed, poorly attended, located in a bottom on Fort Street, is one of the leading institutions of the race in the South; and this statement is made in the teeth of the government's report that the school is unworthy of support.

Now, if Holmes' Institute, according to The Constitution's story, is one of the leading Negro institutions of learning in the South, what can be said of the character and usefulness of Fisk, Atlanta, Howard, Morris Brown, Clark and Shaw Universities, Morehouse College, Spelman Seminary, Gammon Theological Seminary, Meharry and a dozen other reputable colleges and universities?

The government experts report on the efficiency, character and worth of the Holmes Institute, submit these significant observations: "A small, disorderly school; claimed enrollment, 250; present 40; windows broken and place very dirty; children sitting on boards and boxes. A dilapidated printing press covered with dust, constituted the industrial equipment. Recommendations—unworthy of aid." But we submit the government's experts report and let it speak for itself. It is found on page 256, Volume 1, Bulletin 1916, No. 39 of Negro Education.

Below the government's report, we submit an extract carried by The Constitution, December 30, purporting to be clipped from Holmes' report of his work to the city and county. Now, let an impartial public read and judge the worth and character of Mr. Holmes' school as reported by himself in light of the government's report.

Holmes Industrial Institute.

President: B. R. Holmes.

A small, disorderly school doing five grades of elementary work. It was founded five years ago by the principal and has a nominal board of trustees. It is supported by private subscriptions.

Attendance—Reported enrollment, 250. There were 40 pupils present on day of visit.

Teachers—Total 4; all colored; male 3, female 1.

Financial—There were no financial records except memoranda. The school was supported by donations amounting to $1,200 a year, of which $800.00 was spent for salaries and $400 for running expenses.

Plant.—Estimated value, $2000.00. Consists of one very poor frame building unceiled. The windows were broken and the place very dirty. The children were sitting on boards and boxes. A dilapidated printing press covered with dust constituted the industrial equipment.

Recommendations—In view of the condition and management of this school, it can not be recommended as worthy of aid.

Date of Visit: January, 1915.

More than 375 students attended the Holmes Institute, a charitable and industrial school for colored boys and girls, during the year 1917, according to the report of Professor Holmes, submitted the city and county on Saturday.

Two-thirds of the pupils were furnished with books and clothing purchased with school funds, while 50 of the number were boarded free in addition to being provided with books and clothing.

The institution, which has the indorsement of Governor Dorsey, Mayor Candler, city council and county commissioners, was founded six years ago by B. R. Holmes, one of the leading Negro educators of the South. Professor Holmes began the operation of the school in a dilapidated building with little or no funds in the treasury and only a few pupils.

Today it stands as one of the leading Negro institutions of the South and is known for the well-trained pupils which it graduates yearly in different trades, such as cooking, house cleaning and dressmaking, in addition to the regular school course.

An additional feature of the school curriculum is the free cooking course which is open to all colored women who wish to learn the art of cooking. Many white people send their cooks during the term. The school urges them to continue the patronage.

Professor Holmes formerly lived in Southwest Georgia. He is a graduate of the Morris Brown University.

County Increases Its Appropriations for Five Charitable Institutions

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
JANUARY 10, 1918

The Fulton county commissioners, at a special meeting held Tuesday afternoon, increased the appropriations for five local charities, maintained eight other institutions at their previous figures and discontinued one, that of the Holmes Institute for Negroes, which has been drawing $25 per month from the county treasury.

Ths severe criticism of the Holmes institute in a government bulletin was the cause of the discontinuance of the monthly appropriation by the county.

The Anti-Tuberculosis league appropriation was increased from $150 to $200 per month; the Associated Charities from $400 to $500 per month; Home for Incurables from $3 to [illegible] per head monthly; Home for Old [illegible]n from $4 to $5 per head monthly; Atlanta convention bureau from $200 to $250 per month.

The following institution had their appropriations continued at the previous figures: Sheltering Arms, $150 per month; Atlanta Woman's mission, $7 per month; Atlanta Children's Home, $100 per month; Home for the Friendless, $400 per month; Carrie Steele Orphanage, $3 per head; Florence Crittenden Home, $3 per head; Atlanta Free Kindergarten, $900 per year; Georgia Children's society, $30 per head per annum.

On Saturday the commissioners will hold another special meeting to elect the various county employes.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TEACHING NEGROES HOW TO MAKE HOMES

DALLAS TEX NEWS
JANUARY 19, 1918

A total of 122 negro girls and women have enrolled in the Home Makers Industrial and Trade School, established for the purpose of preparing negroes for better service in their own homes and the homes of their employers. The students are taught free how to conserve food, wash dishes, clean house, make clothes and cook. The school is at Bryan and Good streets. Mrs. Briggs Hall is president. It is managed principally by white persons, and three white women will begin teaching at the school next week. Classes are held every day. Several students have already been graduated from the school and awarded diplomas.

On the first Friday of each month prizes of $1 and 50c are awarded those who bring the best samples of inexpensive dishes or edibles cooked or prepared in their own home of materials not needed by the soldiers.

The cooks of the city meet every Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Yesterday they baked an eggless and butterless fruit cake. The recipe was given by Mrs. George W. Sheffer, a member of the board. Next Friday the cooks will prepare and serve vegetable croquettes and hot buns. Mrs. Hall said that less than $10 worth of meat has been used at the school in the last three months.

BOSTON MASS. TRANSCRIPT
JANUARY 30, 1918

DIVERS GOOD CAUSES

For a Colored School

To the Editor of the Transcript:

We, the trustee board of the Springfield-Bethel Academy, have opened an industrial school at Pleasant Lane, S. C., for the benefit of negro boys and girls. To have them learn to be of service to themselves and country as well, we are teaching them to recognize the friendliness in the white race.

We find our task a hard one and are in need of help financially and otherwise.

We teach sewing, laundry work, agriculture, etc.

Any help given us, will be appreciated.

There are masses of children in our neighboring communities as well who need to be taught.

We are struggling to have them taught at our expense.

Any contributions received will be gratefully put to use for this purpose.

P. L. ANDERSON, Principal.
Pleasant Lane, S. C., Box 40.

RECONSIDERS ACTION ON FUNDS FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
JANUARY 12, 1918

Pickaninnies, With Song and Supplication, Appear at the Office of Commissioners and They Allow Appropriation

Fifteen tiny pickaninnies with braided hair and shining faces raised fifteen voices in song and supplication to the Fulton county board of commissioners Saturday morning, and that body of retrenchment-advocating solons reconsidered their action of last month in cutting off the Holmes' Institute for Colored Children from the list of charitable homes to be aided during 1918 with Fulton county funds.

Those shy, round-eyed children, who shuffled into the office of the commission and who sang and quoted Scripture for the commissioners, obtained $25 per month for the Holmes institute for the year.

The commissioners also voted to increase the aid for the Atlanta Children's home from $100 to $150 per month, and to give the Church Home for Girls and for the Buford home, which are under the same management, $200 per month

Resolutions from city council thanking the commissioners for aid given institutions in the city were read and applauded.

The request of Sheriff J. I. Lowry for a 10-cent-a-day increase in the feeding allowance for prisoners was granted, and he will now get 75 cents a day for feeding prisoners of the county.

Concern was expressed over the predicament of people living outside the city who are dependent on Atlanta coal dealers for fuel, but who, it was stated, were unable to obtain priority cards from Administrator Kennedy, whose jurisdiction covers only the city. Unless some means can be found for obtaining priority cards from Mr. Kennedy, the commissioners announced, they will undertake some other action.

COTTON PLANT INSTITUTE.

The American Presbyterian
Feb. 21, 1918

A little more than a year ago we asked our Board at Pittsburgh to allow us to change the name of our shool here at Cotton Plant from "Cotton Plant Academy" to "Cotton Plant Institute" because within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles we have several schools with the name Academy attached. We hope to be known hereafter as Cotton Plant Institute.

We are very sorry to say the Boys' Building of Cotton Plant Institute was burned about 8 o'clock,

Jan. 28, while we were at breakfast. On being dismissed from the breakfast table we found the flames coming out of the doors and windows of a room occupied by an old man who had been on the grounds since the previous Thursday. By this time the fire could not be controlled. The building was old and dry and burned like lightwood.

On the account of Mr. Benson being in class A of the Government War Draft and looking every day to be called away, we had secured the services of a settled man to look after the boys' building and feed the cattle. He was out working with the cattle when the building caught on fire.

With some few exceptions I have for eight years walked around the grounds, with my gun in hand, and examined the places of fire after all the inmates were in bed. In the summer time we would ask the watchman of the oil mill just across the railroad from us to cast his eye our way during the sleeping hours. We were not to lose the building, it seems, in the night but in the day.

The school sustained a great loss, most especially at this time. Besides being the boys' dormitory, all of the class-rooms and chapel were in this building. We used the chapel for school closings and church services, until the church could be completed. We will use that one no more. It has returned to the ground in the form of ashes. My wife and children, the lady teachers and the students wept as the good old building went down in the flames, Our little town and community claims it a mighty loss. The Memphis Appeal said the building was worth $5,000.

We are glad to say that the good people of our town did what they could to save the building and what was in it. They did save the piano and a few of the school desks, and also the kitchen and dining-room—a building close by and all of its effects. I have been touched to find that every thing that could be eaten was saved.

It is hoped that our Board will see its way to rebuild in the near future. It is also hoped by the community that the next building will be brick. I know or no school that has more of the good will of all the people—black and white—in the community surrounding it than this one.

Our work is going on as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The dining-room serves for three class-rooms and chapel, and we have two class rooms in the girls' building. We improvised quarters for the boys and they are as happy as bugs.

H. M. STINSON.

Cotton Plant. Ark.

Negro School At Manor Buys 75-Acre Tract

[illegible] TEXAS TRIBUNE
[illegible] 12, 1918

Col. George W. Brackenridge of San Antonio has agreed to advance $7000 to the Clayton Industrial School for negroes at Manor, without interest, to cover one-half the cost of seventy-five acres of land adjoining the institution, which will be used for an experimental farm. William Ludecke, a banker of Manor, has agreed to advance $7000 to complete the $14,000 which has been paid for the land. Colonel Brackenridge recently cancelled a note of $15000 which he held against the school upon ten acres of land adjoining the grounds. The property of the Manor institution is now worth about $75,000, and it may be ranked among the larger negro schools of Texas.

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
APRIL 17, 1918

DELAND READY TO BUILD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR NEGROES; MONEY READY

DELAND, April 16.—(Special)—The balance of the money necessary for the immediate construction of the industrial school for negroes has been secured by the liberal donation from a local philanthropist. Architect F. M. Miller has begun the plans and specifications for the immediate erection of the first building for this school. This will be an administration building and will contain manual and domestic science departments and other industrial features.

Ten acres in an attractive neighborhood on South Florida avenue have been purchased for the location of all buildings in connection with the plant of the industrial school. The institution is to be known as the Provident Industrial School.

Another asset to the thriving city of DeLand comes in the nature of a combination arrangement for a large rest room for the country people who visit DeLand and quarters for the canning agent and the county demonstration agent, which will also contain a demonstration kitchen. This building is located just opposite the new postoffice and will also answer the purpose of a farmer's free produce exchange, which has long been desired in DeLand.

In case the exchange fails to offer a proper market for the farmers and truckers of this section a bi-weekly curb market will doubtless be provided.

Trip To Cotton Belt Convinces Ministers Work For Negro Worthy

MUSKEGAN MICH CHRONICLE
[illegible] 11, 1918

As a result of a visit paid by a committee of Reformed and Christian Reformed ministers, including the Rev. John Luxen, pastor of the First Reformed church, and Rev. John Dolfin, pastor of the Fourth Christian Reformed church of Muskegon, to the Southern Normal and Industrial Institute at Brewton, Ala., a report will be officially made to the churches of those denominations in the Central West in which the most hearty support of the work there be urged.

For the past year and a half a representative of the institute, James Dooley, had been soliciting support for this institution which is located two miles out of Brewton.

The Reformed and Christian Reformed churches of the Central West had been giving him support, but because of experiences with other Negres, not as heartily as they might if they were absolutely sure that the work was worthy of support, it is stated. So Mr. Dooley invited some ministers of the Reformed and Christian Reformed churches to visit the institution and make a personal investigation and report to their respective churches.

Because of sickness and other unavoidable circumstances some members of the party invited were unable to make the trip, but Rev. John Luxen of the First Reformed and Rev. John Dolfin of the Bethany Christian Reformed churches of Muskegon; Rev. Henry Beets LL. D. of the Burton Heights Christian Reformed church of Grand Rapids, and Rev. H. J. Kuiper of the Second Reformed church of Chicago, made the trip and carefully investigated the work for which Mr. Dooley was soliciting support.

While there a new board of trustees was elected consisting of the most influential business and professional white men of Brewton. Rev. Mr. Luxen and Rev. Mr. Kuiper were also elected members of the board. Mr. Dooley was elected a member to represent the colored people but was also appointed principal of the institute and field agent.

That the Negro has been misrepresented to the people of the uorth, is the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Dolfin on his return from the trip south. He has reached the conclusion, after a careful investigation that the negro, take him on the average, is not correctly represented by the shiftless, trouble-making members of his race who come more often to the attention of the people of the North. This conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Dolfin declared in a sermon to his congregation. In part, he said:

"How uneventful and insignificant when, in August, 1619, a Dutch man of war visited Jamestown, Virginia and sold to the local planters a score of black men to serve in bondage. But that small beginning led to one of the greatest traffics in human flesh that the world has ever seen, culminating in a fearful and terrible Civil War costing the lives of untold thousands, and casting upon the people of our land a question and a problem that up to the present day calls for an answer and a solution.

"During our recent brief visit through the so called Black Belt into the very heart and center of our negro population we got a glimpse of that unanswered question and unsolved problem, and we are convinced more than ever that we of the north have greatly misunderstood our people of the South and that we have often misinterpreted their efforts to work out the above named problem.

"We have overlooked the fact and failed to grasp what it meant that of the 9,827,763 negroes in the United States 9-10 or 8,781,213 are found in the 16 Southern states. Two states have more negroes than white people; South Carolina 835,843 or 66.2 per cent, and Mississippi with 1,009,487 negroes or 42.5 per cent of its total population. In 1910 there were 43 cities in the United States having more than 10,000 negro inhabitants and 33 of these were in the south. Of all the negroes in our land 79.1 per cent are pure blooded, while 20.9 per cent, or approximately 2,000,000, are mulattoes.

"We, of the North, have also misjudged the Southern negro whenever we thought of him as an idle, shiftless class, always creating trouble; for 7 and 1-2 million are gainfully employed, that is, 87.4 of all the males and 54.7 of all the females are regularly and gainfully employed and lead a quiet and unassuming life. The disturbers and trouble makers are always found amongst those that are idle, shiftless and refuse to work.

"The educational advantages are not what they should be, neither for the whites nor blacks. The Southerner would be the last to deny this. But when we remember the South was exhausted, impoverished at the conclusion of the war, schools and churches utterly destroyed, we marvel at what has been accomplished in so short a time.

"Neither should we forget in this connection, that in addition to nine-tenths of all our negroes, removed only 50 years from slavery and bondage, the South has one-third of our Indians of whom many are still clinging to their pagan customs and worship, and nearly all of our belated mountain people. The people and churches of the South have done nobly and have learned to appreciate the noble help given them by the northern churches and philanthropists. With the united efforts of the South and North the human problem of the negro, the Indian, and the mountaineer must be solved.

"What can be done has been demonstrated by the late Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee. A brief visit to that Institute is indeed an inspiration. Born in slavery, fighting for an education, he became one of the greatest educators our country has ever produced, His training given at Tuskegee was planned to reach the mind the heart, and the hand of the negro. The hardest task was to convince the negro that labor and toil was not degrading but uplifting and that to produce something worth while was indeed ennobling.

"The moral and religious training given in the Pheips Bible Training School in connection with Tuskegee has done much to elevate the negro ministry. In the line he has mapped out much is yet to be done. There are still today about two and one-half million of negroes above ten years of age unable to read or write. For these the call comes to the churches.

"The Southern Normal and Industrial Institute of Brewton, Alabama is but the beginning but it offers a grand opportunity for the churches to heed the call and cooperate with the people and churches of the South in solving one of the greatest problems of our land. Uuder the united efforts of the Christian church, by the grace of God, with the blessing from on High, this institution may become a second Tuskegee."

Interstate Academy In Prosperous Condition

Interstate
Reporter

Prof. Marshal And Efficient Staff Of Teachers Making Good.

3/2/18

The Interstate Academey, the Private School of the Phillips, Lee, Monroe and Deasha District association is in excellent condition according to the statement made Prof. D. B. Marshall, the principal made to a representative of the Reporter a few days ago. Prof. Marshall stated that he has paid up each of his teachers to the first of February, and has paid for all food and supplies used in the School during the term, and that he has not had to call on the trustees for but ninety dollars of this amount. He also stated that if he gets to make his crop this year that he will be able to loan the trustees money instead of them advancing him money to operate the school with. This should sound good to the patrons of the school and to the Trusted board. If The Prof. Can do what he stated to the Reporter that he could do there is nothing to hinder the Interstate Academy from becoming one of the greatest schools in the country.

The academy has been in existence for about fourteen years and the report of principal Marshall shows that it is improving each year as the time goes by. Well, that is what the people of the district want to see. If the managers of the school will show the folks that they will make good they will rally more to its support.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
FEB 7

Education—1918

Industrial Schools

SOMEBODY BLUNDERED

We are not in a position to say with any degree of positiveness whether it was the parents, the children or the school authorities, but that some one blundered, there is not the slightest doubt. For years we have had a so-called manual training department connected with the Colored High School of this city. Ever since it has been connected with the High School, it has been merely an appendix rather than an institution of real value and worth. For this reason, few, if any of the graduates have been able to secure positions forthwhile outside of the teaching profession. Just at this time when young men are being called upon to fill positions requiring mechanical skill, these positions are going begging because of a lack of trained men to fill them.

Had this school been pushed to the front as well as the white Polytechnic Institute, our young men might now be doing things worth while. It was the biggest kind of mistake in the firs tplace, that these two schools were ever put together and the sooner hey are separated the better it will be for both schools. It is to be hoped that the colored people will take this matter up and peition the School Board to separate the two schools and put both of them on a higher plane.

When we remember that the High School is the only institution of so-called higher learning for the colored people of the State, except Morgan College, and the only one supported bythe State or city government, it behooves us to see to it that it fulfills all the functions belonging to a school of that kind. We ought to be satisfied with nothing less.

New Plans Being Formed For Next Year in Vocational Education Work In State

Chair of Trades and Industry Located at University —Home Economics to Be Taught at Montevallo

With the close of the year for vocational education ending June 30 and the new year beginning July 1, news plans are being drawn up by the State department of education, under which Alabama will work. Changes were brought about by the adoption of a large number of schools of the provisions extended in the Smith-Hughes bill for Federal aid.

"This war emphasizes the need of vocational education," said Spright Dowell, superintendent of education Tuesday, "and the State board is responding to the need as fast as local communities qualify."

Several days ago, representatives of the Federal vocational system were in the city conferring with Mr. Dowell. Among those here were C. M. Lane, agricultural specialist, Roy Emmett and Miss Richardson. In enlarging the field of work in Alabama Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn will add a chair on vocational agriculture. The professor to have charge of the work has not been named as yet.

At Alabama University, a chair of trades and industries has been added with Prof. V. P. McKinney in charge. Several hundred conscripted men are now being taught along mechanical lines. This work is being done by the school under the direction of the war department.

Home Economics.

Of a like nature, a class in home economics will be taught at Montevallo during the coming year.

Seven State secondary schools during the past year put in courses of vocational education and during the coming year nine district agriculture schools have already signified their intention to adopt the work, and also the northeast agriculture school at Lineville and one county high school in Geneva county.

Trades and industries were taught at schools at Birmingham, Lanett, Fairfax and Langdale while at Mobile a class of 20 studied wireless telegraphy. For the coming year schools at Huntsville, Bessemer and Ensley high school will take up trades and industries courses and other applications are expected to be on file for the next meeting of the State board.

Applications Received.

So far no schools have qualified for the coming year to carry on courses in home economics, but schools at Roanoke, Montgomery, Bessemer, Dothan and the Walker county high school have made application.

The gross amount of revenue from the Federal appropriation for these several types of schools for the next year is approximately $50,000. Any unused portion will be deducted from the funds for the succeeding year.

Vocational work is also being inaugurated in the negro schools. Teacher training work is being carried on at Tuskegee and secondary work in county training schools.

DAYTONA DEDICATES NEGRO GIRLS' SCHOOL

Daytona, Fla., March 7.—Standing for progress, for enlightenment and the betterment of negro girls, the new building of the Daytona Educational and Industrial School was dedicated this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Vice President Thomas R. Marshall being the principal speaker. He was introduced by Sidney J. Catts, governor of Florida, who in a few brief words expressed his pleasure at the honor given him.

Mrs. N. C. Sears, president of the Palmetto club, and Mrs. J. D. Price, president of the village improvement of Ormond, were among the speakers. They both extended greetings from their clube and gave a word of encouragement to the girls and their teachers, especially to Mary McLeod Bethume, the founder of the school and through whose efforts the new building was made possible. Other talks bearing on the times and this occasion were made by Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, who spoke on "The Negro in the War," Mrs. M. L. D. Cary, on "An Appreciation of the School's Work From the Colored Women of Daytona," and Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, vice president of the Gammon Theological seminary, at Atlanta. This new building with class rooms, auditorium and offices, is a credit to any community, and Mary Bethume has the hearty interest and support of the residents and visitors of Daytona in he life work.

SUCCESSFUL SESSION OF NORMAL INSTITUTE

The Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute closed its annual session Friday, after one of the most successful terms in the history of the institution.

Rev. R. D. Stinson, principal of the institute, already has begun to make plans for the new school term. A new building 40x80 feet, and three stories high, has just been completed, and will be quite an addition to the dormitory room, and will be used for classroom purposes also. The school will be able to accommodate a larger number of pupils next fall.

Dr. Stinson is loud in his praise of the white friends who have made the school possible.

IS MANASSAS SCHOOL TO BECOME WRACK OF WAR?

N Y C POST MAY 10, 1918

WORLD NEEDS THREATEN WORK FOR NEGROES AT HOME.

Times Are Hard, and Bills Are Piling Up When It Is Coal and Food That Is Needed in Struggle.

Not a cent has come in for Manassas. Must this work at the very backdoor of the country go by the board? Who has the heart to write back to those young colored boys and girls at the Manassas Industrial School for the Training of Colored Youth, down there in Virginia, that nothing can be done for them? This *is* war work. It *is* necessary. It *is* constructive and practicable.

This struggling school is trying to help the negro race to help itself and feed itself, and feed the South. It is surviving only through the supreme sacrifice of a few. Men and women in ordinary life wouldn't think they could exist upon the economies to which Manassas is accustomed. And yet down there, one of their strongest assets is hope; and the saving grace of a sense of humor. Even in the face of all the heavy winter's bills, unpaid, they write up, "No'th" like this:

"Our campus looks well in its spring dress, and we are always proud of it. Our one regret is that we cannot add something to it in the way of flowers and shrubberies each year. We were enthusiastic once about an annual Arbor Day, but it has cooled off."

Cooled off, yes, because there was nothing to plant, and such urgent needs for money that none could be spared for greenery.

The plea is not being made for shrubbery for Manassas now. Times are too hard; and æsthetic pleasures must give way. But these hundred and one young people, who have begun training so that they can go out to spread their message of higher civilization, each ten-fold, need actual support. Coal, food, farm implements, seeds, fertilizers, milk pans, chicken wire, books, cotton cloth, and medicine for rheumatism for those who trudge through the damp ground planting the crops—these are the every-day things they aspire to. After these years of keeping going with voluntary subscriptions and the silver bits or bags of corn and meal the colored people themselves bring year after year—the school has been going since 1894—is everything going under because of war activities?

War charities must be cared for. But home needs are fundamental, and no one can take care of home but the homefolks.

The *Evening Post* will be glad to forward contributions.

NEGRO STUDENTS TURN OUT $19,344 ON 300-ACRE FARM

Students and Faculty at Arlington School Live On Home Products

(Special to The Advertiser.)

ANNEMANIE, ALA., March 2.—The Arlington literary and industrial school, Rev. John T. Arter, principal, one of the five schools for negroes in Wilcox county, founded and fostered by the United Presbyterian church with headquarters in Pittsburg, Penn., is producing remarkable results.

The plant, situated on the highlands near Arlington station on the Southern railway consists of 510 acres of land, schoolbuildings, dormitories for teachers, and students, a sawmill, brickyard carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, dairy and piggery, fruit trees, pecan trees and a rose garden. The total value of the plant, including land, improvements and farm implements is $50,000 clean of debt.

The annual report of this school of 300 students in charge of 22 instructors shows a yield from the manual labor of students amounting to $19,344.50 including $12,594.50 from the farm and live stock and $6,750 from the sawmill, brickyard and blacksmith shop.

Experts Direct Work.

The manual labor of the students is directed by four expert farmers and mechanics, Professor W. M. Bottoms, superintendent, assisted by Theo. Bean, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

The literary work is conducted by eighteen thoroughly trained teachers, graduates from prominent schools.

Students are charged $6.50 per month and the report shows that they earned on their board last year $3,260.

The sawmill turned out last year 250,000 feet of lumber from a forest of 1,600,000 feet of virgin timber and the school is shipping two carloads of lumber per week, filling standing orders

Yield in Tons.

On the 300 acres under cultivation the yield in tons was:

Ninety-five of green and dry ensilage, 27 of hay, 4 of velvet beans. Total 126 tons.

The Yield in Bushels.

1,600 of corn, 1,000 of sweet potatoes, 900 of squash, 800 of turnips 120 of fruits, 80 of onions, 30 of chufas, 30 of sunflower seeds, 18 of lima beans, 12 of plums, 500 of tomatoes, 150 of peas, 150 of peanuts, 120 of white potatoes, 100 of berries, 50 of peaches, 40 of sweet corn, 20 of English peas, 12 of cucumbers, 10 of kaffir corn. Total

5,942 bushels.

The Yield in Pounds Were:

2,500 pounds of mustard and kale, 1,800 beef, 1,400 winter cabbages, 950 of summer cabbages, 500 of beets, 350 of rape, 60 of snap beans, 2900 of pork, 1500 of okra, 1200 of rutabagas, 760 of broom corn, 400 of lettuce, 200 of radishes. Total 13,620 pounds.

The Yield in Gallons.

586 of syrup.

The yield in quarts: 7000 quarts of canned fruits and vegetables and canteloupes, pie melons, pumpkins, cushaws and watermelons, in abundance. The "smoke house" is lined with hams, the store room full of canned goods and preserves and the students and teachers feast on home products.

The Pittsburg board has made an appropriation of $26,500 for the erection of a new home for the principal and for a boys' dormitory, the work on the building to begin soon.

Principal Arter stated that the home board in Pittsburg is simply asked for salaries of teachers.

Professor Curtis Simpson is vice-president and Professor W. M. Bottoms is superintendent of industries.

The four other schools fostered by the board of the church are located at Camden, Canton Bend, Miller's Ferry and Prairie.

ANGEL DROOPS HIS WINGS FOR MANASSAS

$53 COMES IN, BUT MUCH, MUCH MORE IS NEEDED.

New Cow Gets Dairy Apparatus, but Who Will Put the "Moo-oo" in Her Anatomy?

N Y C POST
MAY 25 1918

"The Angel Drooped His Wings" today, as the negro folk-song goes, and left $53 for Manassas. At the end of the week, the gifts for the Manassas Industrial School for the Training of Colored Youth amount to $737. This makes Manassas happy. But it's a drop in the bucket beside that $5,000 which Manassas needs for expenses.

This has been a hard week for Manassas. The Red Cross drive had to be attended to. It seemed as if every living thing held out a box for contributions. Now there are only three days left before Manassas commencement, on May 30, and—well, isn't this money going to be made up, after all? Nobody is going to give just because the first thousand has not been reached. "Come seben; come eleben!" all that is needed to assure continuance of the splendid work at Manassas is the full realization of what it means to the negroes.

Some of the suspense of assembling that fractional cow to replace the Manassas animal who passed away, was lifted this morning, when $5 came from F. J. to help furnish the milk-producing parts. The cow has about a hundred dollars' wort hof essential parts, and a little more will put in the "Moo-oo" and everything necessary for a first-class animal. A. L., A. B., and C. M. each sent $1. Miss R. McK. gave Manassas $10. E. B. P. sent $5, "Trusting this will help a little"; $20 from H. E., and $10 from H. S. D.

Summer courses begin down at Manassas on June 26, when Virginia sends more young colored boys and girls to benefit from Manassas training. There will be special courses in food conservation; special courses under the auspices of the National Security League; work to help teachers and students who are trying to prepare for the State teachers' examinations. This cannot go by the board, for lack of funds. It is essential as a sound war basis in the South. It does infinite good. The *Evening Post* has thoroughly looked into the Manassas situation and knows its worthiness. Contributions will be forwarded every day from this office.

Boggs Academy at St. Clair had closing exercises last Tuesday night. I am glad to say that the school is in fine condition in every way. This school was founded thirty years ago by Rev. John L. Phelps, who is now a Presbyterian preacher and who was once a shoemaker in Augusta. The school is located in one of the neediest sections of Burke County—in the thickly settled black belt—and has accomplished a world of good for the colored people. In addition to the school, Phelps has established four churches, organized a building and loan association and in other ways has demonstrated his ability as a leader. Boggs Academy already has four splendid buildings and a fifth one is planned at a cost of $8,000 to take the place of the kitchen and dining hall which was destroyed a year ago by fire. The best people in Burke County, white and black, are standing by Brother Phelps in this good work, and I am glad to commend him to the public, North and South. He has today, so far as my knowledge extends, the most progressive work of any Presbyterian school in Georgia.

FIRE DESTROYS SCHOOL BUILDING

Warren, Ark., Feb. 22.—Fire of a mysterious origin destroyed Blackwell Chapel, the main building of Walters Institute. This is the second fire loss to the institution within the last two months. On the morning of Dec. 5, the Boys' Dormitory, a frame cottage, was totally destroyed. Blackwell Chapel was a modern two story concrete-brick building completed about three years ago at a cost of $8,000. It was named in honor of Bishop G. L. Blackwell.

Americus Institute

Americus—yes, all Georgia is immensely proud of its AMERICUS INSTITUTE. A distinct asset to the community; a link in the chain of advancement that has marked the life of the colored race; an institution where lofty ideals come into reality. Here thoughts and effort blend, here dreams materialize.

For, who can doubt that, in the beginning, Americus Institute was but the dream of one man? W. M. Reddick—now president of the college, is as one with the institution. Born in Randolph county, 50 years ago, he may be said to have grown up from the "lowly" life; then "a crust of bread and a corner to lie in"—and now a leader among leaders of his race.

Reddick had not more than five months' training during the first twenty years of his life. However, he was eager to learn, and, many is the time, he burned the midnight oil; hence, when he left home to enter, in his 21st year, what is now Morehouse college, he succeeded in making his first year in high school by examination. He spent nine consecutive years in college and then came to Americus, where he founded and built Americus Institute.

Mr. Reddick spent his early youth on the farm. Here he developed a strong, healthy body that became insensible to fatigue and immune to disease. As early as 11 years old, he began his career as a rail-splitter, in which he gained quite a reputation, both for the quality and the quantity of rails split. The next three years were spent in cutting crossties for the railroad. Here too, he established a reputation as an ax man, and today would astonish many of his friends, who only know him as a professional man, were they to see him don a workman's garment and swing the club-ax or the broad-ax with the skill and strength of a veteran of daily practice.

In building Americus Institute, Mr. Reddick learned also much of the carpenter's trade; likewise acquired some knowledge of architecture. So that he has been able to plan and superintend the erection of every building on the school campus, as well as his own home.

As a student in college, Mr. Reddick soon took the lead among the forces making for good in the institution. Having come from the lowly walks of life, he was especially interested in the young men from the country, whose crude notions and conduct often caused them embarrassment. These he would coach and encourage until they were able to take care of themselves in the society of the better informed. He was a hard student, and stood well in his classes. He was especially good in mathematics, physics, philosophy, psychology and kindred subjects. His record as a student and his deportment early won for him a place as tutor in the college, which place he held until he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1897.

Mr. Reddick left college in May, and founded Americus Institute on October 2, 1897. While acting as principal of the school, Mr. Reddick always found time to help push educational and religious interests throughout the country. He was for a number of years president of the State Teachers' association of Georgia. He was [illegible] the treasurer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Among Negroes. He is still [illegible] of these associations, and is deeply interested in their efforts.

Mr. Reddick is not only an educator but he is also a gospel minister. In this capacity he has been fully as successful as in the field of education. As a pastor, he has developed a model church at Pelham, Ga., and is now erecting a $10,000 edifice in the city of Americus, Ga. It was largely through his efforts that the negro Baptists of Georgia, who had been divided into two camps for twenty-two years, were united into one body in 1915. He was elected president of this convention, representing more than 400,000 negro constituents in the state and is still serving in that position to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned.

The most recent achievement of Mr. Reddick is the planning and organizing of the war savings campaign among the negroes of Georgia. As assistant state director of war savings in Georgia he has proven beyond a doubt his ability as an organizer on a large scale. The Negro National War Savings committee for Georgia is one of the most perfect organizations of its kind in the United States. By means of parades and public conferences, etc., he has brought the war savings campaign vividly to the attention of the negro population of the state.

As a platform speaker Mr. Reddick is easily one of the most forceful among his race. He has been honored with the degree of master of arts by Morehouse College, Atlanta, and with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Benedict College, Columbia, S. C. He is only 50 years old; still strong and vigorous, and bids fair to render yet much service to his fellowmen.

Americus Institute began its career in 1897 with two teachers and nine pupils. The school was located in a small two-room cottage on the northern outskirts of the city of Americus. From these conditions the school has arisen to an honorable position among the educational institutions of the country.

This institution set out with a definite end in view, and has not changed its course since it began. Its object is, first, to develop the spirit of self-help among negroes; second, to offer a high school course of study that will meet the requirements of the best negro colleges in the country, and, third, to create a better feeling and produce a broader understanding between the races. How well this succeeded may be seen in the fact that, whereas the negroes contributed to the support of the institute in 1897-8 less than $800; in 1917-18, they gave more than $12,000, and that her students are received without examination, upon presenting diplomas, to the freshman course in the best negro colleges in the country.

Fourteen teachers and above two hundred pupils are found operating seven departments of study. And the practical manner in which the work is done makes it of unusual advantage. Literature, music, domestic science, sewing, agriculture, rural community, supervision of public schools and farm demonstration work are the fields in which the school operates. Through these avenues the institution is closely allied with the interest of the community.

A three-horse farm is operated by the institution and thereon much of the students' fare is produced. Particular attention is given to stock-raising, in which satisfactory results are attained.

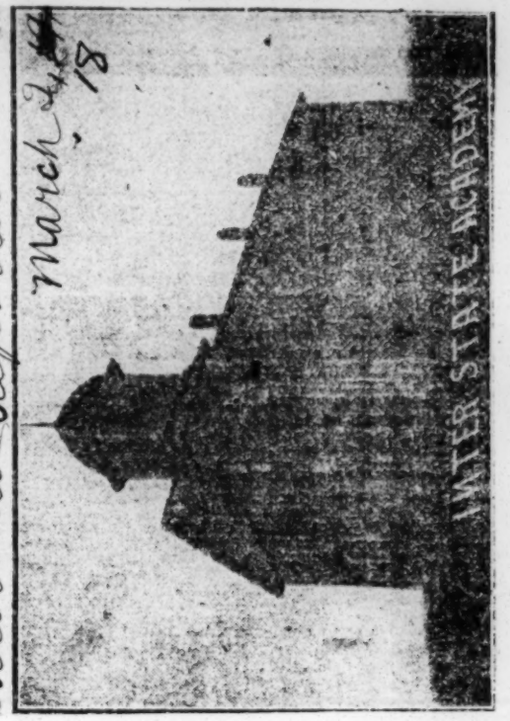
The school lacks sufficient land of its own to accomplish all its desired aims. What seems now most needed is a farm of not less than two hundred acres, upon which to conduct an agricultural department. At present rented land is used.

The record of the graduates of Americus institute gives a striking evidence of the wide extent of its usefulness. Of the one hundred and eight graduates, one hundred and four are still living, forty-three per cent of whom are engaged in teaching, the others being divided among the following occupations: Medicine, housekeeping, social service, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, agriculture. The per cent of graduates that has taken a higher course of study than is offered at Americus institute is above the average. Thus Americus institute fills a broad mission. Its sphere is pretty well marked out for it. It does not aim to duplicate. It means to originate. Students may study here the forces which are helping to shape the future of a great race.

And the school is well located. The intermingling of people, the complex social conditions and the rapid intellectual movements, conduce to all tolerance and open-mindedness on the part of the population and tend to create a sympathetic understanding of all sections and all phases of national life.

Thanks solely to the efforts and the untiring work of Professor Reddick, the institute has progressed gradually and steadily, until now it has come to be an important factor in the moral and intellectual life of Sumter county and the south.

And, surely, the record of such a school deserves the commendation and the support of all who desire to help the negroes help themselves. For that is the aim of Americus institute.



March 4, 18
Interstate Reporter

Education – 1918

Libraries

COLORED LIBRARY TO BE OPENED SOON.

Birmingham

City Board Buying Books for Negroes.

5-7-18

The Birmingham library board has authorized the establishment of a branch library for the colored people of Birmingham, to be opened in the near future.

A sum of money collected by the colored people for books, has long been in hand, and the library board has decided to rent and equip a suitable building, and to engage a colored librarian. Several sites are under consideration, and the decision of the board will probably be reached and announced this week. Furniture, including chairs, reading tables and a charging desk have already been ordered, and as soon as the building is definitely decided upon carpenters will get to work to build the necessary shelving.

The librarian of the colored branch will be Miss Mattie Hurd, who has lately completed a course of training in Louisville, Kentucky, where are two large well-equipped libraries for colored people under the management of the Louisville public library.

Books are being ordered at the public library for the new colored branch, and suitable gifts to supplement the purchases will be greatly appreciated.

Race In Birmingham To Have Own Liberty

advocate

Ency Dec 18

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 7.—The hope of the Negroes of Birmingham for a library of their own is about to be realized. The Birmingham public library board, at a special meeting held Monday, authorized the establishment of a Colored branch in the near future.

Furniture was ordered at once and as soon as a location is decided upon carpenters will set to work to build the shelves. The library will be established in the heart of the Colored district in a store or other suitable building. Several sites are under consideration.

Mattie Hurd of Birmingham will be librarian of the Colored branch. She has recently completed a comprehensive course of training at Louisville, Ky., where two Colored libraries, incomparable to any others in the country, are located.

KNOXVILLE TENN SENTINEL
MARCH 31, 1918

Negro Library Opens Not Later Than May

The Carnegie library for colored people, located at the corner of Vine avenue and Sneed street, will be opened for use not later than May, according to Miss Mary Rothrock, librarian at the Lawson McGhee library. early all of the 2,000 volumes ordered from New York city are now on the shelves, says Miss Rothrock, and others are coming rapidly.

There have been two private gifts each of 500 volumes recently. Their addition will make 3,000 volumes with which the library will start its career.

The volumes were selected with the view of interesting all classes, but especially the young people.

Mary Miller, who has been taking training for library work in Louisville, will be the librarian. The policy of the new library will be regulated by the Lawson McGhee library.

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
AUGUST 13, 1918

NEGRO BRANCH LIBRARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Plans were laid for the establishment of a Negro branch of the Birmingham public library at a recent meeting of the library board. The initial stock of books will be purchased with part of the sum collected some time ago by the colored people of Birmingham for this purpose, and it is hoped that citizens will also contribute books. Mattie Hurd of Birmingham who has completed a training course at Louisville, Ky. where two Negro libraries are located will be the librarian.

The new Carneigie Library for Colored people at Knoxville, Tenn., has been opened. The city furnished the site and Mr. Carnegie gave $ 10,000 .

The Crisis. July 1918. 136

The Free Colored Library, Knoxville, Tenn., since its opening May 6 of this year, has circulated 3,537 books, and had an attendance of 6, 146.

The Crisis, October 1918. Page 294.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education—1918

Money for Negro

$300,000 For Missions And Education

The Christian Recorder

Offering At The Tre-Centenary Jubilee—Commemorating Negroes Residence In America—Showing Achievements—Next Three Hundred Years—A Prophecy

TER-CENTENARY JUBILEE PROGRAM

Commemorating Three Hundred Years' Residence of the Negoes in America and Their Achievements During That Time

By the Bishops of African Methodist Episcopal Church

The Bishops' Address

To the Colored People of America, and particularly to the General Officers, Presiding Elders, Pastors and Lay Members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Greeting:

The year nineteen hundred and nineteen will mark the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of African slaves at Jamestown, Va., in 1619. While this was not the first presence of our forefathers in this country, it was the landing of the largest number at any one time and place, and historians have seen fit to date the permanent residence of the Negro in America from that date. That was three hundred years ago. May we not pause at this time to consider the wonderful changes in our people's history during these three hundred years, and to reflect upon God's providence in dealing with us, and in some substantial way show our appreciation for His care and keeping? For truly,

"God moves in a mysterious way."

It is not for us to recount in any detail the course of our people's history during these three hundred years. Suffice it to say that three thousand years ago twenty Negroes landed in America; now there are 12,000,000 of them here; three hundred years ago these Negroes were in abject slavery; now we are a free people, entitled to every right every other American citizens is entitled to; three hundred years ago we were heathens who knew not the true God; to-day we number among ourselves the largest proportion of members of the Christian Church of any race variety in our country, and we have sent our missionaries back to our native Africa to carry the light of the Gospel. Ignorant then of any written language, we have not only mastered the English language but built our own colleges and made the beginning of our own literature. Our people have grown up with America; we came before the Puritan and grew up with the Cavalier; we have helped fell the forests, till the soil, build the railways and contributed in a thousand ways to America's greatness. Our own Crispus Attucks spilt the first drop of blood for the freedom of this country and our record in the armies of America has been creditable. Never have Negroes taken up arms against this government no matter what injustices they have suffered, and no Bnedict Arnold, Czolgocz, Gietau or John Wilkes Booth ever wore black skin. To-day, two hundred thousand of our sons go to Europe to fight for a larger democracy and Christianity. But let the historian further narrate our glorious history during our three hundred years of residense.

What are we going to do to mark this anniversary? When the one hundredth came we were still in slavery and so could do nothing; when the two hundredth anniversary came we were still in slavery. Hardly any of us were living at that anniversary and probably none of us will be living at the four hundredth anniversary, so let us leave a mark now—that those a hundred years hence may look back and call us blessed.

We call upon all loyal Negroes everywhere to observe the year of 1919 as a year of Jubilee. On the first day of that year, Wednesday, January 1, 1919, which is also the firfty-sixth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, let **EVERY COMMUNITY** where there are a dozen Negroes, hold a celebration. Let this be a community celebration, where possible, but where not possible, let EVERY A. M. E. CHURCH HOLD A CELEBRATION. Let all presiding elders notify their pastors and let all pastors take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Let us do more than merely cerebrate with songs and prayers and oratory. Let us do something substantial. Let us raise **THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND ($300,000) DOLLARS FOR HOME MISSIONS AND EDUCATION**—$100 for each year of our residence here. Let us raise half of this amount on the first day of January. Let every church contribute. The money will be used—one-half for a general Home Missions Fund, particularly to meet the needs of the migration of our people, to be administered by your bishops; the other half for education, to be used in the Episcopal district that raises it and to be administered by a district committee appointed by the bishop of the district. Send the moneys collected, half to James R. Hawkins, Financial Treasurer, 1541 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C., and half to the district, or conference treasurer designated by the bishop. All funds will be reported in the Church papers as they come in.

Every loyal African Methodist is asked give $1 to this cause January 1, 1919. To what better cause could you devote $1 on the first day of the year? Conference are urged to take this matter under consideration with a view to getting the full $1 per member.

Again we urge this as an appreciation of what God has done for us, and as a memorial for the future. Praying that God many abundantly bless you, and that His grace may ever be with you ,we are

Yours in Christian bonds,

THE BISHOPS OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH.

Done at Wilberforce, O.

June 16, 1918.

$40,000,000 Left to Charity By Mrs. Sage

[illegible] TRIBUNE

NOVEMBER 14, 1918

Four-fifths of Estate Bequeathed to Institutions in Will Filed

$7,000,000 Awarded To Her Only Brother

Legacies to Cousins Revoked Because Provided for in Her Lifetime

Mrs. Russell Sage left $40,000,000 to charitable, educational and religious institutions in her will, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court.

These public bequests, some in specific outright amounts and others as parts of the residuary estate, represent about four-fifths of Mrs. Sage's estate, which is estimated in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. She received $63,503,800 from the estate of her husband.

There are in the will thirty-one specific institutional bequests aggregating $1,840,000, the largest of these being $200,000 to the Idaho Industrial Institute.

Mrs. Sage divided her residuary estate into fifty-two equal parts, which she distributed among thirty-six institutions. Each such share will amount to about $700,000. The Russell Sage Foundation, which the testatrix founded eleven years ago with a fund of $10,000,000, receives seven such shares, thus being the largest of the institutional beneficiaries, with approximately $4,900,000.

The largest individual legacy is one of $7,000,000 to Joseph Jermain Slocum, of 791 Madison Avenue, only brother of Mrs. Sage, who also receives the life income from a trust fund of $1,000,000. Nephews, nieces and friends are also remembered, as are the servants of Mrs. Sage, while bequests to cousins made in the will are revoked in a codicil because they were otherwise provided for in the lifetime of Mrs. Sage.

Specific public bequests made by Mrs. Sage are:

Troy Female Seminary	$50,000
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females	125,000
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York	50,000
Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America (Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions)	25,000
Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church	25,000
New York City Mission and Tract Society (Woman's Board)	20,000
New York Female Auxiliary Bible Society	10,000
Children's Aid Society	10,000
Charity Organization Society	20,000
First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse	10,000
First Presbyterian Church of Sag Harbor	10,000
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children in the City of New York	25,000
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	25,000
Home for the Friendless	100,000
New York Exchange for Woman's Work	25,000
Woman's National Sabbath Alliance	25,000
Ladies' Christian Union of the City of New York	100,000
Working Women's Protective Union	10,000
Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer	25,000
Salvation Army	25,000
Park College	100,000
Idaho Industrial Institute	200,000
Old Ladies' Home at Syracuse	25,000
Northfield Schools (Northfield Seminary and Mount Hermon Boys' School)	100,000
Middlebury College	100,000
Rutgers College	100,000
Young Men's Christian Association	100,000
Young Women's Christian Association	100,000
Mount Sinai Hospital	100,000
Syracuse University	100,000
Hampton Institute	100,000

Colleges Get Bequests

The institutions receiving one part each of the residue, approximately $700,000 each, are Hampton Institute, State Charities Aid Association, Presbyterian Hospital, Infirmary for Women and Children, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Wellesley College, Smith College, Vassar College, Bryn Mawr College, Barnard College, Princeton University, Dartmouth College, Williams College, Amherst College, Yale University, New York University, Hamilton College, Union College, Troy Polytechnic Institute, New York Public Library, New York Zoological Society, New York Botanical Gardens, Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers.

Two parts go to each of these: Troy Female Seminary, of which Mrs. Sage was an alumnus and to which she gave $1,000,000 a few years ago; Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church; New York City Mission and Tract Society, Children's Aid Society, Charity Organization Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History and Syracuse University.

The American Bible Society receives one and a half parts and the New York Bible Society one-half part. Seven parts go to the Russell Sage Foundation, which also means that this will be used for public purposes.

Mrs. Sage made a request in her will that each institution named in her will use either the whole or a part of their legacies for some purpose which will commemorate the name of her late husband, although she said that this was not to be imposed as a condition of the gift.

Also Mrs. Sage provided that if any of her bequests to public institutions be anticipated by her in her lifetime any such gifts made by her while living amounting to more than $10,000 be deducted from the amount of the legacy. How much this provision will reduce any of the bequests has not yet been ascertained.

Mrs. Sage made her will in 1906 in which year Mr. Sage died. She subsequently added two codicils. In her will the testatrix left to her brother Joseph Jermain Slocum, $1,000,000 in trust. In her first codicil, made in 1908, Mrs. Sage left him $2,000,000 outright in addition to the income from the trust fund, and in 1911, in the second codicil, Mrs. Sage added another $5,000,000 for Mr. Slocum.

Some Personal Bequests

Some of the personal bequests, ranging from $2,000 to $50,000, are: Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, $25,000; Dr. D. Bryson Delavan, $25,000; Helen Chapin, niece of the late Russell Sage, $50,000; Ellen Sage, widow of Rufus Sage, $50,000, and to the late Dr. Edward G. Janeway and the late Dr. Theodore C. Janeway, each $5,000. To each servant in her employ ten years at the time of her death Mrs. Sage left $5,000, and to each in her employ five years $2,500.

Mrs. Sage left $100,000 each to her nephews, Stephen L'Hommedieu Slocum, now at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and Herbert Jermain Slocum, sons of her brother Joseph Jermain Slocum,

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

and to Mrs. Margaret Olivia Flint, her niece and namesake, $100,000 in trust. The three foregoing beneficiaries also receive in equal parts the country place of their aunt at Lawrence, Long Island.

Her brother receives for life the Sag Harbor estate, known as the Luther Cook House, which was built by John Jermain, grandfather of Mrs. Sage. At the death of Mr. Slocum the life interest passes to his son, Herbert Jermain Slocum, and then to the latter's son, Herbert Jermain Slocum, Jr.

The executors of the will are the brother and two nephews of Mrs. Sage and her friends, Robert W. de Forest and Henry W. de Forest.

CARPENTIER LEAVES COLUMBIA A MILLION

N Y TIMES
FEBRUARY 21, 1918

General Who Died at Age of 92 Bequeaths Equal Amount to Barnard College.

EARLIER GIFTS AUGMENTED

Benefactions Make Donor One of Largest Contributors to University—Other Large Bequests.

Columbia University and Barnard College each receive residuary bequests aggregating more than $1,000,000 under the will filed yesterday of General Horace W. Carpentier, a Trustee of Columbia, who died at his home at 108 East Thirty-seventh Street on Jan. 31, at the age of 92 years. In addition to dividing the residue between the two institutions, General Carpentier gave specific bequests to each to increase gifts previously made. The legacy to Barnard is one of the largest single gifts to be received by the institution, and is in addition to the presentation to the college of General Carpentier's home by a deed of gift filed last December. Both residuary bequests are for the endowments of the institutions.

General Carpenter, who laid the basis of his fortune when he went to the California gold fields in 1849, and later increased it through trade with the Orient, was at one time Mayor of Oakland and was founder of the Bank of California, but he had lived in New York for twenty years. At his death his estate was estimated at $20,000,000, but it was said yesterday that the total value would be between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000, practically all of which is left to public institutions and organizations.

The will filed yesterday was executed on Sept. 2, 1916, at the decedent's country place, Galway, in Saratoga County, and shows that on account of his advanced age he was taking extreme pains to see that his fortune was distributed as he wished. He provided that if the last will were successfully attacked by heirs at law, a previous will, made in 1912 and supplemented by a codicil in 1913, which made a similar disposition of his property to his last will, was to be filed.

Small Bequests for Heirs.

In his last will General Carpentier states that he is "presumably of disposing mind and memory." He gives various heirs at law and next of kin $2,000 bequests, and explains that he has no wife or child, brother or sister, or other near relative, and that the fact that he does not give more to his next of kin "is not through oversight or failure of memory." The testator said further:

"It is deliberate and intentional, and because, in my well-considered opinion, I have heretofore been fairly liberal in their direction." He provided further that if he has omitted a bequest to any blood relative such person is to receive $500 on proving relationship.

The will makes no mention of the former Miss Maude Alice Burke, daughter of Mrs. James F. Tichenor. When the latter remarried in the early '90s General Carpentier made Miss Burke his ward. She became engaged in 1894 to Prince Andre Poniatowski, but the engagement was broken when General Carpentier threatened to cut off his ward. She was married in 1895 to Sir Bache Cunard. Lady Cunard has been described recently as the musical arbiter of London.

The additional gifts to Columbia University in the will include a sum sufficient to increase to $500,000 the Dean Lung Department of Chinese, which General Carpentier established in 1901 after a trip to China, and which he named in honor of his Chinese valet. The fund was originally $100,000, and several years later $12,000 was added. No part of the new gift is to be used for gratuities or pensions. The will increases the Edward R. Carpentier Memorial Fund to $300,000, and gives $50,000 to the Medical School of the university in memory of Dr. Reuben S. Carpentier. The Sloane Maternity Hospital affiliated with the Medical School gets $80,000. Because of the relations between Presbyterian Hospital and Columbia University the hospital gets $200,000.

Additional Bequest to Barnard.

The additional bequest to Barnard College is $200,000, to provide scholarships for "deserving girls—not excluding Chinese—seeking education there."

The University of California and the Pacific Theological Seminary, both at Berkeley, receive $100,000 each. The Canton Christian College at Canton, China, gets $25,000, and $40,000 goes to the Saratoga Homestead Sanitarium for Tuberculosis. Saratoga County receives $10,000 for the erection of an infirmary for the poor, and the American Humane Educational Society of Massachusetts and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of New York receive $5,000 each. For the purpose of establishing a Booker T. Washington Memorial $30,000 goes to the Tuskegee Normal Institute.

The bequests to individuals include $50,000 to Alice D. Burt, formerly Wait; $10,000 to Dorothy Alstrom, and $5,000 to Virginia Alstrom.

General Carpentier's gift to Columbia compares favorably with other large gifts made in the past, and, with his past benefactions, makes him one of the largest contributors. The university records show that the Dean Lung Fund is now $225,000. General Carpentier gave $50,000 in 1903 to the Law School in memory of his brother, James S. Carpentier, and $100,000 to establish a medical professorship in memory of Dr. Reuben S. Carpentier.

The largest single gift in the past was $2,181,380 under the will of John S. Kennedy, long a Trustee of Columbia. The George Crocker Special Research Fund for Cancer brought the institution $1,411,148, while the total benefactions of Joseph Pulitzer aggregated about $2,500,000 made during his lifetime and under his will. Gifts of William D. Sloane and Mrs. Emily Thorne Sloane for the Sloane Hospital for Women Fund now amount to $600,000.

The gift to Barnard makes General Carpentier the largest benefactor, considering former donations aggregating $400,956, to establish the Henrietta Carpentier Fund in memory of his mother, from which three annuities are paid. Mrs. Emily O. Gibbes gave a total of $72,391. The John D. Rockefeller Endowment Fund is $250,000.

How Columbia will use Mr. Carpentier's gift was not known at the university last night, nor did the administrative authorities know of the bequest until they got the information from a TIMES reporter. It was said that the disposal of the fund would be left to the trustees, and that a report would probably be made at the next monthly meeting of the board, unless there were special provisions for the use of the money in the will.

Other large gifts in recent years' besides those already referred to include $300,000 given anonymously for the establishment of a School of Business; $100,000 from the will of J. N. Narvie in 1916, $100,000 in the same year from the estate of E. C. Bundy to be used by the College of Physicians for cancer research work. There is also the Amos F. Eno money, estimated at between $5,000,000 and $8,000,000, which is the amount of the residuary estate of Mr. Eno and for which the university has been contesting for several years. The case was tried in the Summer of 1916 and was decided against the university, but appeal was taken and the decision now rests with the Court of Appeals.

MISS BENSON LEFT $200,000 TO CHARITY

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
OCTOBER 18, 1918

Brooklyn Y.M.C.A. Navy Branch Receives $50,000 — Grace Church Gets $3,000.

Charitable institutions, by the will of Miss Mary Benson of 214 Columbia Heights, who died of apoplexy at Twilight Park, Haines Falls, N. Y., on October 11, will receive bequests aggregating almost $200,000.

Among those who are mentioned in the will are: The Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., Navy Branch, $50,000 for a fund to be known as the Frederick M. Dearborne Memorial Fund; American Church Institute for Negroes of 416 Lafayette st., Manhattan, which gets $10,000 for local work and $20,000 for outside work; Seamen's Church Institute of New York, $25,000, to be known as the Frederick M. Dearborne Fund; $10,000 to the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, $25,000 for a fund to be used in the building of an Episcopal church at Montauk, L. I., to be known as "All Saints Memorial Chapel"; Grace P. E. Church at Hicks st. and Grace Court, besides $3,000 is given the Benson Home at 214 Columbia Heights.

The Brooklyn Hospital receives $5,000 for a bed, to be known as the Frank Sherman Benson Memorial Bed. The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children receives $5,000; the Girls Friendly Society of Grace Church receives $1,000; the Long Island Historical Society, $5,000, and the Brooklyn Institute a collection of prints and books.

Among the friends and relatives who will receive legacies are Myra McCrea Jervey, a friend, of Montreal, Canada, $50,000; Mrs. Myra McCrea, her mother, $10,000; Joseph B. Garrad, cousin, $10,000; the Right Rev. Frederick Burgess, D.D., of Garden City, $5,000; Dr. Alexander Lambert of Manhattan, $5,000; the Rev. O. F. R. Treder of Easthampton, L. I., $1,000; Dorothy Gould McCoy of Bristol, Pa., $10,000.

Interesting News Of The Nation's Capitol

N. M.

EMMETT SCOTT INS[illegible] GRO MEN GET A Sh[illegible]

General Ballou Proud of Record Negro Officers are Making

Savannah
Sunday

Washington, D. C., Feb 13—Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, is one of the busiest men connected with the federal service. His office is room 237, War Department building, is filled throughout each day with callers whose missions run the gamut of human desire. 2-18

Mr. Scott has been an active participant in two very important conferences within the past few days. The first had to do with the part the colored man is to play in the industrial plans of the army. Opportunities are to be given young white men to equip themselves for the higher lines of technical work and large sums under a Federal Board of Vocational Education. Mr. Scott is rightly insisting that the young colored men of the army be granted a share in this work and that an adequate portion of the appropriation be set side for the training of the Negro in the vocational arts essential to the winning of the present war.

The second conference bore upon the readjustment of the relations between the colored-working man and the American Federation of Labor in the light of the new industrial conditions which the country is now facing. At this conference, Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L. presided, and Secretary Frank A. Morrison was prominent in the discussion. In addition to Mr. Scott, there were called into this committee of the Federation of Labor Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and George W. Harris, editor of the New York News. The representations and claims of these well-posted race leaders were listened to with the closest attention and it is expected that results beneficial to the craftsmen and the rank and file of our people will flow out of the frank and comprehensive examination that this commission is giving the problem of labor and our relation to the nation's most powerful labor organization.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
MAY 30, 1918

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

The donation of Mr. Delgado to the Trade School soon to be opened in this city has assured us one of the best educational institutions of the kind in the South, one that will be of advantage to all Louisiana boys, for those from the country parishes will be welcomed and received here. By a fortunate coincidence a chance is offered for somewhat similar work, although on a smaller scale, to the negro youth of the state. Louisiana has always recognized its obligation in this matter—that it is to the interest of all whites as well as negroes to educate the colored youth and to train them in useful occupations. When the people of Louisiana recovered control of the state one of their first provisions in the constitution of 1879 was for the establishment and maintenance of a university for colored people, which was named the Southern University. It was established at New Orleans, and graduated boys and girls in various trades and industries. A few years ago, during the governorship of Governor Hall, the conclusion was reached that New Orleans was not a good site for this institution. Four-fifths of the Louisiana negroes are engaged in various agricultural industries, and to accomplish the greatest amount of good it was thought best to remove the Southern University from New Orleans to an agricultural district, where it could be assured of greater attendance and better and more direct education on agricultural lines. A farm in East Baton Rouge parish was purchased by the state and the Southern University removed there.

The school has done well, as its reports have shown. It is now assured assistance, which promises to help the college to greatly widen its usefulness and activities. The General Education Board, which has interested itself in educational improvement particularly in the South, being impressed with the good work being done in East Baton Rouge, has offered a donation of $25,000 to the college if the state will do as much, and the committee on appropriations of the House has promptly recommended that the money be given. It will be devoted to the erection of two buildings, one for males and the other for females, in which those attending the college can be trained in the several trades they wish to practice.

It is a good move forward for the colored people of the state, and will prove its value clearly and soon, demonstrating what education and a trade and better farming can do for the advancement of the race and towards making them better citizens.

Education - 1918

Money for Negro

CAMPAIGNING FOR EDUCATIONAL EN DOWMENT AMONG THE BLACK PEOPLE

le Southwestern Christian Advocate. Feb. 7, 1918.

By Secretary I. Garland Penn

To see a people helped, stand up and begin to help themselves, is an inspiring sight. This is what is happening in every Colored Conference of the South, only more so in some than others, but steadily growing to white heat in all.

There is a well-defined campaign on in each Conference in behalf of our schools for better endowment, new buildings or getting rid of debt. In two of these campaigns, notably Texas and South Carolina, it was our privilege and pleasure to have a part. We were greatly profited, for we saw scenes that, if only the whole Church could see, we believe would yet give our struggling people hundreds to match their fives and tens. Wiley College at Marshall, Tex., is one of our oldest and most successful institutions. The president is Dr. Matthew W. Dogan, once a bootblack in a little Mississippi town, now one of the most polished and representative of our college presidents. Brother Dogan arranged should have seen the colored people whom they have been helping come forward to now help to complete Lincoln's unfinished job of emancipating a race. In Texas, we made an automobile trip on a district superintendent's district, and, typical of many, at one of the churches not a man or woman was allowed to leave the building until he had given one dollar.

In South Carolina, when we held before the great audience of our humble black people the thought that Claflin was being endowed for the black boys and girls before us in the arms of their mothers, there was a scene which we shall remember to the last day of a mother with babe in her arms putting her dollar upon the table. She was of the very humble people, and, when asked about the gift, she said she was investing in the name of the babe.

What we are hoping to have the general Church see is that the colored man is eager as never before to show by doing that he merits the continued help of the Church. The sums being raised in other colored Conferences are not as large as in Texas and South Carolina, but each year there is an increase. Too much cannot be said of the backing and support in these movements of the resident bishop, especially Bishops Leete and Thirkield. They know the way our people are giving, for, thanks to these good men, they are touching the problem at close range and not on the edges.

The raising of $7,000 in Texas and $14,000 in South Carolina has aroused our people to do things in the large, and now is the time when our white people can help any one of our Freedmen's Aid schools to secure dollar for dollar from their colored constituency if gifts be made conditioned upon like amounts being raised among the colored people. Who will help? Plans are now being perfected for drives in a dozen of our Conferences, beginning with the spring, and any incentive to a large task will be worth everything to this secretary and our president in putting some big things "over the top" in this Conference year.

Johnson of Bartow Maintains State Support Is Sufficient For Georgia's Public Schools

'Editor Constitution: In your editorial discussing the recent farmers' convention you said that it "was not widely attended." As a matter of fact, the hall of the house of representatives was full, and all farmers, and, if the counties were like the representatives from Bartow, the men were as good as from anywhere.

The question of school taxation is a vital one. Georgia's common school children are her greatest and most important asset. Without them, every other asset is practically valueless. I wish to discuss it calmly and according to their value. Let's eliminate the agreed upon parts, to wit: **We agree that the rural common school children are entitled to equal opportunities and educational advantages with their city and town cousins.** That sufficient funds must be raised with which to give them this. That when the funds are in hand the same relative efficiency is obtained in the rural schools as in those of the city and town.

It is my intention to give my views without belittling, but candidly, and on a plane in keeping with the high importance of the issue. The resolution was one practically the same as one adopted by the grand jury of Bartow county at its recent session. In changing it to fit the meeting, if it was printed correctly, some inaccuracies were made and changes in verbiage, making it not quite so clear a statement—not vital, however. The resolution and the farmers' convention position as adopted, in substance was as follows:

That the framers of state constitution provided a system of state taxation for her common schools. That this is the fairest and most equitable way for all the taxable property of the state and her people. That this system should be adhered to.

That this system was, that every dollar of taxable values, whether located in the most remote rural section or in the heart of our wealthiest city, should bear its proportionate part of the support of our common schools. That this is the fairest and most just system which could be established for every interest and every citizen. That it should be maintained.

That we stand for the absolute fairness and soundness of the principle; that if it has been Georgia's duty to support her common schools heretofore and they now need more support, then it is her duty to give them more. Then the bill, after they condemned the practice of sending officials of the department of education paid from the funds appropriated to educate our common school children who advocate local taxation which continues this state-wide support, was indorsed. This is sufficient quotation for this discussion.

Why are not these sound and fair principles? They propose to tax **all** the property of Georgia for the benefit of **all** of her children.

They propose to levy the same rate on every piece of property. This cannot be done by local taxation. One county, city or town will be paying one rate and another a different rate for the same purpose.

They are fair because a child in Bartow is as much a child of Georgia as one in Fulton county, and deserves the same treatment..

They are fair because there are counties in Georgia unable with present state aid to have efficient schools. They cannot bear local taxation. Another class of counties which could bear the local tax, but would be burdened. There are other counties to which it would be **very** burdensome. Others in which it would be so burdensome that it would be **wrong** to levy the local tax. So it resolves itself into this: The hurt of the local tax would be one of **degree,** from the county able to bear the local tax down to that county unable to at all. So, why not Georgia, which is able to do this as a state, do so and see to it that the children of all the counties have just as efficient schools as the wealthy ones?

Let's not forget that there are counties in Georgia which have no railroads. Don't forget that great industrial enterprises exist in some, and wealth of every description is concentrated in some and not others; hence, local tax would be so easy for some and very burdensome for others. Some have lots of hidden property, others little. Again, don't forget that, whether your common schools are supported by local tax or state tax, the same property bears the tax. You don't levy local tax on one piece of property and state tax on a different piece. The property is identical. This thought strikes the very heart of the issue. Therein lies the strongest reasons which moved the framers of the constitution, in my opinion, to provide **state** support. Divided, it would be very burdensome to a great many counties; combine all, and you have the wealth of Georgia, carrying the light of knowledge to the poor child in every rural community in every county as well as to the rich ones in our wealthy cities, thereby lifting the disgrace of illiteracy.

Again, don't forget that every dollar furnished by the state lessens the burden of the local tax. Is it not lighter for the taxpayers to raise $10,000 levied throughout the state than when levied on one county? It is immaterial to the school whether its support comes from local support or state tax? One county excels another mainly because she has more money, and with our wealth so unevenly distributed throughout our counties it is **Georgia's** duty to levy, collect and distribute the common school fund, so that each one of her children shares alike in school advantages.

Shall it continue to be said to Georgia's shame, as it was up to July 27, 1917, she appropriated only $3.35 per capita to her common school children and $107 per capita to the students of the university and its branches?

The convention did not, nor did I, say anything about the present right of the people to vote local tax on themselves. We however proposed to show them a better way, a fairer way, a way less burdensome, a way not unfair to any man, woman, child or interest in Georgia. Our way is the way which General Toombs, N. J. Hammond, L. N. Trammel, A. R. Lawton, W. T. Wofford, and other great Georgians said was right and would give to our rural school children equally efficient educational advantages to those of our cities and towns. To say that this state-wide way would not, is to arraign our state department of education with inefficiency and incompetency.

Again, the burden of those counties already having local tax will be lightened. The same is true of cities and towns, to the extent of the state tax levy. It is folly and absurd to say that you can have efficient common schools from local tax money and not from state tax money. The funds are being administered by the same people.

The seeming belittlement of our meeting in the first paragraph is not material. Neither are the editor's opinions expressed throughout this editorial. It is something more than opinion that it will take to satisfy. To say that numbers of states or individuals had a certain system is no reason that it should be Georgia's or mine or yours if it will not stand the test when weighed by wisdom, justice and fairness to all.

To illustrate how misleading language can be I quote two sentences: First "Everybody who favors local county taxation advocates also help by the state to the limit of its ability to aid." Now, that sounds good, but there is nothing in it. Who is to be the judge of the state's ability? Shall the fellow who **really** believes in supporting our common schools be the judge, or the one who does not? Every legislator knows how hard it was last summer to get half a million dollars increase for our common schools. I again ask, who shall be the judge?

Second, "Local taxation simply supplements what the state does and should continue to do." Now that sentence can be construed to mean the state has done all she should do, she will continue to do that and no more. The conclusion is, get the balance by local taxation. I ask again, who is to be the judge? Watch and pray, Mr. Farmer, and I believe the time has come when it would be well to watch, watch, and then some more. I won't say you have been praying too much; I will say, however, you have not been watching enough.

Again, if there is not in the minds of some local tax advocates, thought of limiting state aid, why then the bill a few years since to then and there fix definitely the amount of state appropriations to common schools beyond which it should not go?

Again, the common school fund was taken from a number of years since and the fertilizer tag tax was diverted from common school to the district agricultural colleges. This was taking money from the common school children.

I am not concerned about the "skinflint landowner and skinflint taxpayer," nor am I concerned about the owners of our hidden property in our wealthy cities as I am about the common school children of Georgia. I know that a properly administered state tax for the benefit of Georgia's school children will reach them all.

This is the reply which I make for the State Farmers' union meeting and the reasons for its position. For its soundness, fairness and justice I stand, and shall stand, yielding only when the will of the people says yield. It proposes to place no tax on the centralized and accumulated wealth of our cities and towns nor upon the "skinflint landowners and taxpayers," nor upon the hidden property of the cities, which should be reached, that the rural property of our rural counties will not bear.

M. L. JOHNSON.

Bishop Thirkield, President C. M. Melden and Dr. I. G. Penn have recently made a three days drive on the Lake Charles District of the Louisiana Conference. They spoke at Cottonport, Bunkie, Sunflower, Eola, Booneville, Hubbertsville, Olevia, New Iberia, St. Martinsville and Lake Charles. Great crowds greeted them at every place. In this district alone $1,489 was raised for local education.

Advocate 6-15-18

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

THE "STUDENT GOVERNMENT" COMMITTEE, WALDEN COLLEGE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND FOR M. I. COLLEGE

Christian Index 1-23-18

Our readers will welcome the letter in this issue of the Index from Bishop Elias Cottrell of Holly Springs, Miss., announcing the receipt of the $25,000 gift made to the M. I. College by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Several years ago the news was heralded over the country that Bishop Cottrell, founder of the great school at Holly Springs, had secured a conditional gift from Mr. Carnegie. This was hailed throughout our Methodism as a splendid achievement. The gift was delayed because of the unfulfilled conditions. Bishop N. C. Cleaves took charge of that work about the middle of 1914 and found the school encumbered to the amount of nearly $34,000 to which amount several other items have since been revealed and added. He threw himself into the work and bent his energies earnestly to the task of freeing the school from debt. While doing this the running expenses of the school had to be met out of the money raised. Notwithstanding the strenuous times brought on by abnormal conditions the debt has been paid and the gift of $25,000 made to Bishop Cottrell several years ago has materialized. Words are inadequate to express to Bishop Cottrell the appreciation of the people of Mississippi and the connection for his wisdom, influence and untiring efforts in the building of that great school and bringing to it this substantial gift. We do not recall that any man in the history of our church has secured a single gift like this one. Say what you please, but to reach a man like Mr. Carnegie and influence him to give $25,000 to a cause is no small thing. In this particular Bishop Cottrell is our hero. Hats off to Bishop Cottrell!

Indianapolis, Ind. Missionary Tidings May, 1918

Work Among the Negroes.

In the Year Book for 1918 there is a list of one hundred churches in the United States giving the largest average gift per member for missions. Third in that list is our church in Edwards, Mississippi, where our Southern Christian Institute is located. The average, per member, is $11.32. Robert A. Gooden is the minister.

In all our schools the war is affecting the work greatly. In the Southern Christian Institute some have volunteered and many are in the draft. One young man went through the officers' training camp and is now a second lieutenant in France. Another took the training and will soon be appointed a second lieutenant, but the government has given him the privilege of finishing his course first. We feel the effects of the war most in our industrial work. The high wages enable our young men to earn enough to pay their way, and so we are very short in help for the vital industries of the school. 5-1-18

The negroes are very loyal to the government in this crisis. The negro ministers are almost a unit in teaching the people to do their part in whatever is put upon us on account of the war. In all our special campaigns, such as food, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., the negroes have been taken into account and have had a part in the public meetings. In fact, it is evident that a new day has dawned for the American people along race lines. And we can not help from rejoicing that the schools have had the space of fifty years to prepare a Christian leadership for them before the day came.

Five are in our graduating class this year. Two are from Africa, one from Jamaica, and two from Mississippi. The two young men from Africa are Peter Dunson and Jerome Freeman, who were with Jacob Kenoby when he was drowned. The Jamaican is Robert Gooden, who was for two years a missionary in Liberia under the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

At the Southern Christian Institute, the Piedmont Christian Institute, and the Jarvis Christian Institute, important enterprises are in contemplation, but they must await the time of normal prices and normal freight facilities. This is also the case with the work in Tennessee.

The new church at Fort Worth, Texas, will be dedicated April 28. The First Church of Fort Worth has taken a keen, sympathetic interest in this work from the beginning, and has made it their Living Link. The work is led by A. W. Jacobs, a graduate of the Southern Christian Institute. Fort Worth was a small mission point until this building enterprise was begun. We are looking forward with interest to other building enterprises of a like nature.

J. B. LEHMAN,

Superintendent of Evangelistic and Educational Work among the Negroes under the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

Nephews Contest Will of Susan E. Foster Sermon

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29.—The nieces and nephews of the late Susan E. Foster, Sermon, who divided her fortune of $60,000 between the Mercy and Douglass hospitals, are contesting the will. They have filed with the register of wills in this city a petition to compel the executors, G. Grant Williams and Andrew Stevens, to offer the will for probate in Pennsylvania instead of New Jersey, where the laws relating to same are different.

N. Y. C HERALD
MAY 30, 1918

WILLS $5,000 TO NEGRO WHO TESTIFIED FOR HER IN ACTION

The will of Miss Emeline McLaughlin, who died in Newark on May 13, leaves $5,000 to Eliza Luck, negro; $5,000 to Charles Hillyer and the balance of her $14,000 estate to the Protestant Foster Home, in which Miss McLaughlin had been raised as an orphan.

When a negro sued Miss McLaughlin for injuries he said he suffered in falling downstairs in a house owned by her Eliza Luck testified in her behalf that the negro suffered his injuries by falling on a sidewalk. Mr. Hillyer, rent collector for the agent handling Miss McLaughlin's property, was rewarded in the will because on one occasion he put a lock on a door without charging her for it.

MGR. BURKE TO RAISE $40,000

N. Y. C MAIL
JUNE 15, 1918

Jubilee Fund for Colored Missions Proposed by Catholic Prelate.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Burke, director-general of the Catholic board of mission work among the negroes of the United States, on August 4 will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

To signalize the event many of his friends desired to give him a personal token of esteem. He, however, declined to assent.

However, he proposed that this anniversary might be turned to account for the people whose conversion is his constant concern. As this is to be his ruby jubilee he plans to raise a "ruby reserve fund," which will be placed at interest the income from which is to be applied to the needy churches and schools of the South.

FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

Mgr. Burke began his labors among the colored people thirty-five years ago, when he was appointed pastor of St. Benedict the Moor's Church in New York city.

When the hierarchy decided in 1907 to establish the board for the care of the negro mission work in the United States, Father Burke was the unanimous choice. He organized the board, and since that time has continued, with the aid of priests assigned as helpers, to collect money through the country for the support of the religious establishments of the South.

During that time he has collected and disbursed $72,144.50 as appropriation for new buildings; the monthly allowance for teachers and schools has amounted to $138,757; fifty-seven new missions have been established; sermons have been delivered in 720 churches; the monthly payroll for 132 teachers in 51 schools has amounted to $2,810.

TO APPEAL FOR FUNDS

In asking the friends of the colored missions to mark his fortieth anniversary appropriately Mgr. Burke desires that $40,000 should be raised for the colored missions, while he and his assistants, Fathers Bustin and Edwards, are to make personal appeals to those who may be in a position to donate large sums.

The official organ of the board, "Our Colored Missions," explains that during the three months preceding August the fund will be sought, in the hope that when the anniversary arrives the $40,000 shall have been deposited to the benefit of the negro mission work.

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 29. 1918

Negroes Want $500,000 For Colleges in State

The General Missionary Negro Baptist Convention of Texas, in session at the Mount Rose Baptist Church, will start a drive Saturday for half a million dollars for the four negro colleges of the church in the State.

The convention was welcomed to Dallas by Mayor Joe E. Lawther. He commended the negro people of Dallas "for their integrity and their patriotism."

Education – 1918

Money for Negro

ASK FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATING NEGROES

Philadelphia press

In Justice to the Race and Southern States the Whole Country Should Assist in Solving Problem, Educational Convention Told.

3-2-18

By Richard J. Beamish

Staff Correspondent of "The Press."

Atlantic City, March 1.—Federal aid for the education of negroes in Delaware, Maryland and thirteen other States, was the principal constructive theme of today's sessions of the great educational convention..

Reduced to its simplest terms, the proposition provides that Congress shall appropriate two million dollars a year for fifteen years, one million five hundred thousand dollars a year for the next ten years and one million two hundred thousand dollars for the following five years.

The proposition was submitted to the convention by James H. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Va., president of the Slater and of the Jeanes funds. He urged it as a measure of justice, first to the negro race in the United States, and, second, to the people of the Southern States, who are now bearing almost the whole financial burden of the negro problem. He made the point that slavery was not a Southern but a national institution and that the entire nation is morally obligated to cure its crippling effects. The convention expressed itself in favor of the plan and the idea will take form in a bill that is to be submitted to Congress.

Mr. Dillard's address and the legislation suggested by him, came as the climax of an entire session given over to consideration of negro education by the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University; Robert R. Minton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington, as principal of Tuskegee Institute; Isaac Fisher, of Fisk University, and W. T. B. Williams, field agents for the Jeanes Fund and the Slater Fund, discussed the status of negro education, the nation's responsibility to the South and to the negro and the good that will come to the nation itself through a square facing and a wise handling of the problem. Dr. Dillard and Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College, collated the various arguments and reduced them to concrete propositions.

Th address of Dr. Dillard and his plan follow:—

Dr. Dillard's Plan.

"This very important and far-reaching proposition has been much discussed in past years. Many arguments pro and con have been put forth. We have to acknowledge that there are differences of opinion on the subject. I confess myself to have been at different times on different sides; but for a number of years I have thought that the reasons for natoinal aid to negro education far outweigh all possible objections. I say this in spite of the fact that I am an ultra believer in States' rights and duties, as opposed to Federal rights and duties.

"In facing the problem I find myself confronted with the following thoughts:

1. First, as to justice, both to the negro and to the South. When the negro was freed he had practically nothing to start with but the false discipline of slavery. He was not helped as he should have been helped, and the efforts that were made were utterly inadequate. The whole nation should have felt the obligation to afford means of education to the freedmen, for the presence of the negro on our continent and his use as a slave were due not to the South alone but to the whole country. The country as a whole consented and abetted.

Justice, therefore, demanded that when the change of status came, the whole country should share the consequent obligation of education. This obligation has never been met and the demand for meeting it still calls as a matter of simple justice to the negro. It is also a matter of justice to the South. The South, chief promoter of slavery and also chief sufferer, should not have been expected to have the whole burden of the public education of the freedmen. The beginning and the end of slavery affected, involved, and concerned the country as a whole. I would base national aid to negro education on simple justice, justice to the negro and justice to the

2. I think, secondly, of the tremendous benefit to the negro and to the whole country. There is no need of going over the old arguments. The prosperity, the safety, the health of the nation depend upon the spread of knowledge, intelligence, efficiency and enlightened purposes among all citizens of every race and calling, and the only practical governmental way of effecting this extension of good is through the public schools.

Best Way to Spend Money.

3. Then I think, thirdly, of the spending of money, and ask how South.

spent than in providing education for all the people. There may come times when it seems necessary to spend the last dollar on army and navy, but we never actually spend the last dollar in this way, and the ordinary expenses go on. The necessary addition to ordinary expenses, which would come on account of an amount of aid sufficient to cause very great improvement in negro education, would be relatively a small item in the country's budget, and how better, let us ask again, could the people's money be spent than in helping to throw off the burdens of ignorance.

4. Fourthly, I think of the need. The facts speak for themselves. While much has been done, yes, very much has been done, by States and counties, as the great reduction in illiteracy well shows, it is still true that in most parts of the South the terms of negro public schools are too short, and the pay and consequent fitness of the teachers too low. Longer terms and better teachers are the two outstanding needs. Improvement is going on, but why should it be so slow, if it can be wisely hastened.

5. The fifth thought that comes to my mind is the constitutionality of the proposition. For myself I have always believed that when a good step had to be taken the way could somehow be found through the mazes of the commas, clauses and phrases of any constitution that ever could be written.

Two Drawbacks.

"Now, permit me to say that in spite of the five thoughts just considered, namely, the justice, the benefit, the wisdom of the expenditure, the need, and the constitutional permissibility, it seems to me that national aid should be withheld unless it could be given without two drawbacks:—

1. Such aid must not diminish State or local appropriations. If I thought there would be any result whatever of this kind, I should be strongly inclined, in spite of all favorable arguments, to deprecate national aid. But there appears to be no such danger. The fact is that the co-operation of the various private foundations has led, I believe it may be said, invariably, to larger appropriations from public funds.

2. The money given in aid must not be wasted. If I thought that methods of spending could not be found whereby waste of the funds would be guarded against, again I should be strongly inclined to deprecate national aid. But I believe that methods can be found whereby the proper spending of the money can be safeguarded.

Outline of the Plan.

"I shall now venture to state in brief outline the policy and plan which I should like to see adopted:—

1. Let the aid be offered in fifteen States, as follows: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Kentucky. Two other States, West Virginia and Missouri, might be added, if the addition be thought advisable.

2. Let the aid be given for salary of teachers in public schools of all grades. With increase of salary, the question of length of term would take care of itself.

3. Let the administration of the funds be in the hands of a committee of three, consisting of the State Superintendent, the State Agent of Negro Rural Schools, and the president or principal of the leading State institution for Negroes. Eleven of the fifteen States already have State agents of Negro rural schools, and the remaining four should have and probably soon will have such an official. All of the States have one outstanding negro institution supported by the State, except two. In North Carolina with three, and Alabama with two, the selection of the member of the committee might be left to the State Superintendent.

4. Let the amount be, for fifteen years, one-third; for ten years, one-fourth; for five years, one-fifth, of the amount expended each preceding year for all purposes of Negro education from public funds, in each county and city, and for each State institution of higher grade.

The Financial Aspect.

"In order to give a general idea of the amount needed to carry out this plan I have taken the figures available. Not all are of the same year, and so the amount makes no pretense of absolute present accuracy. According to such figures as I have, the amount spent in a year in counties and cities for Negro public schools in the fifteen States was in round numbers $5,125,000. The amount spent for the State schools was $275,000. These together made $5,400,000, so that, under these figures the amount of national aid would be $1,800,000.

"Suppose it were two millions, or two and a half millions, or even three millions a year for fifteen years, and then a diminishing amount, this seems a small sum for the whole nation to pay in performing a high duty and achieving a widespread benefit. For though the amount is not large when distributed over fifteen States, it would do much in each State to further of itself the needed improvement, and I confidently believe that the aid given would tend to increase the State and county appropriations."

Helping Rural Teachers.

New Jersey's effective plan for imparting courage and vision to its rural school teachers was the stimulating and new theme for discussion by the National Association of State Supervisors and Inspectors of Rural Schools in its session at the St. Charles. It is the helping teacher idea that has been put into operation throughout the State and that has revivified the lowest paid and the most depressing branch of the teaching profession.

Organization for the awakening of community spirit centering in these schools, a movement for better pay and better housing for rural school teachers, the formation of a State Council of Rural Teachers, with a national mission and a national vision; these are some of the developments of the system of Helping Teachers.

Several of these Helping Teachers explained the manner in which they work. In no case is the home of a teacher nearer to one of the rural schools to which she ministers than six miles. The district served by each teacher is roughly speaking coterminous with the county. It is her duty to visit each school in her district at least once a month and to inspect the teaching methods in every school room.

Teaches the Teacher.

In a general way, she teaches the teacher when such action is found advisable. Frequently, she illustrates the proper methods by becoming the teacher of a particular school room for a day. Her finest work is in communicating her own spirit and courage to the girls of seventeen or eighteen who, in most cases are the rural instructors.

During the past term, these helping teachers specialized in the modern methods of teaching reading. They taught the rural teachers how to co-ordinate thought and reading in the child and how to develop a liking for silent reading and for the good that is in English literature.

They developed and combined physical geography, history and civics into one modern and interesting course. They stimulated laggard rural school boards to the point where they spent more money than ever before for text-books and for the improvement of school buildings. They organized parent-teacher associations throughout the State and aced New Jersey in condition to receive the message of education for America's sake that is the outpouring of the spirit of this convention. Each of these helping teachers receives $1500 a year, and the general opinion in New Jersey is that they are worth many times that investment.

Special Courses of Training.

Miss Mabel Carney, supervisor of Teachers' Training of the Minnesota Department of Public Instruction, called attention to the need throughout the country for courses in normal schools for the training of rural school teachers. An important feature of such courses should be a study of the habits and needs of rural communities.

"I predict that before this war is over," she said impressively, "there will be imperative need for Federal aid for the training of rural school teachers. The shortage now is alarming and is growing steadily. The output of the normal schools is neither large enough nor is it well trained for the rural school problems. Until this normal school output shall be made sufficient, the high schools of the country must fill the gaps in our teaching ranks. They will do it ineffectively, but we must take what we can get until the Federal Government shall come to our aid."

Cheerful View of War.

At the meeting of the Department of Superintendence on the Million Dollar Pier this afternoon, Dr. H. N. McCracken, president of Vassar College, sounded a warning against too gloomy a view of the war. He said that England commented upon the "deathly serious faces" of the first American troops which marched through London. He continued:—

"We'll have to go over to England and get the morale of its people who are able to smilingly face the future after all they have suffered. We'll have to do this or we'll simply crack. The deathly serious face is not the best indication of the morale that is unbeatable. We haven't yet come to the stage of having 'blighty' as the name for a beloved country."

Vassar's head in pleading for indorsement of the Junior Red Cross said that children are entitled to have a place in the war. About five million of them have been organized to supplement the 22,000,000 adult Red Cross members. There was vigorous applause when Dr. McCracken declared that to be an American trained nurse is a title of glory because she is leading the world in her profession. He did not take seriously the charge that too great demands are being made upon the children of America.

Superintendents to Unionize.

School superintendents and supervising principals of the country are to be unionized. This was practically the decision reached at an executive conference of superintendents held at the Traymore this morning. The conference was held behind closed doors and those attending it were reluctant to discuss the result, but this much was learned: The superintendents propose to adopt some of the principles of union labor and endeavor to solidify themselves in such a manner as to force favorable action on their needs and demands from Boards of Education.

With the help of several men of wealth they propose to found an endowment fund of $1,000,000. The interest from this fund, about $40,000 a year, they purpose using in an effort to secure the attendance of one representative from each Board of Education in the country at their annual gatherings so that their requirements will be adequately understood by the school authorities of the country. In this manner the superintendents hope to impress upon the School Boards the necessity for increasing the pay of teachers.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Schoolroom as Workshop.

Mrs. Hetty S. Browne, rural school expert of Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, S. C., declared this morning that the alleged disadvantages of the one-teacher school is due to treating the school "as a recitation room, whereas it should be a workshop." To illustrate the possibilities of the one-teacher school Mrs. Browne described an experiment in South Carolina with a building made as much like a farmhouse as possible, with workshops and gardens.

Pupils made their own soil experiments, planted what they wished, but studied results; seed plants were started in the schoolroom; agricultural lessons were learned through practical gardening; books were used to supply information "only after as much as possible had been learned about the subject from observation;" cooking was taught to supply children's own lunches; the need for towels led to sewing lessons; reading was taught to get information the children wanted and for pleasure in rest periods; open air life taught hygiene lessons; arithmetic was studied to keep account of sales of garden supplies and purchases.

Such a school is possible even in sparsely settled rural districts and deserves better treatment than the wholesale condemnation as useless and hopeless, which has characterized recent discussion of the one-teacher school.

Development of Patriotism.

"The English teacher, more than any other, can aid, through courses, the development of patriotism," declared Carhart Ward, of Hunter College High School, in an address this afternoon before the National Council of English Teachers in the High School Auditorium.

Continuing, the speaker said: "Now that so much emphasis is put on the use of one language by all Americans, more response can be obtained to our unceasing efforts to arouse a sense of the value of careful use of pure English. National pride, too, will lead the pupil to appreciate so rich a medium of expression.

"Through the literature of the course loyalty and understanding of American ideals can be taught. Many passages in Washington's Farewell Address are applicable to the present need for rendering obedience to the Government, and distinguishing between righteous and entangling alliances. Webster's Bunker Hill oration emphasizes the work of the pioneers and those who built a nation a century ago for us. The industry and frugality of Franklin are needed today. The opportunity for poor boys to rise is one of our chief glories. Burke's speech on 'Conciliation' is especially good for bringing out the fact that our forefathers fought in America for the same English ideas that the allies fight for now, against a German King who did not represent the nation of Pitt, Burke and Fox.

Milton Teaches Devotion.

"Does any life more than Milton's teach patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice? In 'Comus,' too, we find the doctrine of temperance in all things, even self-denial. With this may be read, for comparison, modern poetry, as the patriotic-masque of St. Louis, or the patriotic poems of Noyes and Kipling, the war verse of Brocke and Seegar, the expressions of democracy by Whitman, and the portrayal of American scenes by Harte, Sill and Lanier. 'Macbeth,' universal in its story of character deterioration, has passages which make us think of the sufferings of Belgium. Macduff shows true loyalty. Was not the land before Arthur came under such terrors as the invaded countries now are? Are not thousands of knights going forth to redress human wrong, and make the world safe?

"American life need not be neglected, for Old Salem is revealed by Hawthorne, and the legends of the Hudson are told by Irving, who keeps us mindful, too, of the one stain on our honor, the treatment of the Indian, 'lest we forget.' He it was who helped America and England to grow together through mutual understanding."

The teachers of English all agreed that the teaching of patriotism should be made a part of their work.

Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, made an impassioned appeal to the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teachers' Associations, representing eleven million women, to observe the second year of the war, beginning April 6 next, as the Children's Year. She gave as the object of this year the saving of 100,000 lives in excess of the number saved during the preceding year.

"England, by a concerted drive in this direction during its second year of war," she said, "showed the lowest death rate of children between one and five years in its history. We will do at least as well. . .

"About one-half the number of children who die in America can be saved by proper attention. We don't aim to set the mark as high as the saving of one-half, but we expect to record a saving of one-third of these needlessly sacrificed lives. We will try to register every child between one and fourteen years in the United States, together with its weight and measurements. We will then keep a check on the child mortality of every community, with frequent surveys checking up the records being made in these communities.

"We will eventually have a nursing service for mothers and children, the members of which will have the same honor and dignty as the teachers and the Government officials of this nation. We should pension mothers who would otherwise be compelled to go into munitions plants and other work. This will be necessary if we would avoid the juvenile delinquency that has flooded Europe."

War Teaching People Thrift.

"People of America must be taught that the only nation worth while is the thrift nation," declared George Lamonte, former State Banking Commissioner, now in charge of New Jersey's war thrift campaign, appearing with a message from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo before the closing business session of the National Education Association, Department of Superintendence, this evening.

"One of the big lessons that the campaigns the Government is now promoting to raise sinews of war, will be those of thrift and sacrifice that will revolutionize the nation and the homes. It will discourage social competition, now one of the foremost causes of national extravagance.

"But twenty per cent. of the people of the nation subscribed to the two Liberty Loan issues. We cannot wage a war for Democracy unless all the people get in and make these loans democratic; we must organize democracy into one big force that will prove force is wrong educators, as you are from every part of every State in the union, can perform a big war stroke for your Government by interesting your pupils who can carry the thrift idea into the homes more thoroughly and efficiently than any means which the Government might devise."

The session by formal resolution indorsed the idea of the Children's Year. Mrs. Frederic Schoff, of Philadelphia, president of the Congress of Mothers, delivered the closing address at tonight's session.

The convention will conclude today with sessions of the American Home Economics Association.

$32,000 Raised For All Purposes. $13,000 For Claflin Endowment

Southern

Greatest Year's Record in the History of the South Carolina Conference Methodist Episcopal Church.

Reporter

6-27-18

The recent session of the South Carolina Conference M E Church held at Allendale S. C Dec. 12-16. was beyond all question the most, inspiring and successful ever held and demonstrated that under proper leadership our people can bring things to pass.

The conference opened Wednesday morning, Bishop F. D. Leete, D. D., L. L D, presiding with the usual observance of the Lord's Supper. The roll was called and the organization perfected with Rev. W. S Thompson, Secretary of, Rev I. L. Hardy, Statistical Secre and Rev. J. C. Martin Treasurer The usual committees and reporters were appointed after which the Bishop delivered a splendid and magnificent address that was listened to with great interest by the brethren. Dr. J. B. Hingely of the Board of Conference Claimants was introduced and made a strong presentation of the needs and benefits of the conference Claimants Fund The afternoon session was statistical, the pastors making their reports.

The evening session was observed as the Anniversary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extensions, Mrs Millie Aiken having previously delivered a very unique and pleasing Welcome Address.

Thursday was taken up with the reports of the District Superintedents and pastors. The Anniversary of the Endowment of Claflin University place in the evening several addresses being made and $500 being collected. The Claflin Quartette was present and captured the great and entheseastic audiance present.

Friday was taken up with be usual business, the reports being completed. At the evening session Bishop Leete delivered a masterly and scholarly Lecture on The Future of America. I was a great effort and portrated a future truly Utapean and yet within the range of a possibility.

Saturday found the conference well up with its work, Dr. R E. Jones Editor of the Southwestern and Dr. J. S. Sherill of the Board of Foreign Missions were presented and made eloquent pleas in behalf of the interests they represented The business being completed Cheraw was chosen as the seat of the next session.

Sunday opened with Love-Feast conducted by Revs. J. W Brown and J. McLeod. At 11 o'clock Bishop Leete delivered the best sermon he has yet delivered before the conference. The sermon was followed by the ordination of Deacons and Elders At 3:30 the appointments were read. At 7.30 memorial services were held and at 8:30 Dr. J N C Coggins made a masterly address in the interest of Temperance.

The interest of the conference centered around the successful contestant for the Automobile offered to the District Superintendent that raised the largest amount for the Claflin Endowment Fund.

Aggregately Dr M M Monzon's District lead, and it may be that the good Doctor will have the pleasure of traveling his district in an automobile.

SCHOOL STATISTICS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Guardian

AS COMPILED BY ITS OWN WHITE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION — $3,472,000.00 TO WHITE SCHOOLS AND $432,162.19 TO COLORED, WITH MORE COLORED SCHOOL CHILDREN THAN WHITE ENROLLED—COLORED TEACHERS GIVEN ONE-THIRD SALARY THAT WHITE TEACHERS GET AND TEACH TWICE AS MANY CHILDREN AS THE WHITE TEACHERS—ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

Columbia, South Carolina, Jan. 1, 1919—Statistics assembled by John E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education for South Carolina, relative to school fund apportionment and attendance figures for the year show that 194,687 white pupils were enrolled and 199,780 Negroes. The total expenditures for the school year were $3,905,244.19. Of this amount $3,473,082 went to the white schools and $432,162.19 to the Negro. The ratio in expenditures was about eight to one in favor of the white schools, which had a smaller enrollment. The average salary paid to white teachers was $422.46. The average paid to Negro teachers was $127.76. To teach the Negroes, 3013 teachers were employed, while the whites, with a smaller enrollment, had 5620. The average length of the school term for white children was 135 days, against 67 for the Negroes. The average number of pupils to a teacher was 22 to the whites and 44 to the Negroes.

N Y C WORLD
OCTOBER 18, 1918

GIVES $200,000 TO CHARITY OUT OF $1,000,000 ESTATE.

Miss Mary Benson of Brooklyn Remembers Many Philanthropies—Residue to Niece.

The will of Miss Mary Benson of No. 14 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, bequeathing more than $200,000 for charitable and philanthropic purposes, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn. Miss Benson was a sister of the late Frank Sherman Benson, whose collection of rare coins sold in London after his death for $78,770. Miss Benson's estate is said to amount to upward of $1,000,000. The chief charitable and philanthropic bequests are as follows:

To the Rev. Frederick Burgess, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, $5,000; to the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, $10,000; to the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, $25,000; to Malden Hospital Malden, Mass., $5,000; to the Brooklyn Hospital, $10,000; to the Long Island Historical Society, $5,000; to the Brooklyn S. P. C. C., $5 000; to the American Church Institute for Negroes, $30,000; to the Brooklyn Navy Branch, Y. M. C. A., $50,000; to the Seaman's Church Institute, $25,000, and to Grace Church, Brooklyn, $3,000.

The residue of the estate, after numerous bequests to friends, relatives and servants, is left absolutely to Thyrza Benson Flagg, a niece.

Education—1918

Money for Negro

State School Superintendent Brittain

Outlines Educational Needs of State

The Atlanta Constitution April 28 1918

In an address before the Georgia Educational association at Savannah Thursday night, State Superintendent of Schools M. L. Brittain advocated higher wages for teachers, more funds from the state, and local taxation for the schools. In part, he said:

"It has been the custom to outline at this annual meeting our educational needs. The unanimous co-operation received from you has been of great value to me in pressing questions upon the members of our general assembly, and so this evening I shall again outline to you the measures which seem to me to be chiefly needed by our public schools at this time.

"Since 1914 the cost of living has advanced 50 per cent. During this time the working man from apprentice to superintendent has received increase in wages. But, in spite of the fact that they belong, with one exception, to the poorest-paid profession in America, in few instances has the pay of teachers been advanced. Uncle Sam, himself, is urging their very pupils to accept government service at a greater wage than their instructors. It is even worse. At a recent conference of cotton mill superintendents, one of them reported that his teacher, with a monthly salary of 50, naturally was having difficulty in securing the attendance of some of the larger mill girls in the fifth and sixth grades, because they were earning $52 a month—$2 more than she could get with all her long and careful training for her vocation.

"We are scarcely paying enough to retain the competent, to say nothing of making the profession attractive to the best. This being the case, the state, city and county must see that the schools do not drift into the deadening hands of unsuccessful intellectuals. Some help can be furnished by married women who formerly taught and were driven from congenial tasks by laws which required resignation with matrimony. All such regulations should be revoked at once and the effort made to secure the services of the best of these trained workers.

More Funds From the State.

"The state, county, city and town should realize the necessity of providing more funds. The state at present has set aside $3,200,000 for public schools. The amount should be even greater next year. This will not be sufficient, however. No other state has ever even thought it could maintain a good system of schools by appropriations from the state treasury alone. The members of our legislature who desire this must think that all that is necessary is to increase the appropriation some thousands or some hundreds of thousands so that a few days or a few weeks can be added to the present scanty so-called free term. Our hardest task is to make them see that this is utterly inadequate; would be so even if every dollar received by the state treasury were appropriated solely to the schools, and every old veteran, lunatic and other state institution were cast adrift. Every other state has found that it must have local initiative and aid to give proper educational advantages, and Georgia will prove no exception. However unpleasant, it is a duty to show this by actual facts.

"Compare DeKalb and Carroll counties in north Georgia. DeKalb, during the five years she has had local tax, has gone far ahead of Carroll. Leaving out their respective county seats, which have excellent systems, look at the difference. Every citizen of DeKalb has access to a good school with terms of standard length. The rural parts of Carroll, with as good or better land, have inferior—markedly inferior—schools, because of leaning on the state as a crutch and doing little or nothing from the county in the way of furnishing educational advantages to her children. Carroll is beginning to see this and to correct it. The same comparison may be made with south Georgia counties—Terrell and Toombs, for instance. Throughout the former there are nine months' school all over the county. Outside of Lyons, Toombs depends mainly on the state, and naturally has much less educational opportunities for her boys and girls than can be found in Terrell. The same is true of Lee and Webster and Mitchell and Liberty, for instance. Mitchell is divided into five districts, with a central high school in each. The children too far to walk are transported to these. One rural district bonded itself for a ten-thousand-dollar school. This progress has been made possible by the county-wide local tax which is rapidly giving Mitchell patrons 100 per cent better school opportunities than those possessed by the neighboring counties, depending solely on the state treasury for school support. Fifty-four counties have realized such facts through the constant campaign maintained from the state department. Pass the senate bill allowing the constitution to be amended for this purpose and we shall have a statesmanlike measure that will mean definite efficiency and progress, worth more than any increase the state treasury could bear.

Equalization for Weak Counties.

"The argument will be made that we have some few counties so poor that, even with local taxation added to state aid, they could not have efficient schools. This is true, and should be provided for. An equalization fund, as recommended last year, should be appropriated to see that an equal term and salary wage for teachers may be secured even by the weakest community. One hundred thousand dollars set aside from the regular state school fund for rural communities would correct much marked injustice in this state. While some counties now have barely five months', others have eight or nine months' free public school term each year. We want legislation by which we can stop the world from saying that Californians love their children six times as much as Georgians love theirs, since they spend that much more upon the education of each child, by requiring district, county and town local tax, as well as state aid. The contention that we can give our children proper educational advantages from the state treasury alone makes us ridiculous in the eyes of every educational authority from Maine to Texas.

"The principle of equalization, requiring the strong to help the weak, is right for the nation as well as for each commonwealth. There are some states in this union ten times as able financially as others. Literally, I mean that some can secure ten dollars for educational work with the same means that certain others can get one. The only way to remedy this inequality in wealth is by appropriation from the national treasury. It is the nation's business as well as the state's to see that the citizen is trained—at least as much as it is to improve the roads, and the large number of soldiers among those drafted who could not read and write makes us realize this as never before.

Illiteracy.

"Again, it is a duty to recommend an illiteracy commission. Our laws make it legal to educate pupils from 6 to 18 years only with public school funds. A commission should be appointed and furnished with enough money to give training in evening and day classes to those who were denied the opportunity of educational advantages in youth. The legislature of North Carolina has appropriated $5,000 for this purpose. With the aid of private funds furnished chiefly by Savannah ladies efforts were made some time ago with success in half a dozen counties. This work should be done systematically and planned to cover the whole state until there is no man or woman in Georgia but can at least read and write the English language. As shown by the 1910 figures, only Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia had more white illiterates, and Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina only had a larger per cent from the negro race than Georgia.

"Two years ago we secured a compulsory education law. It was mild in character, but was the strongest it was possible to get through the legislature. Weak as it was, it was in advance of public sentiment, as shown by the facts in 90 per cent of Georgia. Statewide in application, it yet left its enforcement practically in the hands of the local educational authorities. The Georgia law is already superior to that of most of the southern states about us, but should be amended by requiring each board of education to enforce it on penalty of withdrawing funds. This law must have 'more teeth' if the citizens of the future are to be protected.

County Superintendents of Schools.

"In 1909 the legislature passed a law requiring county superintendents of schools to be elected by the people. It was a cheap piece of demagogic legislation, and, while its addition to the number of candidates undoubtedly pleased ward heelers and the other mildewed men who infest political campaigns, it was reactionary and hurtful to the educational interests of the state. Its injurious effects have already been felt. This law should be changed, and the boards of education should get the best superintendent possible from anywhere in or out of the state and make women also eligible to this position.

"At the last session of the general assembly the act required by the federal authorities was passed enabling us to take advantage of the aid extended to the public schools for vocational education. The state board was appointed by the governor and immediately arranged to meet the rather difficult requirements of the United States officials. The plan of the Georgia board was among the first approved and a check for $21,000 was received last December, the first aid we have ever received from the United States treasury for elementary and secondary education. This was one-half the appropriation to this state for the first year, and has been given already to the schools meeting the conditions required for training in agriculture, home economics and trades and industries. Besides the financial aid thus extended, we shall derive most decided benefit from the expert supervisors who will inspect and certify as to the quality of the instruction given. Aid is withdrawn from any school not measuring up to the standards required. Especially will the district agricultural schools derive advantage from this inspection and certification, though it will brace the educational work in many ways besides emphasizing the industrial and practical side of education. The aid extended will increase from $41,500 this year to $62,000 next.

Other Legislation.

"We need a state board of examiners with complete authority for the holding and grading of examinations. Our school laws should be codified, arranged and systematized by authority of the legislature. There are many gaps and repetitions naturally, since 1877. Additional schools for defectives should be established, and especially those for subnormal children. The library work should be aided. The salaries and expense fund of the supervisors should be made larger. Towns in counties with local taxation should be allowed a greater rate than the rest of the county where they wish to tax themselves for this purpose. These things we need. They will cost, of course; but it is just as patriotic to train our children properly for efficient lives as to subscribe for war funds.

"We have been called on to help with increased food production, conservation, thrift stamps, Red Cross and other war service. Every teacher worthy of the name will respond.

"Each schoolhouse should be a community center to teach patriotism and to give proper information as to the cause and real meaning of this war to every citizen. The teachers as public officials should encourage the thrift stamp and Red Cross work and place renewed emphasis during these times upon food production and conservation. It will not make it less efficient, but transform many a pale anaemic institution into a real throbbing center of life and learning as well as of patriotic activity."

STATE BUDGET INCLUDES BIG SLICE FOY NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

Daily Herald 1-31-18

Governor Harrington Keeps His Promises—$50,000 a Year for Negro Sanitarium

Morgan and Provident Hospital Get Big Increase

Annapolis, Jan. 30.—Governor Harrington submitted to the Legislature on Tuesday afternoon the Budget for 1919 and 1920. He made good, his repeated promises to the colored people during the past few months, that he would fight to provide for a State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. He included in the budget the $50,000, in order that the commission could work on a well-paved

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

basis.

The appropriations are slightly more this year than they were two years ago. The total appropriations for Negro work in 1918 being $60,500 against $69,000 for 1919 and 1920.

Provident Hospital and Dispensary received an increase of $500 per year; while Morgan College, which did not receive any money from the state in 1918, will get $1,000 per year. St. Elizabeth's Home for Colored Children got an increase of $500; the State Normal School, at Bowie, an extra allotment of $1,796.84, which brought its quota up to $10,000. The State's aid for Colored Industrial Schools increased from $22,500 to $27,000. The apparent reasons for these increases were the general advance in supplies, etc.

The budget was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, in the House, and to the Finance Committee in the Senate.

Below are the list of institutions and amounts to be received by them:

Maryland Tuberculosis Sanitarium Commission to provide for the care and housing of tubercular Negroes	$50,000
Aged Men's and Women's Home of the M. E. Church	500
Maryland Home for Friendless Colored Children	500
Provident Hospital and Dispensary	2,000
Shelter for Aged Colored People	500
St. Katherine's School for Girls	500
Morgan College	1,000
State Normal School, at Bowie, Md.	10,000
Maryland School for Colored Blind	12,000
Colored Boys' Reformatory, Cheltenham, Md.	10,000
House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls	2,500
Industrial Homes for Colored Girls	5,500
St. Eliabeth's Home for Colored Children	4,500
St. Mary's Home for Colored Boys	500
State Aid for Colored Industrial Schools	27,000

Mrs. Bethune's School Has a Successful Dedication

The Palatka advocate
March 16, 1918

DEDICATION OF THE WHITE MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM AND FEAST OF THE WEEK AT DAYTONA, FLORIDA.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune has great reason for thanksgiving for the victory that has crowned her labors, her sacrifices and devotion. For thirteen years this Christian worker has plodded with faith in God and in her work, giving herself without stint tothe accomplishment of a great task she has set for herself. She was a veritable prophetess, for she had a beautiful vision that saw rising up among the live oaks, palm trees, magnolias and the uncounted wild flowers of the Garden State of America, building after building until there arose the substantial brick building well-equipped within for the advance and complex work of a modern school and an auditorium which for richness, for design and beauty of execution is unsurpassed by any similar in the State of Florida. All of these buildings, dormitories, academic and executive building, hospital building, farm house and principal's cottage, crowned as the Daytona Educational and Industrial Training School for Negro Girls, are the results of her steady and Christian service.

The dedication of the White Memorial Building and Auditorium on Thursday, March 7th, was the red letter day of the feast. Beginning with Sunday, February 24th and closing March 7th, the stream of distinguished participants and all the exercises was a pleasing revelation to the citizens of Daytona, and good testimony to the high esteem in which the founder and principal of the school is held. Among these visitors and speakers were: Mrs. Pennybacker, former president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, an organization of more than 3.000.000 white women. Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborne of New York City, Mr. Pasquale Tallrico, an international pianist, of Wilton, N. J.; Mr. James N. Gamble, of Cincinnati, Ohio, President of the Board of Trustees; Dr. Frank M. Chapman, one of the great scientists of the land; Hon. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.; the Rev Bishop John Hurst, D. D., of Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. Robert McKay, D. D., of Daytona, Fla.; the Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, Vice-President of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. N. C. Sears, of the Palmetto Club, Mayor C. M. Bingham of Daytona; Mrs. J. E. D. Price of the Village Improvement Association, of Ormond; the Hon. J. Frank Hanley, former Governor of Indiana; the Hon. Sidney J. Catts, Governor of Florida, who was accompanied by his Cabinet, and Hon Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States.

Never before in Florida's history had such an array of talent from so wide a territory been gathered at an educational meeting. The principal speakers on the day of the dedication were Vice-President Marshall, Dr. Bowen, Hon Emmett J. Scott, Gov. Catts and Bishop Hurst. Mr. Harrison Rhodes of New York City, the Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, was present and presided at every meeting and introduced the speakers. His services to this institution are spontaneous and cheerfully given as they are ready and generous. He seems to be at home only when he is planning and working for the school. Mr. Smith G. Young, of Lansing, Mich., the originator of the "financial drive," an efficient business man; Judge Hanan of Indiana, who gave advice and service in all financial interest of the school, and all other members of the Board of Trustees, together with the ladies of the Advisory Board, rendered splendid service. All of the sympathetic and interested workers were instant in season and out of season, giving counsel and aid to Mrs. Bethune in her arduous duties.

The White Memorial Building and Auditorium is named for the late Mr. Thomas H. White, president of the White Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company. Mr. White was one of the earliest and staunchest friends and supporters of the school. In the early day of small beginnings when Mrs. Bethune needed friends, Mr. White was ready, generous and spared not that he might bring to a realization her vision and plan.

But Mrs. Bethune had other friends who were equally as true and who stood back of her and this building with genuine interest and financial help. Among these are: Mr. Jas. N. Gamble, of Cincinnati, Ohio, President of the Board of Trustees, whose generosity and service with counsel, gifts and funds are never wanting and upon whom Mrs. Bethune relies with unfailing confidence. But such friends and supporters are legion and among whom stand Mr. S. J. Peabody, Mrs. Sarah Cochrane, of Dawson, Pa.; Mr. T. H. Treglong, who were contributors, together with the liberal-minded colored citizens of Daytona, and many white friends, residents of this city. This Memorial Building was built by Tally & Summer with colored labor.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune occupies a unique place among her race and the best white people of the land. She is the only woman of the race who has built a girls' school for the race, and she is the only colored woman of the race that has won the respect and confidence of the monied white philanthropists to such an extent that they have stood back of her with their money to erect for the girls of her race a school property valued at $80,000.

Her consecration to service, her far-reaching vision and her genius for hard work, coupled with her courage and honesty, account in a large measure for the support and confidence of the monied men, the love of her race and the blessing of God upon her great work.

The dedication took place at the evening service by Bishop Hurst, whose splendid, practical thoughts were an inspiration to all who listened. Mr. Emmett J. Scott, who is a member of the Board of Trustees, received an ovation when he was presented. Mr. Scott paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Bethune, saying that he was proud of her and her work when he visited the school with Dr. Washington six years ago, and that he had grown prouder of her, and of the race as she has gone forward step by step to her present great success.

Mr. J. W. E. Bowen thrilled the large audience with his matchless eloquence and sound logic.

The words of commendation and appreciation of the Vice-President of the United States, Thos. R. Marshall, Governor of Florida, Sidney J. Catts, and the Mayor of Daytona, C. M. Bingham, were a tribute, not only to Mrs. Bethune, but to the race of which she is the most distinguished female representative.

The final results of the day netted the splendid sum of $6,700. Letters and telegrams of greetings came from scores of friends in all parts of the country.

This dedication marks a new milepost in the education of the race in Florida, and for an increase of good feeling between the races.

The State of Florida, the race and good men and women in many parts rise up today and say: "Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder and Principal of the School, well done, and blessings upon you for what you will yet accomplish."

Daytona, Fla., March 13, 1918.

BOSTON MASS. TRANSCRIPT
JANUARY 2, 1918

CRANE BEQUESTS $2,127,000

Dalton, Berkshire County, Springfield and Various Colleges Get More Than $500,000

Pittsfield, Jan. 2—The will of Zenas Crane, late of Dalton, makes public bequests of more than $500,000 to institutions in Dalton, Berkshire County and Springfield, and to various colleges. The total of pivate and public bequests is $2,127,000, or less than half the value of the estate. The residuary estate, which includes Mr. Crane's interests in five paper mills in Dalton, is bequeathed to his sons, Z. Marshall Crane of Dalton and Charles K. Crane of London, Eng.

The public bequests were: To the Berkshire Museum of Natural History and Art of Pittsfield, $200,000; Boys' Club of Pittsfield, $100,000; House of Mercy Hospital, Pittsfield, $25,000; Berkshire County Home for Aged Women, Pittsfield, $25,000; Williams College, Williamstown, $20,000; Washburn College Topeka, Kans., $5000; Yankton College, Yankton, S. D., $5000; Idaho Industrial Institute, Weiser, Ida, $5000; Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn, $5000; Oberlin College, Oberlin, O., $5000; Berea College, Berea, Ky., $5000; Tuskegee Normal School, Tuskegee, Ala., $5000; Hampton Normal and Industrial School, Hampton, Va., $5000; American Board of Foreign Missions, $5000; Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, $5000; Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield, $5000; American International College, Springfield, $5000; Y. M. C. A. of Dalton, $5000; Dalton Public Library, $10,000; Congregational parish of Dalton, $10,000.

The will also gave to the town of Dalton one-half of the Pine Grove Recreation Park, which the testator owned jointly with his brother, ex-Senator W. Murray Crane. The British Museum of London will receive Mr. Crane's book of autograph letters, portraits and biographies of the Presidents of the United States.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education-1918

Money for Negro

OLD REGULAR

The Dallas Express

Abides Awhile With the Farmers' Improvement Society — Great Meeting Held in Waco Oct. 2, 3, 4, 1918— Tremendous Organization—Hon. R. L. Smith Re-elected — Nearly $50,000 on Hand— Notes and Comment. Don't Laugh.

Oct-1

Staff Correspondence.

Waco, Texas, Oct. 5.—From all parts of the State and from all the walks of life and by all sorts of modern methods of conveyance, something like 1000 farmers and folk other than farmers, invaded Waco, Wednesday to take part in the 23rd annual convocation of the Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas which filled up the measure of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th days of October, in the year of our Lord, 1918.

10-12-18

Hon. R. L. Smith, the Grand President of the society, surrounded by his officers and aides, made up an inspiring sight as they filled the St. James M. E. Tabernacle, Rev. De Lands pastor, in Second street, on Wednesday and listened to the opening of the program amidst solemn invocation by Grand Chaplain, Rev. S. J. Connor, and the angelic music of the holy choir. Many notable men are here, and it has long been of much benefit to me to meet and move among them and hear them tell their own unpainted story of how they have risen from the ranks and broken off the shackles of the bondage of poverty and dependence. The man who preaches, teaches, operates a gin or shingle mill, wayside store or shoe shop; the woman who keeps house, who teaches school, runs a canning factory or who runs a milk dairy, if connected with any of these things they farm, are admitted here and are doing their bit to make the Farmers' Improvement Society a still more wonderful institution. Here horse sense and fence rail philosophy have taken the place of big, meaningless words, which are the twaddle of the men who substitute talk for work. In this meeting the measure of greatness is the amount which is given, rather than the amount which is taken.

I was struck by the absence of useless officialdom and sickening flunkeyism, so much in evidence in some gatherings where I have been both participant and spectator. Red tape and the laborious circumlocution, so much practiced on its account, has disappeared, or, what is better, was never recognized here, and in its stead is found that plain, straightforward course which has made American men of success, whether in field or store, the wonder of the business world.

The first day, Wednesday, Oct. 2 President Smith made brief opening remarks in calling the Convocation to labor. Grand Secretary M. J. Johnson read the call, while Grand Chaplain, Rev. S. J. Connor, conducted the consecration service. Bro. T. Skelton prayed. This was followed by the reports of Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

The feature of the first day, morning session was the annual address of Grand President R. L. Smith. With his usual earnestness, the stubborn purpose of the man showed in the deep furrows of his rugged countenance. Long a platform orator of commanding presence, long a man acquainted with big affairs, and the founder of the society over a quarter of a century ago, he was altogether at his ease when he stood before the multitude and began a most remarkable address. Among other things, he laid before the Convocation as their work:

1. To double the membership.
2. To put the Helping Hand in every home.
3. To make every member prosperous by helping him to increase his food and feed and cotoin crop by giving him expert advisers and up-to-date farm literature.
4. To assist every farmer to be absolutely free from debt and to own his own farm.
5. To make the Farmers' Improvement Bank a great financial institution by getting the members and the b. anches to patronize it.
6. To re-open the F. I. S. Overall factory, whose success depends entirely uon the patronage of the members.
7. To make the F. I. S. school the greatest agricultural and domestic science school west of the Mississipi river.

The seven items on this program were taken as seriously as the Book of the seven seals by the members of the Convocation, and their training is such that they will accept them as their guiding star. The F. I. S. is an organization which has for its purpose the true enlightenment of the colored man along financial lines, and through the bank which it has established, and the school and other enterprises which it promotes, is under taking to do a work for the colored man which will make him a factor with which all men must reckon.

The following committees were ap ointed after the address:

Committee on Constitutional Amendments—John F. McGowan, Chmn.; A B. Jenkins, A. C. Wilson, P. W. Harris, N. Jones, E. Skelton, D. C. Porter Dr. Parish, Jordan Easter, Mrs. A Hall, Rev. Wm. Snell, Mrs. Hattie Thomas, Y. B. Bailey, C. H. Johnson, H. A. P. Bassett, M. L. Bennett, Mrs. N. A. Harris, W. R. Pratt, F. Grant, D. W. Williams, Wm. Nephew, J. B. Woods, N. C. Richardson, Joe Daniels, P. Miller, B. H. McAdams, W. M. Wells, Thos. Johnson, W. R. Carrington, G. S. Gray, E. L. Lacy, W. Woodford, A. McCullouch, A. Bartlett.

Committee on Endowments — G. R. Smith, Chmn.; J. T. Tennon, Sec.; D. F. Beechum, R. W. Meachum, C. T. Brown, B. W. Williams, S. W. Mason, Jas. E. Smith, Mollie Jones, E. B. Cunningham, J. D. Daniels, F. T. Coleman, Annetta Ross, M. B. Evans.

Committee on Finance—A. W. Taylor, J. M. Pieratt, Rev. Jno. Jingles, J. G. Shelton, Mrs. Bettie Lee. J. H. Butler, W. P. Pruitt. H. L. Littleton, W. R. Jamison, D. S. Stephens, L. G. Gilmore, G. W. Wyatt, Jim Spenser, A. Williams, Felix Evans, B. A. Loud, Wm. Dawson, W. L. Bedford.

Committee on State of Order — J. W. Armbrister, Ike Simpson, Wade Dalton, S. J. Watson, Charles Wyatt, Geo. Finley, P. R. Butler, B. Bogany, J. D. Briggs, R. B. Baker, P. M. Bates, P. H. Haywood.

Committee on Resolutions — Jas. Robinson, Chmn.; W. . Bogany, J. E. Jenkins, Wm. Ellison, J. W. Johnson, J. H. Jones, R. D. Countee, Stafford Branch, I. S. Stephens, Mrs. E. L. Daniel, J. C. Smith, Rev. H. G. Hester, S. B. Bassett.

Committee on Education — M. J Johnson, Chmn.; Mrs. Viola Polk, R S. O. Smith, B. Fisher, W. C. Blaine Wm. Spencer, G. B. Echols, B. J. Cotton, S. Mitchell, Mrs. Lula McDowell D. H. Ransome, Mrs. A. A. Boone, Mrs Annie Herndon, Mrs. L. A. Land S Washington, J. R. Lockett, Mrs. C. V Bolden.

Committee on Program—R. S. Carr Chmn.; A. T. Templeton, Geo. James Wm. Harris, Mrs. Lucy Terrey, Mrs N. .E Gipson, T. D. Collins, G. R. Musgrow, E. J. Spenser, J. King, S. Taylor Agnes Henderson.

Committee on Memoirs—S. Gipson Chmn.; I. G. Green, Sec.; A. Cuerington, Felix Thurman, Mrs. S. J. Jackson, Thos. McCoy, Joe Harris, Abe Perkins, M. T. Strait, Rev. E. T. Cooper, Abe Farrar, Jos. Culbreath, M. J. Basey, M. S. Williams, Lela Pleasant, R. H. Vanzandt, E. L. Horne, Wm. Jackson, Will Calhoun.

Committee on Nominations — S. W. Doyle, Dave Dewalt, W. M. Wells, Will Calhoun, Mrs. A. A. Boone, Lee Johnson, Mrs. Jane Hicks, W. R. Covington, Mrs. M. G. Neal, J. A. Frazier, Mrs. K. A. Marshall. J. H. Robinson, Rev. J. E. Beal, Mrs. Lizzie Morrow, Mrs. S. E. Hunter.

Adjourned till 2:30 p. m.

The afternoon of the second day was given over to consideration of delinquent branches and instruction.

"The Food and Feed Problem and How It Has Been Handled by Texas Farmers," Prof. J. H. Ford, Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, followed by general discussion, made up the subject for the entire afternoon, and a wealth of information was given those who were lucky enough to be present.

The Corn Expert.

Prof. J. H. Ford is to my mind the most wonderful man in this country today behind the plow and at the end of a hoe handle. He knows more about how to make corn grow than anybody I ever saw and talks about it with more sense. He has in this meeting told the farmer how to fill his corn crib, and if he does not so in Texas in 1919, Mr. Ford will not be blamable. I am going to print his advice in a future issue of the Express for my farm readers.

Mrs. E. V. Hunter is a wonderful woman and the women of the Convocation are enriched by having heard her.

Another feature of the session was the splendid patriotic address, subject, "What of Our Patriotism?" delivered by Rev. DeLands, the pastor of St. James. The call to patriotism by Dr. DeLands was the far cry of the man who has purpose, and it met a most hearty response.

At night—first day—the following program was carried out:

Devotional exercises, Rev. G. A. Deslandes.

Welcome address, Dr. A. S. Jackson
Response, Rev. J. R. Karnes.

Music was furnished by the choir.

The feature of the night program was the masterful address of Dr. A. S. Jackson of this city. Dr. Jackson is the Educational Secretary of the A. M. E. Connection and is one of the foremost men of thought in the country today. In his welcome address he covered all the reasons why a great city should welcome a great organization, and made the proper assurances. He reviewed the struggles and triumphs of the Afro-American and pointed to the star of hope. His address was well received and the cheers when he quit were deafening.

Second Day—At 9:30 a. m. the gavel fell and President Smith having to go down town on business, Vice President John F. McGowan presided. After the adoption of the minutes, Rev. S. Montgomery, one of the city pastors, was introduced and made encouraging remarks to the body.

Hon. W. E. King, editor Dallas Express, Dallas, Texas , was introduced and spoke at length upon the "Outlook." He told those present that the trouble of the Colored man was not his ignorance of what to do, but his indisposition to do the things which he knew; that the wholesome advice of President Smith would amount to nothing unless it fell on willing ears and willing hands; that the day for empty talk and hollow applause was over. The clock had struck! The time to hear and not do was out! His remarks were well received and he won a warm place with the delegates. As an evidence he was roundly applaudsd. Mr. A. W. Taylor, Rev. G. R. Smith, Doug Williams and President Smith made complimentary remarks. Arrangements were here made to place floral offerings upon the grave of the late Prof. H. T. Kealing, Grand Vice President. Dr. E. J. Howard, government food agent, was here introduced and made remarks.

Memorial Services.

At 11 a. m. Grand Chaplain Connor deilvered the memorial sermon, from the 4th chapter and 11th verse of Paul's Letter to Timothy: "I have fought a good fight; I have kept the faith:" Dr. Howard and Rev. J. I. Gilmore assisted in the service. Dr. J. R. Carnes offered a fervent prayer. The afternoon session was devoted partly to the Juvenile Department and to a visit to the grave of the late Grand Preceptress, Mrs. R. L. Smith. Among the juveniles represented were Sun Flower, Mrs. Jackson Preceptress; Cincinnati, Mrs. Spenser; Rising Sun, 121, Mrs. Boone; Live Oak, Mrs. Terry; Golden Sunshine, Mrs. S. E. Hunter; Magnolia, Mr. Johnson; Geranium, H. Hicks; Blooming Rose, Master Ulysses Venerable; Invisible Star, Gale Simmons; Alver Green, Mattie Branch; Wandering Lily, M. J. Hannah; Crystal Park, Mr. Hodges. All reported and showed progress.

At the cemetery, where services were conducted to the memory of the departed Grand Preceptress, Mrs. R L. Smith, by Rev. G. A. DeLands and Dr. J. N. Jenkins, floral offerings costing $40 were presented by the following counties: Panola, Shelby, San Jacinto, Jackson, Polk, Gonzales, Dewitt, Houston, Limestone, Falls, Anderson, Grimes, Freestone, Fort Bend, Robertson, Gregg, Milam, Leon, Washington, Harris, Burleson, Brazos, Harrison, Caldwell, Walker, Colorado and Waller.

At night F. I. S. College, a thriving institution established by the order, located at Wolfe City, of which Prof. M. J. Johnson is principal, reported, showing everything prosperous. What struck me was that Prof. Johnson had operated inside of his resources at a time like this, when almost all institutions are running behind. The amount of the contribution laid on the table was $203. The establishment and maintenance of the institution was the life work of Mrs. R. L. Smith. Her mantle has fallen upon Mrs. Ollie Smith Hardeman, her daughter, whose report of finances received by her was a model of clearness, simplicity and accuracy.

Friday, the third and last day was as bright and busy as the first. After the usual preliminaries, Mrs. E. L. Gipson, the State Organizer of the Juvenile Department, made a ringing report, which showed her an exceptional worker. The morning was taken up in the hearing of reports of committees. The committee on nominations presented the following name for officers for the ensuing year Grand President, R. L. Smith, Waco Grand Vice President, W. L. Davis Houston; M. J. Johnson, Grand Secretary, Wolfe City; W. H. Isaacs Grand Treasurer, Oakland; Rev. S. J Connor, Mumford, Grand Chaplain; Mrs. O. Smith, Hardeway, Waco,

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Grand Preceptress Juvenile Department and Financial Agent; F. I. S. Board Directors, R. L. Smith, President; M. J. Johnson, Secretary, ex-officio; J. F. McGowan, S. C. Porter, A. W. Taylor, Nathan Jones, R. L. Isaacs.

Endowment matters came in for needed legislation and as a result the adequate rate was adopted on the recommendation of the Grand President, and adopted without a dissenting vote. I am impressed that future changes if needed and pointed out by Mr. Smith, the same will be cheerfully made. Such is the confidence of the order in the chief officer.

Financial Order.

Treasurer Isaacs showed his gross assets from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1918, counting $27,944.41 brought forward, $47,842.46. Add to this $10,500 collected at the meeting, and you have $58,342.46. Expenditures for death claims on 160 members and other items cut this sum down to $40,151.44, the present net balance. The entire membership is around 8000, and the F. I. S. is marching on.

Remebered Scott and the President.

As busy as the Convocation was discussing corn and better corn, cotton staple and better cotton staple, it did not forget the great work of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant Secretary of War, nor to thank President Woodrow Wilson for his patriotic deliverance against the crime of lynching. A resolution to this effect was adopted.

Prosperous Bank.

The F. I. S. Bank, when I left Waco Saturday, had resources amounting to $106,966.06, as follows:

Capital	$ 13,830.00
Unpaid dividends	157.97
Net profits	801.04
Deposits	91,061.74
Collections	26.76
Bills Payable	250.00
	$106,966.06
Liabilities—	
Loans and discounts	$ 33,890.15
Fixtures	866.20
Real Estate	14,657.71
Investments	295.00
Liberty Bonds	8,650.00
Cash	48,607.00
	$106,966.06

Beat it, ye who can!

This was my first time to attend a Farmers' Convocation. I am delighted. I am informed. I am benefited. I will come again.

Beside all I have written, as much more could be written. The F. I. S. is an organization which Texas needs. It will not pass away. Long live R. L. Smith!

Paul Quinn College Buys $20,000 of Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds.

I have seen a thing in Waco which will be far reaching about it, and all agree that it is a thing which should have happened. It was the purchase of $20,000 of the Fourth Liberty Loan. The bonds were paid for in cash. The A. M. E. Church is a great organization. What more was to have been expected than that it should do great things and in a great way? Bishop Jones, Dr. A. S. Jackson, Hon. W. D. Cain, Prof. J. K. Williams, Prof. Kirk, all agreed to the purchased.

Colored Carnival.

Elsewhere in this issue, I am publishing an eight-inch card telling the wonders of the Colored Carnival at Taborian Park in Waco, Nov. 2-17. Popular Hiram Hawthorne, Dr. H. L. Smith and M. H. Phillips, the eccentric promoter, are the moving spirits. People here in Waco look upon the affair as one of the coming events, and I have already promised to return to see the big colored show on colored grounds. Look elsewhere for the ad card.

Cuney.

I left Waco on a slow interurban Saturday night for Cuney. At 7 a. m. Sunday I loaded on a Southern Pacific Wayside Special at Dallas for this place. I got here at 12:40 Sunday and spoke at 2 to a full house. I will tell this story in another number.

ZIMMERMAN $2,000,000 TO GO TO CHARITY

N Y C AMERICAN
MAY 1. 1918

Widow's Will Cuts Off Niece and Nephew and Endows Churches, Hospitals, Shelters, Missions

St. Michael's Episcopal to Get More Than a Million Unless Heirs Are Successful in Contest

The will of Margaret E. Zimmerman was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. It bequeaths over $2,000,000 to religious, educational and charitable institutions, but cuts off a niece and nephew.

Mrs. Zimmerman was the widow of John E. Zimmerman and daughter of William Ponsonby Furniss, known as the "West Indian Merchant Prince." He resided here years ago and accumulated a fortune as a merchant trading with the West Indies. He owned a fleet of ships for his own business.

His fortune, once estimated at $40,000,000, descended finally to his three daughters, Clementina and Sophia Furniss and Mrs. Zimmerman. Mrs Zimmerman, who died on March 1(last, survived her sisters.

SUED BY NIECE AND NEPHEW.

In 1912 William P. Furniss and his sister, Grace Livingston Furniss, the authoress—the nephew and niece who were not mentioned as legatees in the will—sued their aunts for an accounting of the big estate. They contended that the three elderly sisters had improperly invested some of the trust funds and had failed to file accounts of trust moneys. The proceeding was finally settled out of court.

The filing of the will may be followed by notice of contest. William P. Furniss and Grace Livingston Furniss are said to be considering the advisability of testing their aunt's disposition of the fortune.

Mrs. Zimmerman named St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church as residuary legatee. The residue is estimated at more than $1,000,000. In addition she left the church a $50,000 cash gift.

ART WORKS IN MUSEUM.

To the Metropolitan Museum of Art she gave valuable laces, works of art and statuary.

To the board of managers of the Church Extension Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church she gave a chapel at Haverstraw, N. Y.; 166 acres of land, and a $200,000 gift to support a mission there for community improvement.

To the Cathedral of St. John the Divine $140,000 to maintain a school for girls; Sheltering Arms, $100,000; New York Nursery and Childs' Hospital, $200,000; Society for the Relief of Sailors, $50,000; General Memorial Hospital, $50,000; Church Temperance Society, $25,000; Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen, $53,000.

OTHER LARGE GIFTS.

To each of the following, $10,000: Seamen's Church Institute, American Church Institute for Negroes, Shelter for Respectable Girls, Church Mission of Help, House of Rest for Consumptives, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, National Child Labor Committee.

The General Clergy Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church received $35,000.

Henry DeForest Baldwin, Warren Cruikshank and Lucius Beers, are the executors. Each was left $20,000.

Anna Isabella Hemert, a niece, received $25,000. Margaret Damrosch, a friend, received $10,000.

PHILANTHROPISTS LEAVES MILLIONS FOR EDUCATION

$30,000 for Booker T. Washington Memorial

The Daily Herald
Feb 21, 1918.

New York, Feb. 20.—Large bequests to educational institutions were provided in the will, filed here today, of Gen. Horace W. Carpentier, one of the original "Forty-niners" and a former mayor of Oakland, Cal., who died January 31, at the age of 92. His estate is valued at $3,500,000.

Barnard College was left outright $200,000, and the residuary estate, which is expected to exceed $2,000,000, will go to Columbia University and Barnard, "share and share alike."

The University of California was given $100,000 and a like amount was left to the Pacific Theological Seminary at Berkeley.

Other gifts included $100,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital in this city, $80,000 to the Sloane Maternity Hospital, $30,000 to Tuskegee Institute for the Booker T. Washington memorial, and $25,000 to the Christian College at Canton, China, for a medical school.

There are no relatives living.

THE GEORGIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION AMONG NEGROES WAS A SUCCESS.

The Atlanta Independent

Judging from the earnestness of the addresses before the Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes held in Atlanta last week, decided interest is being awakened among our people along educational lines. It was made very evident throughout the meeting that the object of the organization is not simply that of coming together once a year for the purpose of listening to addresses on various phases of educational work, but rather of marshalling all of the forces among our own people and others interested in our cause with the hope and determination of providing better school facilities for Negro youth in Georgia. Information brought out by some of the speakers showed unmistakably the growing need for united action if some of the conditions now existing are to be remedied. However, the situation is not altogether hopeless, as there were reports from some places which showed marked interest on the part of not only the public school authorities, but of private citizens—white and colored alike.

May 11, 1918.

In his address on "The Importance of Organization in Advancing Our Educational Interests," Editor B. J. Davis, laid stress on the importance of having all classes interested in this work and showed clearly the necessity of having a fund with which to prosecute it. As an evidence of his genuine interest in it he offers to give $100.00 provided 100 other individuals will give $10.00 each. It will be encouraging to the friends of this movement to know that a fine start has been made to secure the 100 $10 subscription needed to complete this fund of $1,100.00

The executive committee of the Organization will within a short time make public its plan for using this fund. Here seems to be a real opportunity for getting some constructive work done along the line of improving public school facilities for Negroes in Georgia and is earnestly hoped that the response to the appeal soon to be sent out will be generous and prompt.

N Y C EVE SUN
MARCH 25, 1918

MRS. ELIZA C. FARNHAM LEAVES CHARITY $25,000

Gives Tenth of Estate to Six Institutions.

The will of Mrs. Eliza C. Farnham, who died on Feb. 17 last at her home, 165 West Fifty-eighth street, leaving an estate of $250,000, was filed to-day in the Surrogate's Court for probate. More than $25,000 of the estate was left to charitable and educational institutions. The remainder was divided among relatives.

Among the bequests to institutions were: $5,000 to the American Unitarian Association of Boston, Mass.; $5,000 to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama; $2,000 to the Calhoun Colored School at Calhoun, Ala.; $5,000 to Proctor Academy, Andover, Mass., and $12,000 to Harvard College for two Horace Farnham scholarships.

The residuary estate is to be used to build and maintain a museum for revolutionary relics and for the education and uplift of children of New England parentage. The building is to be placed on land near the Cary Memorial Library as a memento to the testator's father, Isaac Harris Cary.

The specific bequests to friends and relatives include $25,000 to Mabel F. Kunhardt; $10,000 to the testator's sister, Susan F. Williams; $10,000 to Luise Farnham, another sister, and $10,000 to a second cousin, William Harris Cary of Brooklyn.

To several nieces, nephews, grandnieces and grandnephews she left $5,000 each.

Education-1918

Money for Negro

IS THE SOUTH EDUCATING THE NEGRO?

Advocate Apr. 24, 1918
Southwestern Christian

We give full credit for all the South has done and is doing for the education of the Negro. Moreover, we desire to record with satisfaction the fact that a liberal attitude obtains in many sections of the South toward Negro education and there are individuals who are determined that the Negro shall have a square deal in the distribution of educational funds; but in order that the record may be kept straight and we shall thoroughly understand ourselves it is well to know that in many sections of the South very little is being done for the Negro in the matter of his education. If there is not hostility to such a program there is such indifference as to seriously hinder an adequate and educational program whether it is promoted by the state or by private philanthropy.

During the meeting of the Joint Commission in Savannah, a statement was made that while the churches of the South were not contributing largely toward Negro education, the state was forging ahead in this matter. A striking example which was at hand is the Georgia State College for colored youths, located in the suburbs of Savannah. Not until recent years, however, has the state of Georgia contributed one cent towards this enterprise; its entire support coming from the National government through the Morrell fund and the maintainance of a similar school for whites is conditioned upon the maintainance of this school for colored.

Moreover, in many sections of the South not only are they not contributing toward education but they are using the taxes which the Negroes pay in for the support of white schools. This is a very serious charge to make. It will not set well with some of our friends. No proof is conclusive. Fortunately the proof is at hand.

Dr. T. H. Harris, the Superintendent of Education for the State of Louisiana, in discussing Negro Education and Negro Schools in Louisiana in the Educational Bulletin, Field Force Reports for the month of September, 1917, p.p. 6-7, 62-63, says:

"Mr. Favrot's report raises the point that in some of the parishes white children are being educated with money realized from Negro property—in other words, that the Negroes pay into the school funds more money than is used in support of the Negro schools. I find upon investigation that the state distributes to the parishes on account of the Negro school population something more than $400,000 and that in the various parishes the Negroes pay in school taxes, constitutional and special, more than $70,000. I find also that approximately $300,000 was used last session in support of the Negro schools. In other words, the Negro school fund was more than half a million dollars; the expenditures for Negro schools were approximately $300,000, and, therefore, the school boards throughout the state used more than $200,000 of money that rightfully belonged to the Negro children in support of the white schools. I feel quite sure that the thinking white people of this state will not approve any such situation, that there is no desire to use the Negroes' money to educate white children. I believe that our thinking white people will subscribe to the proposition that at least all of the funds that come into the school treasuries on account of Negro children or on account of school taxes paid by Negro taxpayers should be used to support the Negro schools. I can not believe that any white man who stands for a square deal could look back with complacency upon the fact that his children had been educated with money realized from Negro children and Negro taxes. The question of what this or that man paid in taxes should not, I agree, be taken into account when we are considering the question of education; but, while this is true, it is also in the interest of fair dealing that Negro schools should receive at least the amount of money that the Negroes pay in taxes and that the state distributes to the parishes on account of the Negro school population."

"More than one superintendent has called our attention to the fact that an investigation into conditions in his parish showed that in several instances Negroes were not receiving from the parish school board for the support of their schools as much money as Negro taxpayers were paying into the parish for school purposes. This means in effect that in some parishes Negro tax payers are helping to support white schools, and that white tax payers are not proportionately helping to support Negro schools. No white man in Louisiana really desires to educate his children at the expense of Negro tax payers and where this condition prevails we believe that school board members have been in ignorance of the real situation. It behooves parish superintendents to investigate the situation in their respective parishes, and if, in their praiseworthy efforts to improve the white schools, they have inadvertently used Negro school taxes or school money in simple justice to apply the remedy as speedily as possible. In some special school districts the special taxes paid by the whites are kept distinct and separate from those paid by the Negroes and each race receives the benefit of the taxes that it pays. In other special districts, where improvement of the white schools alone is contemplated, the Negro tax is not extended upon the tax roll. Thus in one way or another school officials can see to it that in school matters no grave injustice of this nature is done the Negro tax payer."

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, in his recent report on "Negro Education," gives the following with reference to the division of public funds for white and Negro education:

"Though there is considerable difference among the states in the amount of per capita expenditures for white and colored, the divergence among counties is much greater. An accurate knowledge of the distribution of school funds between races requires a study of the method of apportionment to counties. In practically all the Southern States the State funds are assigned to the counties on the basis of total population without regard to race. In this way a large Negro population is as much of an asset to a country school system as the white population. These funds are then divided between the races by the county board of education and supplemented by such local taxes as the county may decide to vote. The appropriations for Negro schools are therefore almost entirely dependent upon the local sentiment of the white school board. The actual results of this procedure are shown in detail on the State maps in Volume II and summarized in the following table for the 1,055 counties where the per capita expenditures by races were available:

County Groups, Percentage of Negroes in the Population

	White School Population	Negro School Population	Per Capita White	Per Capita Negro
Counties under 10 per cent.	974,289	45,039	$ 7.96	$7.23
Counties 10 to 25 per cent.	1,008,372	215,774	9.55	5.55
Counties 25 to 50 per cent.	1,132,999	709,259	11.11	3.19
Counties 50 to 75 per cent.	364,990	661,329	12.53	1.77
Counties 70 to 100 per cent.	40,003	207,900	22.22	1.78

"According to this table the inequalities are greatest in the counties where the population is over 75 per cent Negro. In these counties the per capita for the teachers of 40,003 white pupils is $22.22 and the per capita for the teachers of 207,900 colored children is $1.78. These counties and those of the group '50 to 75 per cent Negro,' are the

PAUL QUINN COLLEGE 38TH OPENING STUDENT ARMY CORPS ESTABLISHED. BISHOP H. JONES BRINGS HIS TRANSPORT SAFELY IN WITH $8,648.41.

Total For The Year. $24,848.68
By B. S. Jenkins
Waco, Texas, Sept. 26, 1918.

It is more than evident that our fathers planted deep the foundation of Paul Quinn College and the greatness of their efforts were beyond their comprehensions, for we of this glorious day of realization are beholding wonderful results coming from our combining of efforts with those of our pioneer works. We see that a glorious heritage has been left unto us, it is ours not to falter, but to follow thee, our great leader, the invincible Bishop Joshua H. Jones, whose indomitable will, high moral character and Godly life, perfect examples, make him a true leader worthy of emulation. Bishop Jones requested the brethren to bring to the opening of Paul Quinn College, Five Thousand Dollars. They brought Eight Thousand, Six Hundred, Forty-Eight Dollars and Forty-One Cents. Report as follows:

Texas Conference.	
District Reverend—P. E.	
Houston—G. B. Young	$445.00
Beaumont—P. C. Hunt	400.00
Palestine—F F. Washington	385.00
Bryan—B. F. Reese	217.00
West Texas Conference.	
Brenham—M. L. Pendegraff	517.00
Bellville—J. V. B. Goins	225.00
Bastrop—J. B. Butler	275.00
North East Conference.	
Dallas—Rev J. A. Jones	600.00
Waxahachie—C. L. Morgan	380.00
Corsicana—W. D. Miller	380.00
Bonham—A. G. Winn	306.00
Pittsburg—J. H. Lynn	200.00
Tyler—G. W. Sims	250.00
Central Conference.	
Waco—D. S. Moten	346.00
Austin—T. H. Smith	350.00
Temple—F. W. Warren	350.00
El Paso—L. M. Sanders	250.00
Southwest Conference.	
San Antonio—A. Gordon	463.00
Bay City—S. McElroy	463.00
Yoakum—W. E. McGrew	

WACO TEX NEWS
MAY 12, 1918

MORE THAN $700 RAISED BY WACO COLORED PEOPLE FOR SCIENCE LABORATORY

More than $700 was raised by the colored people of Waco, under the direction of Prof. J. J. Rhoads, for the purpose of aiding in the equipment of a central science laboratory in the Moore high school. Prof. J. A. Kirk is the principal of this school. Most of the leading colored women of the city, as well as many of the organizations aided the faculty in the direction of the campaign. This money will be presented to the school board as a representation of the colored citiezn's interest in the betterment of the conditions of their schools.

predominantly rural sections known usually as the black belts. Here the colored children are crowded into one-room country schools, while the more scattered white children are provided with a proportionately larger number of schools. The per capita sums for Negro children increase and those for white children decrease as the proportion of Negroes become smaller."

It will be observed that from the facts as presented by Dr. Jones that what is true of Louisiana is also true in other Southern states. It is true. Our only motive in bringing these facts as plain as they are and as discomforting as they may be to some is that we shall not only keep the record straight but that we shall not blur our vision in considering a great problem which involves the fundamental principles of the relation of man to man. Until we begin to look at the Negro other than through our prejudices and as a fellowman and not as something apart; until we cease interpreting him through the past and begin to see him according to his progress in the present, we shall not get very far in an edequate and equitable adjustment of the Negro's relation to the State and to the Church.

THE FAR REACHING CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

No man in America is doing as much for the educational development of the Negro as a race as is Doctor James H. Dillard, who is not only serving as President of the Jeanes Board and the Slater Board, but is giving his entire time and strength to every movement possible that means the betterment of the Negro educationally and otherwise. He is the great educational strategist for the Negro race. His heart is in the task to which he has consecrated his great powers. His scholarly attainment, his social standing in the South, and his unquestioned success in the educational field, bring him to his present task with an efficiency that is prophecy of large things for the future. He is pre-eminently in the front of that group of men and women in America who are anxious to build an educational democracy which will offer to all men of whatever color, an equal opportunity to attain unto their best selves.

The County High School, which is meeting a distinct need, owes its existence to the thoughtfulness of Doctor Dillard. A Far Reaching and Constructive Program for the Education of the Negro was presented by Doctor Dillard to the Department of Superintendents of the National Educational Association which was approved by that convention.

Doctor Dillard proposed:

1. Let the aid be offered in fifteen States as follows: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Kentucky. Two other States, West Virginia and Missouri, might be added, if the addition be thought advisable.

2. Let the aid be given for salary of teachers in public schools of all grades. With increase of salary, the question of length of term would take care of itself.

3. Let the administration of the funds be in the hands of a committee of three, consisting of the State Superintendent, the State Agent of Negro Rural Schools, and the president or principal of the leading State Institution for Negroes. Eleven of the fifteen States already have State agents of Negro rural schools, and the remaining four should have and probably soon will have such an official. All of the States have one outstanding Negro institution supported by the State except two. In North Carolina with three and Alabama with two, the selection of the member of the committee, might be left to the State Superintendent.

4. Let the amount be, for fifteen years, one-third; for ten years, one-fourth; for five years, one-fifth, of the amount expended each preceing year for all purposes of Negro education from public funds, in each county and city, and for each State institution of higher grade.

In discussing such a program, Dr. Dillard said:

"In order to give a general idea of the amount needed to carry out this plan I have taken the figures available. Not all are of the same year, and so the amount makes no pretense of absolute present accuracy. According to such figures as I have, the amount spent in a year in counties and cities for Ne-

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO IN PERIL

Doctor N. P. Colwell, Secretary of Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association calls our attention to a very serious fact in connection with the schools which offer medical education especially to Negro young men and women. In his report Doctor Colwell says:

"In the recent campaign for the improvement of medical education, a very generous financial support has been provided for medical schools, either from state appropriations or from private sources. The gifts, which at first were of a few thousand dollars, were soon increased to hundreds of thousands and then to millions, and in recent years gifts of the larger sums were so frequent as to become almost common-place. Such generous finances were in keeping with the large expenditures required to provide the laboratories, laboratory equipment and expert teachers essential in the modern school of medicine. These gifts in fact indicated the general recognition that a medical school needed a liberal income in addition to student's fees if it was to furnish a training in accordance with the present-day medical knowledge. In the providing of funds for medical schools, however, it appears that medical schools for Negro students have been largely overlooked although their need for such support was proportionately greater than in the medical schools generally. Now they not only lack this outside financial aid, but also their income from students' fees has been considerably reduced as a result of the general adoption of higher entrance requirements. For these reasons, largely, medical schools for Negroes have not been able to keep pace with the rapid improvements so generally made in medical schools."

This calls attention to a very serious handicap under which the medical colleges for Negroes are laboring. There has been strenuous effort to overcome this embarrassment. Meharry has received aid from the General Educational Board in an appropriation for this year and it had been hoped a large endowment was in sight. Meharry will be greatly embarrassed in the future if large sums are not available very soon for the maintainence of this institution.

Doctor Colwell calls attention to a still more serious phase of the situation.

"A recent report states that there are about eleven million Negroes in the United States, while there are only four Negro medical schools. One of these is in Class A; two in Class B and one in Class C. The Howard University School of Medicine at Washington receives some financial support from the United States government and has access to the large Freedmen's Hospital, which is financed by the government. The Meharry Medical College at Nashville, in recent years has received a few thousands from private donations and a larger sum to build a small teaching hospital, still smaller sums have been received by Leonard Medical School, the medical department of Shaw University, which gives only the first two years of the medical course. A few years ago this school discontinued the clinical courses so as to concentrate its efforts on improving the laboratory portion of the school."

PUBLIC BEQUESTS IN WHITIN WILL

JANUARY 9, 1918

Total Indicated Will Exceed $300,000

Public and private bequests made in the will of the late Sarah E. Whitin of Whitinsville, which was filed in Probate Court yesterday afternoon, will exceed $300,000. The testament was filed by Vaughan, Esty & Clark as counsel for the estate and George Marston Whitin and Josiah Manning Lasell, both of Whitinsville, are named executors. They filed bonds of $5000,000 each.

Among the public bequests are the following: To Whitinsville Hospital, $25,000; to Wellesley College, as endowment fund, of which the interest and income are to be used for the benefit of the Whitin Observatory at Wellesley; to Samaritan Association, Whitinsville; Hospital Cottages for Children Baldwinsville; the Benefit Association of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston; Tuskegee Institute of Alabama; and Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., each $200.

Charles Pratt Wilder, a nephew of the testatrix, is the beneficiary of a trust fund of $50,000, with the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, as trustee. The will stipulates that upon his death the trust fund shall be equally divided among residuary legatees and the Wellesley College as an endowment for the Whitin Observatory.

Mary J. Wilder, sister of the testatrix, is named beneficiary of a $100,000 trust fund with the Old Colony Trust Company as trustee and the will provides that upon her death the income shall be paid to her son, Charles Pratt Wilder. Upon his death the fund shall be divided among his heirs, the Wellesley College and to Mary K. Lasell or her heirs.

Other bequests of $1000 and $2000 are made to many relatives. No estimate of the value of the estate is given in the documents filed yesterday.

SOUTH CAROLINA GIVES $63,500 FOR COLLEG

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—The Legislatu met Jan. 7 and appropriated $63,500 f the erection of an Academic Buildi and chapel at State College. This is t largest single appropriation made duri the history of the college. Two dorm tories for girls were erected in 1916 a cost of $36,000 each and a dormito for boys was erected last summer a cost of $37,000.

Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, the presid has made many improvements in t college during his administration. T college has representatives of some the leading schools of the country on t faculty, such as Oberlin College, A herst College, University of Chica Lincoln University, Fisk University a other schools.

Education—1918

Money for Negro

COLORED SCHOOLS CUT.

The Bee. Feb. 9, 1918.

President Grimke Speaks Out—Memorandum Submitted on Behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by Archibald H. Grimke, President of the Washington (D. C.) Branch, in re Equitable Provision for the Buildings and Grounds of the Colored Public Schools of the Capital of the Nation in the Appropriation Bill for 1919.

The current estimates for the District of Columbia, as submitted by the Board of Commissioners, do the schools of the colored community a gross injustice.

Specifically, the Commissioners ask Congress to give the colored community 10 per cent of the aggregate appropriation for buildings and grounds instead of 30 per cent, the appropriation to which that community is entitled.

The situation is the more serious because last year the Appropriation Act of 1918 gave the colored schools buildings and grounds only in the sum of $100,000, which was less than 14 per cent of the aggregate appropriation under the caption, or less than half the just proportion.

Moreover, the item of buildings and grounds is fundamental. It is vital to the welfare of future generations of school children.

Now, the last census (1910) gave the population of the District of Columbia as 331,069. If we exclude the Indian and Asiatic elements, the population was 330,574, of which Americans of African descent comprised 29 per cent. Since 1910 this population has grown appreciably. But there is no reason to believe that the proportion of Negroes is less. Indeed, it is probably more.

Thus, 32 per cent of the total men of draft age registered in the District of Columbia up to date are Negro. And of the men actually sent to camp the Negro percentage is 41.

But, the basis for estimating the public school population for 1918-19 is, of course, the actual enrollment for the last school year, 1916-17. And the just published report of the Board of Education shows that in 1916-17, 31 per cent of the total enrollment of pupils was colored. So, it is more than fair to conclude that in 1918-19 not less than 30 per cent of the total enrollment will be colored. On this ratio, estimates for buildings and grounds should be based.

Nevertheless, the estimates submitted by the Board of Education itself assign to the colored schools less than 24 per cent of the nearly two and a half millions requested. And the estimates, as revised by the Board of Commissioners, assign to these schools only 10 per cent out of a total of over one and a half millions. Indeed, the president of the Board of Commissioners says frankly: "The Commissioners in making up the estimates did not attempt to proportion the amount of money requested or the projects recommended on the basis of the ratio of colored population to white population in the District of Columbia." (Letter from Hon. Louis Brownlow to Archibald H. Grimke under date of January 5, 1918.)

Now, most emphatically, the colored public schools (which in fact compare unfavorably as a whole with the white in respect of buildings and grounds) are entitled to not less than 30 per cent of the aggregate submitted under this caption. In other words, it was the duty of the Board of Education to assign (out of a total estimate of $2,538,441) not $583,450, but $732,195 to the colored schools. And it was the duty of the Board of Commissioners to assign (out of a total estimate of $1,595,583) not $159,600, but $438,717.

The more clearly to illustrate the injustice involved, let me cite only three items. Each of these was contained in the estimates formulated by the Board of Education. And each was eliminated by the Commissioners:

(1) $99,750 for Land Adjoining Dunbar High School.

If an athletic field and stadium is vital to the physical development and moral discipline of the white students of Central High School, are not similar facilities essential to the total efficiency of Dunbar?

(2) $21,000 for Completing the Approaches to Miner Normal School.

In 1916-17 the white normal school enrolled 172 pupils and the colored 160, or 48 per cent. The white normal school building was completed long ago. Why should the Miner building go unfinished?

(3) $157,500 for Remodelling the Old M Street High School for Vocational Training.

In 1916-17 there were 146 white pupils in the vocational schools and 310 colored, or 68 per cent. And who in the North or in the South questions the fundamental importance of industrial training to colored youth? Yet the Board of Commissioners ask of Congress $105,000 for a new trade school for white students and not one penny for the vocational training of colored students.

I say that profound injury will be done to the development of the colored community unless Congress insists that the fair and square thing be done for the colored schools in this fundamental item of buildings and grounds. The rights and welfare not only of the present generation of school children are at stake, but the rights and welfare of future generations.

This nation is today involved in the great world war; it is aiming to help make the world safe for democracy. This is the spirit in which the Chief Executive of the Nation has spoken to all the peoples of the earth in impassioned and historic language again and again.

Does it accord with this spirit for the Capital of the Nation to do its colored community one whit less than justice in any vital matter? Popular education is surely the sine qua non of democracy. And when a people gives freely of its sons to battle for the nation in its time of need, shall the nation make a niggardly and unjust provision for the education and training of that people's children?

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE, President,
District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

January 25, 1918.

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

New Buildings and Grounds Needed by the Colored Public Schools.

I. Items contained in current estimates of the Board of Commissioners:

Schools.	Specifications.	
Burrville	Annex	$12,600
Smothers	To replace building	52,500
Syphax	Addition	94,500

II. Item contained only in current estimates of the Board of Education:

Schools.	Specifications.	
Armstrong Manual Training	To enlarge site	$19,000
Banneker	To enlarge site	20,500
Birney	To enlarge site	1,100
Bruce	To enlarge site	13,500
Peanwood	To enlarge site	4,000
Douglass-Simmons	To enlarge site	9,000
Dunbar High	To enlarge site	99,750
Logan	To enlarge site	35,000
M Street	To remodel	157,500
Miner Normal	To complete approaches	21,000
Payne	To enlarge site	7,000
Slater-Langston	To enlarge site	4,500
Stevens	To enlarge site	31,000

ZENAS CRANE WILLS $500,000 TO CHARITY

N. Y. SUN
JANUARY 2, 1918

Thus Disposes of About One-tenth of His Estate.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 1.—By the will of Zenas Crane of Dalton public bequests of more than $500,000 are made to various institutions. The total of private and public bequests made in the will is $2,127,000, and the estate is of double that value. The residuary estate, which includes Mr. Crane's interests in five paper mills in Dalton, is bequeathed to his sons, Z. Marshall Crane of Dalton and Charles K. Crane of London, England.

The public bequests were: To the Berkshire Museum of Natural History and Art of Pittsfield, $200,000; Boys Club of Pitsfield, $100,000; House of Mercy Hospital, Pittsfield, $25,000; Berkshire County Home for Aged Women, Pittsfield, $25,000; Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., $20,000; Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., $5,000; Yankton College, Yankton, S. D., $5,000; Idaho Industrial Institute, Weiser, Idaho, $5,000; Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn., $5,000; Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, $5,000; Berea College, Berea, Ky., $5,000; Tuskegee Normal School, Tuskegee, Ala., $5,000; Hampton Normal and Industrial School, Hampton, Va., $5,000; American Board of Foreign Missions, $5,000; Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, $5,000; Congregational Education Society, $5,000; Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield, Mass., $5,000; American International College, Springfield, Mass., $5,000; Y. M. C. A. of Dalton, Mass., $5,000; Dalton, Mass., Public Library, $10,000; Congregational Parish of Dalton, $10,000.

SOUTHERN STATES SEEK BENEFIT OF VOCATIONAL ACT

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 12.—Means by which the southern states may reap the most advantages from the application of the federal vocational educational act will be discussed here today and Tuesday by representatives from sixteen southern states at a meeting called by the Southern Commercial Congress. Textile manufacturers, members of the boards of education, presidents of state agricultural and mechanical colleges, members of congress and federal educational officials have been invited to attend.

Judge Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, Ky., recently elected president of the Southern Commercial Congress will preside over the conferences which will take up the ways in which the various interests represented can promote interest in education through the states so that the federal funds may become available in each state.

The meeting here, which is one of a series being held throughout the South is under the auspices of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

III. Additional items submitted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (Washington, D. C., Branch):

Schools.	Specifications.	
Armstrong Manual Training	To erection of annex (on additional ground purchase of which Board of Education requests)	$250,000
Cardozo Manual Training	To erection of 8-room annex	99,375
Chain Bridge Road	To replace present structure by erection of 2-room extensible building	26,250
Cook (John F.)	To erection of 8-room annex, including assembly hall and gymnasium	99,750
Dunbar High	To erection of stadium (on ground recommended for purchase by Board of Education)	100,000
Eleventh Division	To purchase of site and erection thereon of a manual arts center	125,750
Fort Slocum	To replacement of present structure and portable by erection of 4-room building	52,500
Garnet-Patterson	To enlargement of site and erection thereon of 8-room extensible annex	127,250
O Street Manual Training	To erection of 8-room extensible annex	99,750
Tenth Division	To purchase of site and erection thereon of a manual arts center	125,750

A GREAT GAIN

There is nothing in this world that is more powerful than public opinion, and there is no law nor custom that will not eventually yield to public opinion. Many educational advantages have been withheld from the Afro-American children of the South because public opinion sustained the withholding processes. There were none who had the vision or the sense of justice to demand or appeal for a better chance for black boys and girls, because it was the verdict of public opinion that the education of Afro-Americans was unwise. But there is arising in the South a new order of thinkers, which is slowly, but surely changing public opinion on the question of educational advantages for black and white. The following from The Progressive Farmer is an expression of this new trend of thought:

The Negro's School Rights.—We are going to say another thing here, no matter whether its popular or not. The Negro, in many sections of the South, is not getting a square deal in the matter of schools. In South Carolina it is announced that in the last fiscal year the average amount spent for the education of white children was $17.84, while the average amount spent for the schooling of Negro children was only $2.16. No State can afford to give its Negro children so small an amount. Even if white people look at the matter from a selfish standpoint, they must see that an ignorant, backward people with low, Chinese-like living standards, making cotton and other crops in competition with us, will pull down prices for us and make our working white people poorer.

It is indeed a great gain to have a paper with the political influence and circulation of the Progressive Farmer expose the system of educational expenditures peculiar to Southern States, and insist upon a better chance for Afro-American children. This paper takes the logical and high-minded position that ignorance helps nothing, but is a hindrance to everything. Nothing tends to correct an evil or bring about a needed reform like publicity.

THE 48TH ANNUAL SESS

PRESIDENT BOONE OUTWITS THE "FLU" AND BAPTISTS HOLD MEETING IN THE STREETS. GREATEST SESSION IN ITS HISTORY. OFFICERS ELECTED AND $16,000 RAISED. I. M. TERRELL ELECTED PRESIDENT OF HOUSTON COLLEGE.

The Dallas E. Xpress 10/26/18

Corsicana, Texas, Oct. 24.—The forty-eighth annual session of the Baptist Misionary and Educational Convention has turned to be the greatest session in the history of the organization, was held on the streets of Corsicana last week.

On account of the Spanish Influenza many of the churches of America have been closed, and when word reach Dr. A. L. Moore that the Mayor of Corsican had said the meeting could not be held in the city, the officers were called together for special prayer, and in company with the pastor of the white Baptist church, President A. L. Boone, Secretary M. M. Rodgers and others went to Mayor and told him about the amount of work that had been planned for a year. Permision was granted to hold session for two days With thanks the plan was accepted but when Texas Ministers' Union met, two city officers appeared and said that after a protest from the citizens including some Colored, the Mayor and the city physicians had decided they could not met in the church. When President Boone reached the city in the evening he church. When President Boone once proceeded to arrange for an open air meeting. The seats were placed in front of the church on the street.

Wednesday morning at 8:30 O'clock the Convention was called to order. Revs. J. H. Branham, of Ennis and J. P. Barbour, of Hempstead were booked to conduct the opening, their theme being "The Power of Prayer."

After the opening, the convention elected the following officers: A. L. Boone, Fort Worth, president; R. H. Littleton, Bryan, C. N. Hampton, Paris, vice-presidents; M. M. Rodgers, Dallas, secretary; A. L. Stewart, Tyler, assistant, secretary; L. B. Cash, Pittsburg, auditor: A. S. Terrell, Anderson, treasurer; J. E. Knox, Dallas, superintendent of missions; J. R. Wilson, Waco, state evangelist: J. G. Simms, Pittsburg, field missionary; E. M. Griggs, Palestine, Felix Jones, Texarkana, A. L. Boone, Fort Worth, W. H. Whiten, Dallas, executive board members; A. A. Gordon, Houston, W. T. Bartlett, Sulphur Springs, F. L. Lights, Houston, P. V. Wesley, Texarkana, trustees.

The convention turned attention to business. Committees to collect the finance were announced. Only two day's sessions were held at the close of which the convention had collected $10,270.78.

Prof. M. M. Rodgers was apointed superintendent of the Western Star Houston the official organ of the conventoin. It was announced that Prof. I. M. Terrell, one of the oldest educators in the state had been elected president of Houston College, and would take hold at once. Prof. Terrell addressed the convention, assuring the members that he was there to work. He is one of the most noted school men in the south.

The Ministers' Union elected Rev. D. A. Scott, Austin, president; J. W. Hawkins, Mexia, and A. A. Gordon, Houston, vice-president; U. S. Kealing, Waco, secretary; J. H. Branham, Ennis, assistant secretary; E. M. Griggs, Palestine, treasurer.

It was decided to launch a drive for $20,000 for the next session to be held in Palestine, part of which is to go for the erection of a building at Houston College.

Mrs. Edna Strickland, of Pittsburg, presided over the session of the women, and it was needed an enthusiastic meeting. The women got right down to business. They were addresed by Rev. L. K. Williams, D. D. of Chicago, whose interest in the work is manifested by his annual visits and his contributions to the educational work.

The collection for the convention thus enabled the convention to pay off all indebtedness and start the year free of debt. The following officers

(Continued on page 4).

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL RECEIVES $20,000

Savannah Tribune 6-22-18

Hampton, Va., June 14—Mrs. Henry Lane Schmelz, of Hampton, president of the Industrial Home School of trustees, announces that the Fosdick Commission, in recognition of the school's service to the state, offered the school $20,000 to help take care of "the girls who are a serious menace to war camp communities," provided $20,000 were given by the state legislature. The legislature at its final session appropriated the money for this special and important social welfare work.

Mrs. Schmelz said in her recent report to the board of trustees: "During no other period in the history of our school has the work been so encouraging as during the past year. Growth and increased confidence and highest regard mark it in every way. The greater number of girls sent to us last year is only one phase of the growth. Another phase is the ability, the adaptability, the willingness, and the wonderful spirit shown by Mrs. Harris Barrett and her helpers in coping with the situation when we have had more girls than we have had accommodations; when lack of equipment has meant twisting and turning management; when most rigid economy has been necessary; and when each day has been a challenge of strength."

Then General Assembly besides appropriating $10,000 a year for a period of two years for the school's general work, passed a generous resolution expressing its appreciation of the work of the Virginia State Federatjon of Colored Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Barrett, superintendent of the Industrial Home School for Colored Girls, reports that the recent closing exercises attracted a number of guests from the community and Richmond, who were much pleased with the progress that the girls had made.

Prizes were awarded for the follow-: Bible recitation contest; singing contest, best-kept bed room during the entire year, individual girl who had kept the best-made bed during the year; division of girls who had kept the best "Victory" garden during the season.

The exercises were held out of doors.

Education – 1918

Money for Negro

BISHOP JOSHUA H. JONES IN TEXAS, ORGANIZES AND MANAGES A GREAT FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

Dallas Express

PUSHES THE 'OLD RELIABLE 10TH EPISCOPAL "OVER THE TOP," $16,500.00 RAISED — PAUL QUINN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT TEACHERS ELECTED — FALL RALLY SET FOR OCTOBER.

By R. S. Jenkins.

In the fall annual conference, our much-beloved Bishop Joshua H. Jones requested the members, ministers and friends to assist the 10th Episcopal District to raise the sum of $15,000.00. To this they consented early in the spring, after the hardest winter ever experienced, with soaring prices on fuel and food stuff. Bishop Jones entered Texas and set the ball to rolling by his sermons, lectures, visitations and advice for his episcopal "hat" was in the ring for $15,000.00 and to fail was the loss of a $50,000.00 building, the girls' dormitory to Paul Quinn College. All worked with a will up to the auspicious moment, June 5, and here is the result of the rally: Bishop Jones $100; Rev. J. W. Rankin $100; A. S. Jackson $100; Rev. S. J. Johnson 100; H. S. Sims $100; Rev. J. F. Williams $100; W. E. McGrew $100; T. H. Smith $100; M. L. Pendegraff $100; J. A. Kirk $100; E. J. Howard $100; Dr. W. R. Roberts $100; Prof. H. D. Winn $100; G. B. Young $100; B. T. Reese $50, subscribed $50; J. A. Jones $50, subscribed $51; W. D. Miller $50, subscribed $50; C. W. Abington $50, subscribed $50; H. A. Carr $50, subscribed $50; I. M. Burgan, Dean, $50; A. G. Winn $25, subscribed $75; J. M. Johnson, student, $50; R. S. Jenkins $50, subscribed $50; J. W. Bennett $35, subscribed $15; C. L. Morgan $30, subscribed $70; J. B. Butler, $25, subscribed $75; P. C. Hunt $25, subscribed $25; J. V. B. Goins, $25, subscribed $75; L. M. Sanders $25, subscribed $75; S. McElroy, $25, subscribed $75; S. D. Butler $25, subscribed $75; J. W. McDade $25, subscribed $75; W. O. Boyd $25, subscribed $75; G. W. Sims $25, subscribed $50; F. F. Washington $25, subscribed $75; A. Gordon $25, subscribed $75; H. A. Young $25; subscribed $25; J. E. Edwards $25, subscribed $75; D. S. Moten $20, subscribed $30; S. M. Kirk $25, subscribed $75; L. J. Sanders $20, subscribed $30; J. H. Hughes $20, subscribed $30; G. W. Anderson $10, subscribed $25; G. W. Nelson $10, subscribed $15; A. G. Scott $10, subscribed $25; A. Deavers $10, subscribed $15; W. R. Beamer $10; M. D. Moody, $8.25; K. N. Hardiman $10, subscribed 25; C. H. Pugh $10, subscribed $15; A .Miles $5; A. W. Edwards $5; F. W. Wright $5, subscribed $20; Robert Young $5; S. Young $5; G. W. Smith $5; J. A. Howard 5; S. R. Newsom $5 subscribed $25; M. C. Jamison $5, subscribed $20; Tom Carr $5, subscribed $50; R. W. Beal, $5; H. Harper $2, subscribed $48; A. F. Holloway $2.50; S. J. Connor $2; W. J. Laws $1; L. A. Jones $1, subscribed $24; J. S. Slaughter $50; R. C. Walker $50; Total from ministers and laymen, $2,569.25.

From Conferences and Presiding Elders' Districts.

Texas Conference—Houston District, Rev. G. B. Young, Presiding Elder, $1,055.00; Beaumont District, Rev. P. C. Hunt, Presiding Elder, $550.00; Palestine District, Rev. F. F. Washington, Presiding Elder, $415.00; Bryan District, Rev. B. T. Reese, Presiding Elder, $410.00.

West Texas Conference — Brenham District, Rev. M. L. Pendergraff, Presiding Elder, $537.00; Bellville District, Rev. J. V. B. Goins, Presiding Elder, $400.00.

Bastrop Dist. Rev. J. B. Butler, Presiding Elder, $225.00; North East Texas Conference, Dallas District, Rev. J. A. Jones, Presiding Elder, $650.00; Waxahachie District, Rev. C. L. Morgan, Presiding Elder, $535.00; Corsicana District, Rev. W. D. Miller, Presiding Elder, $535.00; Bonham District, Rev. A. G. Winn, Presiding Elder, $360.00; Pittsburg District, Rev. J. H. Lynn, Presiding Elder, $300; Tyler District, Rev. G. W. Sims, $300.00.

Central Texas Conference — Waco District, Rev. D. S. Moten, Presiding Elder, $566.00; Austin District, Rev. T. H. Smith, Presiding Elder, $550.00; Temple District, Rev. F. W. Warren, Presiding Elder, $550.00; El Paso District, Rev. L. M. Sanders, $350.00.

Southwest Texas Conference — San Antonio District, Rev. A. Gordon, Presiidng Elder, $537.00; Bay City District, Rev. S. McElroy, Presiding Elder, $537.00; Yoakum District, Rev. W. E. McGrew, Presiding Elder, $253.00; President J. K. Williams, Faculty and the college clubs, $1,196.72.

Personal subscriptions and donations continued; J. H. Hines, $50; R. L. Smith, $25; L. M. Sublett $50; W. S. Willis $50; E. Ford $1; R. D. Evans $6.25; R. H. Hines $2; M. W. Givens $1; P. D. Yoakum $5, subscribed $15; A. Y. Hubbard $2.50, subscribed $3; P. D. Saddler $10, subscribed $25; M. B. Fedford $3; A. Garrett $2.50; S. Whitfield $2.

Bishop Jones Subscription Books continued: Book No. 71, Mrs. Susan Emanuel, $6.25; No. 105, Mrs. Rebecca Henry, $10.00; No. 70, Mrs. M. L. Pearson, $10; No. —, W. H. Mitchell, $2.50; No. 532, Mrs. H. E. Curtley, $11.00; No. 530, Mrs. M. D. P. Howard, $5.00; No. 964, Mrs. Christian Dixon, $3.00; No. 550, Mrs. L. E. Young, $6.80; No. 546, Mrs. Annie Ferguson, $1.00; No. 11, Mrs. Electra Ayres, $1.00; No. 780, Mrs. Pearl Smith, $5.00; No. 222, Mrs. Cordia Ayres, $5.20; Mrs. Jennie Chiles, $8.00; J. W. B. Joshua, $5.00; Mrs. M. E. Franks, $3.15; Miss M. A. Roberts, $2.75; Mrs. A. L. Stewart, No. 381, $5.25; J. H. Warmley, $2; Steve Thompson, $1.00. Bishop Jones, from Annual Conferences by cash, $2,855.00.

The great day for graduation came and with it came the host of people from all parts of the state. The program was full of interest from start to the close. President J. K. Williams had used all diligence to have all things in order for the comfort of the ministers, trustees and visitors. Dr. R. C. Ransom, editor of the A. M. E. Review, delivered the commencement address. The college faculty was elected as follows: Prof. J. K. Williams, re-elected president; Prof. N. A. Banks, Dean, and Mathematics; Rev. I. M. Burgan, Dean of Theology; Prof. J. H. Talton, Department of History; Mrs. M. A. Nixon, Department of Ancient Language; Miss V. Beauchamp, Department of English; Miss E. E. Wise, General Assistant College Teacher; Miss M. M. Dibble, Department of Domestic Art; Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Matron; Prof. C. F. Holland, Department of Art and Drawing; Miss M. C. Roberts, Department of Music; Prof. C. C. Carrington, Department of Agriculture. Mrs. N. A. Banks resigned the position of Domestic Science and said Department was left in the hands of the Bishop to be filled by an appointment.

NATIONAL AID TO NEGRO EDUCATION

Herald 1-22-18.

THIS very important and far-reaching proposition has been much discussed in past years. Many arguments pro and con have been put forth. We have to acknowledge that there are differences of opinion on the subject. I confess myself to have been at different times on different sides; but a number of years I have thought that the reasons for national aid to Negro education far outweigh all possible objections. I say this in spite of the fact that I am an ultra believer in states' rights and duties, as opposed to federal rights and duties.

In facing the problem I find myself confronted with the following thoughs:

1. First, as to justice, both to the Negro and to the South. When the Negro was freed he had practically nothing to start with but the fals discipline of slavery. He was no helped as he should have been helped and the efforts that were made were utterly inadequate. The whole nation should have felt the obligation to afford means of education to the freedmen, for the presenceof the Negro on our continent and his use as a slave were due not to the South alone but to the whole country. The country, as a whole, consented and abetted. Justice therefore demanded that when the change of status came, the whole country should share the consequent obligation of education. This obligation has never been met and the demand for meeting it still calls as a matter of simple justice to the Negro. It is also a matter of justice to the South. The South, chief promoter of slavery and also chief sufferer, should not have been expected to bear the whole burden of public education of the freedmen. The beginning and the end of slavery affected, involved and concerned the country as a whole. I would base national aid to Negro education on simple justice, justice to the Negro and justice to the South.

2. I think, secondly, of the tremendous benefits to the Negro and to the whole country. There is no need of going over the old arguments. The prosperity, the safety, the health of the nation, depend upon the spread of knowledge, intelligence, efficiency and enlightened purposes among all citizens of every race and calling, and the only practical governmental way of effecting this extention of good is through the public schools.

3. Then I think, thirdly, of the spending of money, and ask how better all the people's money can be spent than in providing education for all the people. There may come times when it seems necessary to spend the last dollar on army or and navy, but we never actually spend the last dollar in this way, and the ordinary expenses go on. The necessary addition to ordinary expenses which would come on account of an amount of aid sufficient to cause very great improvement in Negro education, would be relatively a small item in the country's budget. And how better, let us again ask, could the people's money be spent than in helping to throw off the burden of ignorance?

4. Fourthly, I think of the need. The facts speak forthemselves. While much has been done, yes, very much has been done, by states and counties, as the great reduction in illiteracy well shows, it is still true that in most parts of the South the terms of Negro public schools are too short, and the pay and consequent fitness of the teachers too low. Longer terms and better teachers are the two outstanding needs. Improvement is going on, but why should it be so slow, if it can be wisely hastened?

5. The fifth thought that comes to my mind is the constutionality of the proposition. Others have dealt in detail with this aspect of the case. For myself I have always believed that when a good step had to be taken the way could somehow be found through the mazes of the canmas, clauses and phrases of any constitution that ever could be written.

Now permit me to say that in spite of the five thoughts just considered, namely, the justice, the benefit, the wisdom of the expenditure, the need, and the constitutional permissibility, it seems to me that national aid should be withheld unless it could be given without two drawbacks:

1. Such aid must not diminish state or local appropriations. If I thought there would be any result whatever of this kind, I should be strongly inclined, in spite of all favorable arguments, to deprecate national aid. But there appears to be no such danger. The fact is that the cooperation of th e various private foundations has led, I believe it may be said, invariably, to larger appropriations from public funds.

and Missouri, might be added, if the

2. The money given in aid must not be wasted. If I thought that methods of spending could not be fonud whereby waste of funds would be gaurded against, again I should be strongly inclined to deprecate national aid. But I believe that methods can be found whereby the proper spending of the money can be safeguarded.

I shaal now venture to state in brief outline the policy and plan which I should like to see adopted:

1. Let the aid be offered in fifteen states, as follows: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Kentucky. Two other states, West Va. addition be thought advisable.

2. Let the aid be given for salary of teachers in public schools of all grades. With increase of salary the question of length of term would take care of itself.

3. Let the administration of the funds be in the hands of a committee of three, consisting of the state superintendent, the state agent of Negro rural schools and the president of the leading colored state institution. Twelve of the fifteen states named already have state agents of Negro rural schools, and the remaining three should have, and probably soon will have, such an official. All of the states have one outstanding Negro institution supported by the state, except two. In North Carolina with three, and in Alabama with two, the selection of the member of the committee might be left to the state superintendent.

4. Let the amount be for fifteen years one third, for ten years one fourth, for five years one fifth, of the amount expended each preceding year for all purposes of Negro education from public funds, in each county and city, and for each state institution of higher grade.

In order to give a general idea of the amount needed to carry out this plan I have taken the figures available. Not all are of the same year, and so the amount makes no pretense of absolute present accuracy. According to such figures as I have, the amount spent in counties and cities for Negro public schools in the fifteen states was in round numbers five and one eighth millions ($5,125,000). The amount spent for the state schools was $275,000. These amounts together make $5,400,000 so that, under these figures, the amount of national aid for the first year would be $1,800,000. Suppose it were two millions, or two and a half millions, or even three millions a year for fifteen years, and then a diminishing amount, this seems a small sum for the whole nation to pay in performing a high duty and achieving a widespread benefit. For though the amount is not large when distributed over fifteen states, it would do much in each state to further of itself the needed improvement, and I confidently believe that the aid given would tend to stimulate and increase the state and county appropriations.

JAMES H. DILLARD,

President of the Slater and Jeanes Boards.

SCHOOLS OF STATE WILL GET INCREASES

Constitution

House Shows Strong Tendency Towards Giving $4,000,000 or $4,200,000 as Against $3,200,000 of Last Year.

8-4-18

The outstanding feature of Thursday's sessions of the house was the strong sentiment expressed by various members on the floor of the house indicating their intention to largely increase the appropriation for common schools from $3,200,000 last year to $4,000,000 or $4,200,000 the present year.

Total appropriations allowed by the appropriations committee for the present year amount to $8,395,628.64, as against $7,213,800.78 last year. At its Thursday's sessions the house voted about $2,225,000 of this amount. Of this amount $446,000 was appropriated to the University of Georgia and its branches, Georgia Tech being the largest item, $110,000.

At the morning session a motion was made and carried to take the common schools item out of the order in which it comes on the schedule of the bill and give it first consideration. Four amendments were introduced providing for an appropriation of $4,000,000 and the last to be introduced was that of Anderson, of Jenkins, to increase the appropriation to $4,200,000. The house resolving itself into a committee of the whole agreed to the latter amendment by a vote of 94 to 58. As there is a tendency to dispose promptly of the common schools bill, it is likely it will come up again on Friday and the Anderson amendment will be the center of discussion when the bill is called.

McCrory for Increase.

Mr. McCrory, of Schley, strongly advocated increased appropriation, stating that in 1910 the per capita for common schools in the state as $3.41, while the present year it is only $3.35, maintaining that the increase in appropriation for this purpose had not kept pace with population.

Mr. Wright, of Floyd, wanted to see the increase as much as $1,000,000 over last year, realizing that it meant so much to the class of children that need it.

Mr. Burwell, of Hancock, advocated an increase over last year of $800,000, saying that "the highest obligation, gentlemen of the house, is to the childhood of this state."

Mr. Burch, of Thomas, regretted that when the matter of common schools had come up that some of the members had seen fit to attack higher education. He wanted it understood that he was a friend to both, and wanted to see the amount raised to $4,200.000.

Mr. Kelley, of Gwinnett favored a substantial raise.

Mr. Davenport, of Hall, declared that it would help the poor boys and girls of the state. He favored the increase and sailed into the higher institutions of learning.

Mr. Strickland, of Harrison, favored the increase.

Pickett's Position.

Mr. Pickett, of Terrell, said that the records show that in 1908 the appropriation for common schools was $2,000,000 and that in 1918 it was $3,200,000. He said he did not want to embarrass the governor, but we should levy an amount that we can pay—he stood by the committee report of $3,700,000.

Mr. Stovall, of McDuffie, favored an increase over last year of $500,000. Mr. Pace, of Sumter, who is a member of the appropriations committee, said that the committee had gone carefully into the matter and he thought the house should stand by the committee report.

In the general appropriations bill a number of increases in the appropriations for higher education were made. Salaries of statehouse officials are left for the most part where they were last year, as the bill to increase is still pending, and is certain not to be reached until after appropriations for the ensuing year are passed. The salary of the governor remains at $5,000.

The bureau of markets of the department of agriculture, which was established last year, is appropriated $15,000 this year. in addition to the $3,000 allowed fo rth edirector of markets.

For tick eradication from the state an appropriation of $25,000 is allowed.

Increases Are Made.

An additional appropriation over last year is $20,000 for the National Council of Defense, created at the last session of the legislature. For the military fund $120,000 is allowed as against $30,000 last year. For the state board of health $60,000 is allowed as against $30,000 the previous year. The sum of $175,000 is allowed the state sanitarium to make up a deficiency of last year.

The following appropriations are made through the University of Georgia for the maintenance of its various departments:

For the State College of Agriculture, $40,000; to be used for extension work, and $2,000 for holding field meetings and farmers' institutes; for the South Georgia Normal college, $30,000; for the summer school at Athens, $7,500; for Georgia Normal and Industrial college at Milledgeville, $87,500; for support and maintenance, and $20,000 to be used in co-operative extension work; to the North Georgia Agricultural college at Dahlonega, $26,500; to the State Normal school at Athens, $67,500; for the supp ort and maintenance of the School for Colored People at Savannah. $10,000; for the support and maintenance of the Agricultural and Mechanical schools, $15,000; for the payment of interest on the land script fund, $6,214.

The largest single appropriation made to any of the branches of the university is that appropriated to Tech $110,000, allowed with the usual stipulations.

For the state board of vocational education, to meet the requirements of the Smith-Hughes fund, the sum of $18,000 is appropriated.

There is a strong probability that the house will act upon the entire appropriations bill before it adjourns Friday. Since the common school item was moved up at Thursday's session, it will expedite the remainder of the items, and when Friday's session starts it will be with the intntion of speeding up the appropriations.

Joe Hill Hall was the only opponent to the increase for the state schools, saying that he did not know where the money was to come from, for, with the appropriations already allowed, there is a big deficit over the estimated income from revenue, he stated.

The tax act, which came to the house from the senate and provides for the levy of taxes on certain businesses and corporations, mortgages and notes, raising an estimated revenue of $750,000, goes to committee conference. Speaker Holder just before adjournment appointed the committee for conference, consisting of Mr. Wright, of Floyd; Mr. Akin, of Glynn, and Mr. Arnold, of Clay.

When the item to appropriate $5,000 for the work of the department of agriculture was reached, Mr. Burwell of Hancock, made a stiff fight to increase the amount to $10,000, while Mr. Hall, of Bibb, chairman of the committee on appropriations, declared that it would be setting a very dangerous precedent and the item was left at $5,000.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Jones, of Coweta, presented at the afternoon session a substitute bill for the general appropriations bill that follows very closely the figures of last year. It is believed that this will expedite matters when the appropriations for the various educational institutions comes up for final consideration.

Mr. Jones, of Coweta, introduced a bill in the house for increasing the Georgia home guards, which shall be open to enlistment by all able-bodied men, not only of citizens of the United States, but to those from European nations, with whom this nation is now allied in the war with Germany. The bill provides for a change in the name from Georgia home guards to the Georgia state guards.

HOSMER CONTINUES TALKS IN SCHOOLS

Tuskegee Institute Field Secretary Tells Grade Pupils of B. T. Washington.

C. B. Hosmer, field secretary of the Tuskegee institute for the education of the colored people, at Tuskegee, Ala., is continuing his talks to the pupils of the schools of the city. Mr. Hosmer spoke to the pupils of the upper grades at the Horace Mann and Longfellow schools yesterday afternoon and this morning talked to the pupils in the departmental department of the Lincoln school.

Mr. Hosmer told the pupils the story of Booker T. Washington and the Tuskegee institute. The story has a great interest as told by Mr. Hosmer and proved very interesting. It was especially pleasing to some of the children, as they have been studying the treatment of the negro problem in the south in the history work. Several days ago Mr. Hosmer spoke at the high school and proved a very entertaining and instructivie talker. He is located in Rock Island temporarily while he is carrying out his mission of telling of the Tuskegee institute and its purpose, in this vicinity.

CHICAGO WOMAN HELPS INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, SENDING $1,000 CHECK.

Nov 1918. 2-16-18

Rev. Richard Stinson, principal of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute, who recently asked for $3,000 to meet pressing needs of this school, announced Saturday that a wealthy Chicago woman who is interested in the practical education of the Negro masses in the South, has just sent a check for $1,000 to aid the school in its struggle to pay on past due bills. Atlanta Inder

She has helped the school several times before and seems to think and feel that it is working along the proper lines, and that she has confidence in its future results.

A number of prominent white citizens of Atlanta have also contributed to the fund in small amounts.—Atlanta Constitution.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1918

Money for Negro

WASHINGTON D C NATION'S BUS
JUNE, 1918

Economic Value of Negro Education

THE agricultural and industrial education of the negro is the rational solution of the "negro question." We must understand that the negro has an economic place in our scheme of things and we must educate him to fill it. That is the central thought of a report on the "economic value of negro education" issued by the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The report points out that the negro problem has always increased in difficulty in direct proportion to the number of negroes. There are ten million negroes in the United States—11 per cent of the population. Of these, 90 per cent are in the South, where they form 30 per cent of the population.

In spite of his ancient background of generations of savagery and slavery, the negro has shown marked capacity for progress and improvement, provided he has had the benefit of contact with and guidance of white people.

In the opinion of the committee, the thing of first importance in giving the negro a secure and legitimate economic position, is to put a speedy end, through education, to the illiteracy which is now one great drawback toward making him economically useful. On the present percentage of negro illiteracy rests the undue proportion of crime and mortality which negro statistics show.

Not only must negro illiteracy be reduced, but negro education should tend definitely toward agricultural and industrial training. Of these, agricultural training may be regarded as the more important for the majority of negroes. They thrive best in the country, and away from the complicated and crowded life of the cities. Not all negroes, however, can be diverted to rural life. In the cities are immense numbers of negroes engaged in occupations, poverty stricken, and needing to reach a better state of economic independence. The same is true in the South. Industrial education is the solution.

N Y C POST
JUNE 8, 1918

$1,460.50 FOR MANASSAS.

"Evening Post" Readers Send Further Funds for School.

The Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth at Manassas, Va., has received contributions amounting to $1,460.50 from readers of the *Evening Post*. This sum includes the following donations received within the last few days:

E. S., $5, New York city; A. M. C., $10, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. P., $25, White Plains; F. W. M., $1 (sent from Hampton); W. L. G. W., $12.50 (Oxford, O.—Hopes the *Evening Post* will let its readers know from time to time how Manassas gets along.); Mrs. L. L., Woodmere, L. I., $4.70; and F. W., New York city, $2.50; H. P. E., New York city, $10.

MONEY FOR MANASSAS IS JEST INCHIN' ALONG

N Y C POST
MAY 20, 1918

ONE DOLLAR COMES UP FROM HAMPTON.

Meanwhile Colored Teachers Work Cheerfully With Salaries Unpaid—Fight to Save a School.

New York has given new spirit to the Manassas Industrial School for the Training of Colored Youth, down there in the Virginia hill-country. Over four hundred dollars has come in for the school, out of that $5,000 which Manassas must have to keep going. The quartet of students who sang "spirituals" here last week, for the first time, has gone home with "glory tales." Every one of the hundred or so boys and girls now on the eve of commencement has taken heart to push on and try to carry Manassas over the top. The spirit of Booker Washington of Hampton, of Tuskegee, and of Jennie Lee herself, who founded the school in 1894, has taken a new hold so that for every dollar contributed from the outside, the inside will hoe another row and hoe it harder than ever before—that dollar will buy the seed to make possible the extra effort.

Yes, the quartette of girls who sang for Manassas as if "they like to burst" has gone home, humming, apropos of the needed money for Manassas expenses, that harmonic bit from the cotton fields. "We'll get home by and by, if we keep inchin' along." And then the crooning echo—softly, "Get home by and by if we——."

Money to help them has been sent from hither and yon by readers of the *Evening Post*. One dollar came up from Hampton. The letter does not say so, but it looks very much as if one of the colored students there sent it. Enough. They know how it is at Manassas and what Manassas means to its students. S. W. M. says: "One dollar for the Manassas Industrial School. Sorry it is so very little." E. W., from Haverford, Pa., sent five dollars. One dollar from C. B. B. From E. McM., Philadelphia, $100. Twenty-five dollars, M. C., Washington, D. C., who says: "With the deepest regret that I can't send more." In all $429. Five thousand dollars needed, and commencement almost here: May 30. The young graduates, soon to be teachers—a new force working for the negro race—will come singing through the trees for the outdoor exercises. Who wants to face them with the news that in all the country there are not enough persons interested in looking out for the home problem of the colored youth to find five thousand dollars for bedrock expenses?

The *Evening Post* has made an investigation of conditions at Manassas, and verifies its need, its worthiness, and the constructive work it represents. Contributions addressed to this office, will be forwarded promptly.

The colored teachers at Manassas are working along cheerfully with salaries unpaid.

N Y C TIMES
OCTOBER 2, 1918

Estates Appraised.

TAILER, AGNES SUFFERN. (March 17, 1917:) total estate, $23,845 plus $297,451 trust fund from the estate of her father, Thomas Suffern Tailor, who died in 1860. Beneficiaries: Her son, Thomas S. Tailor, 10 Pine St., and daughter, Fanny T. Carpenter, 11 Washington Square North, $78,692 each; daughters, Agnes T. Burnett, 7 East 12th St., life interest in estate of $74,5 and one-fourth of residue, $4,329; Mary, f. Livingston, $116,087.

WOLFF, EMIL, (Jan. 9, 1918;) total estate, $916,430. Assets: Personalty, $269,791, the largest item be. $254,193 due from Einstein-Wolff, Inc.; stocks and bonds, $642,300. The larger holdings are 7,191 shares of preferred stock of Einstein-Wolff, Inc., importers of laces, $500,466; 81 shares of Safeguard Real Estate Co., $47,511. The decedent was interested in the copartnership of I. D. Einstein & Co. of St. Gall, Switzerland. Beneficiaries: His sister, Johanna Wolff, Berleburg, Germany, life estate in $50,000; friends, Elsie Goldberg, St. Gall, Switzerland, life estate in $77,940 and personalty aggregating $2,305; Editi Nordlinger and Lena Nordlinger, St. Gall, life estate in $19,485 each; Johanna Judel, 17 West 83d St., and Fanny Loewenbaum, 127 East 141st St., life estate in $25,000 each; Ehrich Wolff, Burleburg, for charitable distribution, $10,000; National Jewish Hospital of Denver, Sydenham Hospital, Society for Ethical Culture, German Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, Lebanon Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital, New York Polyclinic Hospital, Educational Alliance, Hebrew Infant Asylum, Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Home for Aged Hebrews, and New York Institute for the Blind, $7,794 each; Mount Sinai Hospital, $9,287; Montefiore Home and United Hebrew Charities, $35,716 each; Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, the Isabella Heimath, International Sunshine Society, Deutsch Gesellschaft, Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, New York Botanical Gardens, New York Zoological Society, Emanuel Brotherhood, Emanuel Sisterhood, Hudson Guild, People's Symphony Concert, Guild for Crippled Children, and Tuskegee Normal Institute, $3,897 each; American Geographical Society and Children's Aid Society, $1,948 each; New York School of Commerce, $5,000.

NEW DORMITORY FOR HAMPTON INSTITUTE GIRLS.

HAMPTON, Va., July 7.—The Rev. Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, in laying the cornerstone of the first Kennedy dormitory for girls, stated that the estimated cost of the building is $65,000; that the plans have been prepared by Messrs. Ludlow and Peabody, New York architects, who designed the Robert C. Ogden auditorium; that the building is being constructed by the Hampton Institute Trade School, and that the donor is Mrs. John S. Kennedy, of New York.

SHREVEPORT, LA TIMES
FEBRUARY 12, 1910

Improving Colored Schools

The city of Lake Charles, La., is to be commended for the steps she has taken toward providing more adequately for the education of her colored population. Lake Charles recently voted a bond issue of $200,000, of which $150,000 is to be expended in erecting and equipping three brick school buildings for negro children.

The vote on the proposition was six to one in favor of the bond issue, and the property majority was even larger. Provision is made for ample playgrounds, and plans are being made to introduce industrial training in the negro schools of Lake Charles.

Already Shreveport, Baton Rouge and Alexandria have erected substantial brick buildings for the colored schools, and the efforts made in these cities, as well as the decision of the Lake Charles voters, are significant of the growing belief in the state at large of the moral and economic importance of good schools for the negro population.

In the past, according to information sent out by our state superintendent of education, the matter of adequate training of the negro children in Louisiana has been sorely neglected. A special appeal has been made by our department of education for the expenditure of more money on this work, the erection of better school buildings, increases in the pay of the teachers and general betterment of the system of training for the colored children.

In deciding on their answer to the state superintendent's appeal, the various parish authorities should consider the moral, industrial and economic advantages that will result to our colored citizens and to the state through improvement in the system for their education and through providing adequate facilities for their training.

BISHOP JONES HAS GREAT SUCCESS IN TEXAS

Twenty-five Thousand Dollar Building Fund in Bank

Waco, Texas, Sept. 27, 1918.

Dear Dr. Wright: We have closed our rally for Paul Quinn College with happy results. The first half of the rally came off last June at commencement time, when we raised $16,500; the second half came off September 27, when we raised $8565.68, or a grand total of $24,918.68. I had planned this rally for $25,000. We now carry an additional $5000 to our building fund, which amounts now to $25,000 on hand. God be praised, the Church is moving on.

The following represented the work done by the boards of the Missionary Baptist General Convention of Texas from October 1st. 1916, to October 1st, 1917, sessions just closed at Houston, Texas, Oct. 29th, 1917.

Western Index
11-15-17

ANNUAL REPORT

	Work done during year Oct. 1916 to Oct. 1917.	OCT. 24-29 Cash at Con.	TOTAL
State Mission Board	$150,375.81	$ 148.48	$150.524.29
Foreign Missions	2,595.33	211.89	2,807.22
Ministers' Relief	1,173.82	32.20	1,206.00
Endowment	162.68	24.30	186.98
St. John Orphanage	1,250.00	252.80	1,502.80
Education	10,875.58	756.25	11,631.83
Publication	2,090.17	368.70	2,458.87
Board of Directors	1,137.88	1,567.85	2,705.73
Co-operative Board of Tr., Woman's Auxiliary Con.	27,500.00		27,500.00
	1,983.51	1,207.17	3,190.68
	$229,154.78	$4,569.64	

Grand total $233.724.42

CITY NEWS

Several Public Bequests Made

SPRINGFIELD M MORN UNIC
OCTOBER 19, 1918

Missionary Societies Are Remembered in Elizabeth L. Allen Will.

Several national missionary societies and educational institutions benefited from the will of Elizabeth L. Allen of West Springfield, filed yesterday for probate. The Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church received $5000; the Woman's Board of Congregational Home Missionary Society receives $5000; the executive committee of the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church is to get $4000 to aid in the building and maintenance of a hospital in the mountain regions of Kentucky; $3000 is given to the same committee for the benefit of the Highland Orphan Home in Clay City, Ky.

The same committee receives $3000 to be used for the benefit of industrial training schools connected with schools or colleges in Kentucky; Doane Orphanage and the industrial school for Negro girls in Daytona, Fla., are also remembered. The residue of the estate is left to three sisters in West Springfield, and Rev. Newton M. Hall is named for executor.

TO RAISE A MILLION DOLLARS FOR MISSIONS.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 13.—The Fall session of the College of Bishops of the Colored M. E. church, which convened here Thursday morning, adjourned today. The meeting was attended by a majority of the bishops and general officers. Among those attending were Bishop L. H. Holsey of Atlanta, Ga.; Bishop R. S. Williams of Augusta, Ga.; Bishop E. Cottrell of Holly Springs, Miss.; Bishop C. H. Philipps of Nashville, Tenn.; Bishop R. A. Carter of Atlanta, Ga.; Bishop N. C. Cleaves of Memphis, Tenn.; Drs. J. C. Martin of Jackson, Tenn.; J. A. Bray of Birmingham, Ala.; R. S. Stout of Louisville, Ky.; J. W. Gilbert of Augusta, Ga.; T. H. Copeland of Hopkinsville, Ky.; H. D. Denson of Springfield, Mass., and Editor J. Hamlett of Jackson, Tenn.

This being the first meeting of the bishops since the recent General Conference much important business came before them. Among other things the council did was the launching of a great Centenary Movement in keeping with the spirit of missions in other great Methodist churches. It was decided that the C. M. E. church should raise a million dollars as a Centenary Mission Offering. The same to be used in promoting missionary and educational enterprise of the church. This action was taken upon the suggestion of Bishop Carter, who is one of the greatest misionaries in Negro Methodism.

MANY COLORED SCHOOLS TO BE BUILT IN STATE

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JOURNAL
JULY 31, 1918

STATE SUPERINTENDENT GILBERT RAISES FUND OF $45,000 FOR THE PURPOSE.

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Frankfort, Ky., July 30.—Probably forty one-room and ten two-room teacher colored schools will be built in Kentucky this year by reason of State Supt. V. O. Gilbert's success in securing $45,000 of the Rosenwald fund for building colored schools for the State.

This fund is administered by the Tuskegee Institute. For one-teacher rural schools the fund allows $400 and for two-teacher schools $500. The balance, $200 to $400, must be furnished by the county board or the community.

Many Kentucky counties are having difficulty in building schools for either white or colored children, and the situation is particularly bad with reference to accommodation for the colored pupils.

The buildings must be erected according to specifications stipulated by the fund under supervision of a resident representative. Supt. Gilbert has appointed F. M. Wood, of Paris, a leading colored educator, to supervise the building. Next year, perhaps, as many more schools will be built.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN
MAY 3, 1918

PRESBYTERIAN PROGRAM

To Prove to the Negro That a New Era Has Dawned

For the benefit of the Negroes of the United States the Presbyterian church has just appropriated $400,000 as a part of its new era program. This will be used under the direction of the Freedmen's board of the Presbyterian church for the education of the Negro youth of the country.

In announcing its plans the Presbyterian church says:—

"The unsurpassed loyalty of the Negro soldier, and his courage, obedience, and patriotism; the devotion and consecration of his entire race in this land, to follow our flag, and meet our national responsibility; his ungrudging and unbargaining enlistment, despite a justified consciousness of much injustice and denial of rights, have shown him worthy of our confidence and praise.

"He has the right to think a new era has dawned. He has the right to have visions of more schools, more aid for the illiterate and unguided, more and better preachers to offer the true gospel. We must turn the one-roomed, miserable cabin into a neat and attractive home, train Negro men and women to be pure-hearted parents, help the race to clean ambitions, to pure amusements, more elevating conditions, and give the Negro the privilege of developing fully, and without unlawful restraint, every talent and every power."

Edward Waters College Rally

The Christian Recorder
10/24/18

Ten Thousand Dollars For Edward Waters College—Over Five Hundred Dollars "Over The Top"—Bishop And Mrs. Hurst In Florida

By S. G. Baker

Saturday, September 21, Bishop and Mrs. Hurst arrived in the city of Jacksonville to begin the work of the conference year and to witness the opening of Edward Waters College. October 3, at 9.30 A. M. was the time set for the semi-annual meeting of the board of trustees of Edward Waters College, and 2 P. M. the same day was the time set for the work that had been done by the 25 presiding elders, 700 pastors and 40,000 laymen of the state for Christian education. The assessment levied for the state at the meeting in May was $9575. And not only did they raise this amount, but they "put it over the top" and laid $10,062.68 on the table for the school. The presiding elders reported as follows:

Negro School At Manor Buys 75-Acre Tract

AUSTIN TEXAS STATESMAN
JANUARY 11, 1918

Col. George W. Brackenridge of San Antonio has agreed to advance $7000 to the Clayton Industrial School for negroes at Manor, without interest, to cover one-half the cost of seventy-five acres of land adjoining the institution, which will be used for an experimental farm. William Ludecke, a banker of Manor, has agreed to advance $7000 to complete the $14,000 which has been paid for the land. Colonel Brackenridge recently cancelled a note of $15000 which he held against the school upon ten acres of land adjoining the grounds. The property of the Manor institution is now worth about $75,000, and it may be ranked among the larger negro schools of Texas.

$500,000 TO INSTITUTIONS.

N. Y. TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1918

Zenas Crane's Will Disposes of Estate Worth Millions.

Special to The New York Times

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 1.—By the will of Zenas Crane, late of Dalton, public bequests of more than $500,000 are made to various institutions. The total of private and public bequests is $2,127,000, and the estate is of double that value. The residuary estate, which includes Mr. Crane's interest in five paper mills in Dalton, is bequeathed to his sons, Z. Marshall Crane of Dalton and Charles K. Crane of London, England. The public bequests were:

Berkshire Museum of Natural History and Art of Pittsfield	$200,000
Boys' Club of Pittsfield	100,000
House of Mercy Hospital, Pittsfield	25,000
Berkshire County Home for Aged Women, Pittsfield	25,000
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.	20,000
Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.	5,000
Yankton College, Yankton, S. D.	5,000
Idaho Industrial Institute, Weiser, Idaho	5,000
Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.	5,000
Oberlin College, Oberlin Ohio	5,000
Borea College, Borea, Ky.	5,000
Tuskegee Normal School, Tuskegee, Ala.	5,000
Hampton Normal and Industrial School, Hampton, Va.	6,000
American Board of Foreign Missions	5,000
Massachusetts Home Missionary Society	5,000
Congregational Educational Society	5,000
Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield, Mass.	5,000
American Internat'l College, Springfield, Mass.	5,000
Y. M. C. A. of Dalton, Mass.	5,000
Dalton Public Library	10,000
Congregational Parish of Dalton	10,000

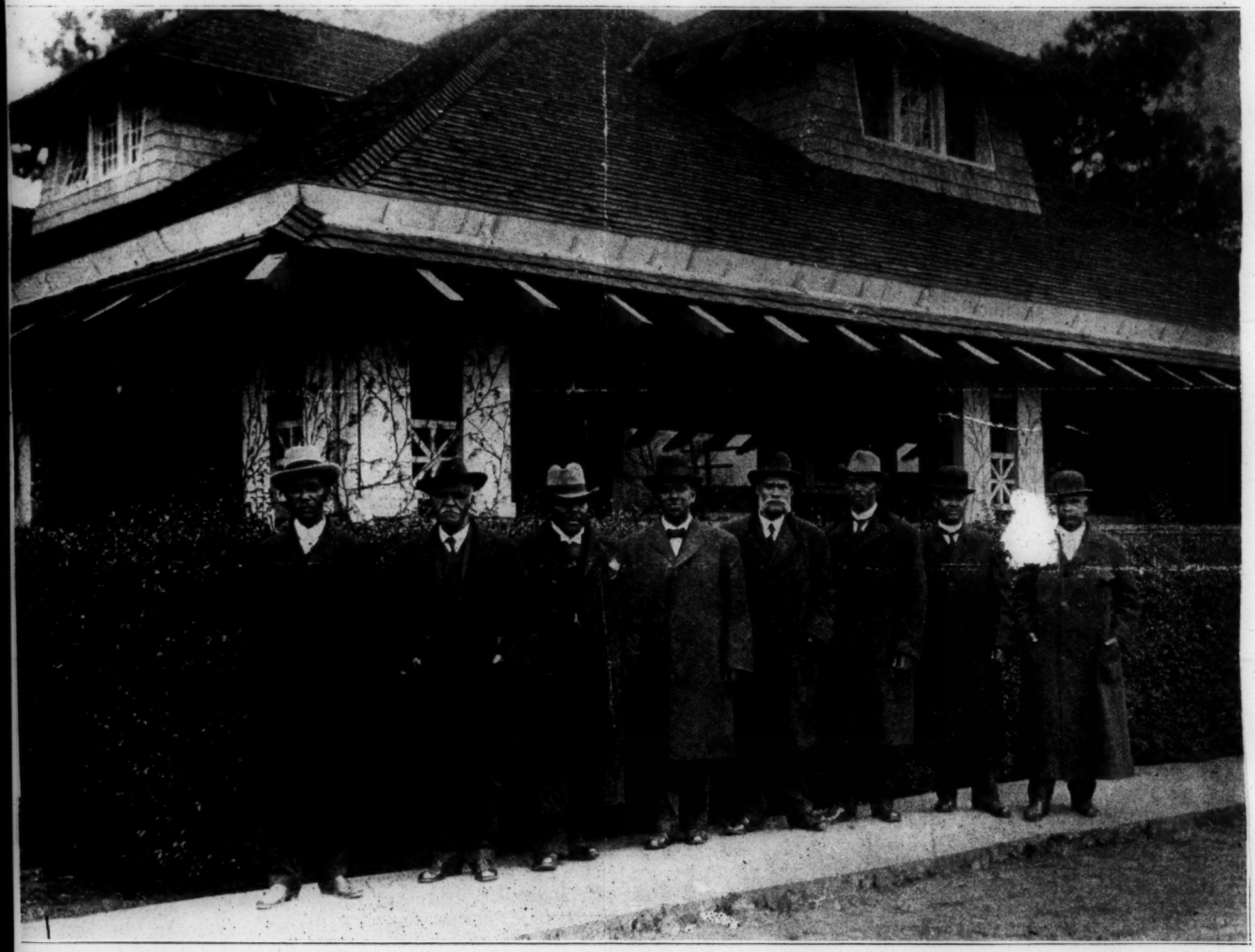
WILBERFORCE UNIV. RECEIVES A GIFT

Wilberforce, Ohio, Jan. 4.—President W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce University, has received word of the gift to the university of two lots in Houston, Tex., valued at $600 each. The doner is Rev. Toney Perry, St. Louis, Mo., graduate of Wilberforce in the class of 1890. He made the gift as a birthday present and Christmas offering to his alma mater.

Education—1918

Money for Negro

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE



Photograph taken recently in front of Dunwalton [the residence of Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Dunton,] Orangeburg, S. C.

These Superintendents are leading a drive for $100,000 toward the permanent endowment fund of Claflin University. Of this amount to come from South Carolina Methodism, $50,000 have been raised already. Bishop Leete has just secured an additional $50,000 toward the larger endowment of Claf[illegible]. No one is manifesting larger interest in all of our work in the South than Bi[illegible]op Leete, who has large plans for the development of our work as a whole.

It has been ~~said~~ decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals that the Corporation taxes of the state must be devided amohg the colored as well as the white schools. The present law directed that corporation taxes go exclusively to white schools.

The Crisis, July 1918. P. 136.

The West ~~Virginia~~ must Virginia Legislature has made the following appropriations to colored institutions for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1917, and ending July 1, 1919:

West Virginia Collegiate Institute	$103,700
Bluefield Colored Institute	40,000
Storer College	5,400
Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium	40,000
Colored Orphans' Home	35,000
Barnett Hospital	2,500

The Crisis - July, 1917. p. 142

Two thousands dollars each was willed to Tuskegee Institute and the Calhoun School by the late Mrs. E. C. Farnham of New York City.

The Crisis May 1918. P. 34.

The sum of $22,227 has been raised during the year for Paul Quinn College at Waco, Tex. 1917

The Legislature of South Carolina has appropiated $65,500 for a new academic building at the Colored State College.

April 1918

The ~~Foster~~ Crisis.. P.295.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education – 1918
Money for Negro

Paul Quinn College

10/24/18

38th Opening

Christian Recorder

Student Army Corps Is Established—Bishop J. H. Jones Brings His Transport Safely In With $8,648.41—Total For Year Of $24,848.68

By R. S. Jenkins

Waco, Texas, Sept. 26, 1918.

It is more than evident that our fathers planted deep the foundation of Paul Quinn College and the greatness of their efforts were beyond their comprehsnion, for we of this glorious day of realization are beholding wonderful results coming from our combining of efforts with those of our pioneer works. We see

BISHOP JOSHUA H. JONES
Tenth Episcopal District

that a glorious heritage has been left unto us; it is ours not to falter, but to follow thee, our great leader, the invincible Bishop Joshua H. Jones, whose indomitable will, high moral character and Godly life, make him a true leader, worthy of emulation. Bishop Jones requested the brethren to bring to the opening of Paul Quinn College, five thousand dollars. They brought eight thousand, six hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-one cents. Report as follows:

General Education Board Aids Negro Teachers

Typical of the work that is being done among Negroes by the General Education Board is the program for Summer School training in favor of forty-six Negro teachers in the state of Louisiana, recently announced by Leon M. Favrot, supervisor of rural schools for colored people in this state. Twenty persons are to be sent to Hampton Institute, Virginia, and a group of twenty-six of the teachers in Rosenwald school houses will be sent to Tuskegee Institute for special industrial courses. All expenses of these forty-six students will be paid by the General Education Board. In addition to these plans the General Education Board expects to aid in training colored teachers in the summer schools of Louisiana as a means of furthering Negro education in the state. Mr. Favrot announces also that the Board contemplates the inauguration of a campaign in Southern colleges in connection with their Y. M. C. A. organizations looking towards a closer study of race relationships. The supervisor himself expects to aid in putting on a vigorous campaign in Louisiana State University, Louisiana Industrial Institute, Tulane University, Centenary and Pineville. A consideration of the subject at the present time is regarded as of particular value in view of the Negro exodus from the South and the future problems that are sure to arise out of the wholesale drafting of colored men for military service.

Southwestern Christian Advocate 11-21-18

MILWAUKEE LIVING CHURCH
OCTOBER 12, 1918

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

TWENTY-THREE members were present at the meeting of the Board of Missions on October 2nd. It was found that several of the members were in war work; Bishop Perry and Dr. Stires in France, and Dr. Freeman in this country.

The President welcomed the new domestic secretary, the Rev. Francis S. White, who begins his work as a result of the request of most of the domestic missionary bishops. This is the opening of a most important department.

The President also welcomed two new members on the board: the Rt. Rev. John N. McCormick, D.D., of Western Michigan, in place of the Bishop of Marquette, resigned, and Mr. Mortimer Matthews of Cincinnati, Ohio, in place of Mr. Stirling, deceased, both representatives of the Province of the Mid-West.

Dr. John W. Wood, foreign secretary, was not present at this meeting of the board, owing to his visit to the distant missions of the Church, a visit made at the urgent request of the bishops in the Orient, and most important.

The President introduced the Rev. Canon Smart of Heart's Content, Newfoundland, visiting the board to bear the greetings of the Bishop, clergy, and members of the Church of England in Newfoundland. In July, at the request of the Bishop and clergy, a representative of the Board of Missions visited the biennial synod of the Church of England in Newfoundland, and was received with great hospitality. Canon Smart spoke of progress toward self-support in Newfoundland, their appropriations from the S. P. G. being reduced from £5,000 thirty years ago to less than £200 this year. By 1919 the diocese will be entirely self-supporting. What impressed the members of the board greatly was the amount of the first Sunday school offering at the time of the synod meeting, when the children gave $3,100 for missionary work in the English diocese of Shantung, China.

It was reported that Western Colorado was the first missionary district to complete its apportionment for the present year, which, in fact, it had overpaid. Also, the district of North Dakota asked for an increase in its apportionment from $2,000 to $2,500.

The apportionment committee reported, recommending an apportionment of $1,590,000 for the year 1919, to be distributed to the dioceses and missionary districts on the same basis as heretofore.

The Fort Valley Negro School in Fort Valley, Ga., having become a Church school, and the diocese of Atlanta and the American Church Institute for Negroes each having appropriated $2,000 a year toward the running expenses, the board granted an appropriation of $6,000 also for this purpose, in accordance with the previous agreement.

The treasurer reported that receipts to September 25th were $11,793 less than last year. Gifts on account of the One Day's Income Pl[an] amounted to $94,240.

Several vacancies in the lay membership of the board were noted, but the election of new members was laid over until a later meeting.

The executive committee met on the previous day, for its routine work. Two very important subjects in China were considered, but action was deferred pending further conference with the bishops in the Orient. One was concerning the re-location of many of our mission buildings in the district of Hankow, to provide for expansion of the work and increase in its efficiency. The other was the proposed amalgamation of St. Luke's and St. Elizabeth's Hospitals.

MONEY WASTED FOR NEGRO EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Daily Herald.
Nov. 24, 1918

In reference to Negro schools in South Carolina, State Superintendent of Education J. E. Swearingen, in his annual report, has the following to say:

"The money now expended for Negro education is largely wasted because of the absolute incompetency and unfitness of Negro teachers. Health, intelligence, industry, economy and conservation among both races would be greatly promoted if Negro schools could be put on a better basis which can be done most readily by improving the standard of Negro teachers."

1-2H-19

Evidently Superintendent of Education Swearinger's many years of experience as educational supervisor of South Carolina is widening his vision of the real needs and purposes of education. The admission from one so high in authority that "the health, intelligence, industry, economy and conservation among both races would be greatly promoted" by Negro education marks an advance in sentiment favorable to Negro education that should be fruitful of results to the race in South Carolina and other states criminally neglectful of Negro education.

A year ago, in the effort to point out the remedy necessary to check the migration of Negroes from the South, the editor of The Herald, in a speech at Columbia, S. C., spoke as follows in regard to Negro schools:

"The most flagrant disregard of the Negro's welfare and rights as a tax-paying citizen is the refusal to provide reasonably adequate facilities for the education of Negro youth. The public schools in South Carolina, except in some towns and cities, are a pretense and a farce. There is absolutely no supervision except in some towns and cities, and in most of these supervision is merely perfunctory. The Negro rural school teacher is the poorest paid of any class of workers except female domestics. Their schools average about three months in length of term at an average salary

of about $18.00 per month for each teacher. This condition is driving the most competent teachers out of the school room into other occupations and leaving the work to be done by young and inexperienced female teachers and others for the most part incompetent."

Mr. Swearingen now indorses our utterances, so far as they related to the competency of Negro teachers. He does not attempt to give the reasons for their incompetency. But it is plainly and disgracefully evident that educated, competent and fit men and women cannot be employed now for the beggarly pittance which is paid to rural Negro teachers in South Carolina.

Therefore it is easy to believe that Mr. Swearingen's plan for improving the standard of Negro education involves the raising of salaries of teachers and lengthening the terms of Negro schools. If salaries are raised from $15 and $20 per month to $30 to $40 per month, and school terms lengthened from three and four months to six and seven months, there will be no difficulty in filling every Negro school in South Carolina with competent, fit and efficient teachers. It's the only way.

And the Negroes of the state deserve better school facilities, better treatment in every way, and liberal and generous recognition for their steadfast loyalty and devotion to the flag, and the numerous burdens they are bearing and sacrifices they are making in common with all other loyal citizens of the republic.

MRS. SAGE LEAVES MILLIONS TO CHARITY

About $40,000,000 of $50,000,000 Estate Goes to Philanthropy and Education.

BROTHER GETS $8,000,000

Gifts During Life to be Deducted from Legacies—Requests Memorials to Husband.

N Y C TIMES
NOVEMBER 14 1918

The will of Mrs. Margaret Oliva Sage, which was filed for probate yesterday, disposes of an estate valued at approximately $50,000,000, of which more than $40,000,000 is distributed among various charities, educational institutions, and hospitals. The largest single gift for a public purpose is that of approximately $5,600,000 to the Russell Sage Foundation, which she endowed with $10,000,000 on founding it in 1907, after the death of her husband.

In the twelve years since the death of Russell Sage the benefactions of Mrs. Sage reached a total estimated to be between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000, so that, during her life and after her death, her gifts for public uses make up a sum between $75,000,00 and $80,000,000. The philanthropies of John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie are the only ones believed to have been greater.

Mrs. Sage had used a part of the capital as well as the income of the estate for her philanthropies, so that the property she leaves is less by several millions than that which was left to her. She received from her husband's estate $64,153,800.91.

Russell Sage died on June 22, 1906. Ten months later Mrs. Sage founded the Russell Sage Foundation with an original endowment of $10,000,000. In making the gifts to various charities in her will she requested that in each case the gift be used as a memorial to Mr. Sage.

$8,090,000 to Brother.

The largest individual bequest under the will is $8,000,000 to Joseph Jermain Slocum, Mrs. Sage's brother, $1,000,000 of which is to be held in trust during his life and distributed among his children at his death. Mrs. Sage left $100,000 each to her nephews, Herbert Jermain Slocum and Stephen L'Hommedieu Slocum, and to her niece, Margaret Olivia Flint. She left personal legacies to others, totaling $180,000.

Besides distributing the bulk of her wealth to philanthropic and educational institutions, Mrs. Sage gave $1,840,000 in direct bequests to several organizations. These bequests, of all kinds, reach $10,320,000.

As the estate is estimated on good authority to be worth about $50,000,000, the residue has a value close to $40,000,000. Mrs. Sage divided this into fifty-two equal parts for convenience in drawing a will to distribute it among the philanthropies in which she was most deeply interested, each part being worth approximately $800,000.

It is provided in the will that certain sums which Mrs. Sage gave in her lifetime to institutions shall be deducted in computing the amounts to be distributed from the residue. It was stated yesterday that a study of her accounts would be necessary in order to ascertain the exact amounts due these institutions. On the face of the will the residue would be distributed approximately as follows:

Russell Sage Foundation	$5,600,000
Troy Female Seminary	1,600,000
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York	1,600,000
Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America, (Woman's Executive Committee)	1,600,000
Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church	1,600,000
New York City Mission and Tract Society	1,600,000
American Bible Society	1,200,000
New York Bible Society	400,000
Children's Aid Society	1,600,000
Charity Organization Society	1,600,000
Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers	800,000
Metropolitan Museum of Art	1,600,000
American Museum of Natural History	1,600,000
New York Botanical Garden	800,000
New York Zoological Society	800,000
New York Public Library	800,000
Troy Polytechnic Institute	800,000
Union College, Schenectady	800,000
Syracuse University	1,600,000
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.	800,000
New York University	800,000
Yale University	800,000
Amherst College	800,000
Williams College	800,000
Dartmouth College	800,000
Princeton University	800,000

Modifying Clause in Will.

The will was dated Oct. 25, 1906. The clause modifying the above distribution of the residue is as follows:

I expect during my lifetime to anticipate some of these legacies by giving different amounts from time to time to the educational, religious, and charitable corporations named in Clauses7 and 8 and this residuary clause of my will. In so far as I may do so, and may charge such amounts in any of my books against such corporations, or in so far as such gifts amount to $10,000 or more at any one time in any case, such gifts made during my lifetime shall be deemed advances on account of the legacies to which such institutions are entitled under the aforesaid clauses of my will, and their respective legacies in my will, specific or residuary, shall be diminished accordingly.

The will gives the following specific legacies to public institutions:

Troy Female Seminary	$50,000
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New York	125,000
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York	50,000
Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, (Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions)	25,000
Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church	25,000
New York City Mission and Tract Society, (Woman's Board)	20,000
New York Female Auxiliary Bible Society	10,000
Children's Aid Society of the City of New York	10,000
Charity Organization Society of the City of New York	20,000
First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse	10,000
First Presbyterian Church of Sag Harbor	10,000
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children of the City of New York	25,000
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	25,000
Home for the Friendless	100,000
New York Exchange for Women's Work	25,000
Woman's National Sabbath Alliance	25,000
Ladies' Christian Union of the City of New York	100,000
Working Women's Protective Union	10,000
Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer	25,000
Salvation Army	25,000
Park College	100,000
Idaho Industrial Institute	200,000
Old Ladies' Home at Syracuse	25,000
Northfield Schools, (Northfield Seminary and Mount Hermon Boys' School)	100,000
Middlebury College	100,000
Rutgers College	100,000
Y. M. C. A. of the City of New York	100,000
Y. W. C. A. of the City of New York	100,000
Mount Sinai Hospital	100,000
Syracuse University	100,000
Hampton Institute	100,000

Memorial to Her Husband.

The request of Mrs. Sage that the bequests be employed in such a way as to constitute a memorial to her husband is as follows:

It is my desire that each religious, education, and charitable corporation, which may receive a share of my rediduary estate shall use the whole or part of such legacy received by it for some purpose which will commemorate the name of my husband, but I simply express this as a desire and do not impose it as a condition on my gift.

Mrs. Sage leaves her country place at Lawrence, L. I., to her two nephews and niece in equal shares as tenants in common. Her house at Sag Harbor, L. I., known as the Luther Cook House, built by her grandfather, John Jermain, is given to her brother, Joseph Jermain Slocum, for life and his direct descendants.

Each servant at her death, who had been in her employ for ten years or more received $5,000, and each in her employ between five and ten years, received $2,500. The will also provides for the following personal legacies:

Sylvanus Pierson Jermain, grandson of her deceased uncle, John Jermain	$3,000
Miss Mary Jones Boardman of St. Paul	3,000
Mrs. Henrietta Beebe Lawton, N. Y.	3,000
Mrs. Clara B. Harvey, Hoboken	2,000
Miss Bessie C. Rogers, New York	2,000
Mrs. Catharine C. Traub	2,000
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay	25,000
Dr. D. Bryson Delavan	25,000
Dr. Edward G. Janeway	5,000
Dr. Theodore C. Janeway	5,000
Dr. Carl Smuck	5,000
Helen Chapin, niece of Russell Sage	50,000
Ellen Sage, widow of Rufus Sage	[illegible]

SOUTHERN COLLEGES TO GET HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 18.—In the general distribution of educational funds the Freedman's Aid society has appropriated $500,000 to be expended between twenty-one southern schools and colleges. The expenditure for this year shows an increase of $16,000 over last year's appropriation. Many southern colleges have been badly crippled in the way of funds by the laxity in attendance, mainly caused by students being called to army service. Immediate relief in some cases was urged.

Chicago Defender
JAN 19 1918

MAY 30, 1918 Rebuker

Negro Baptist Theological Seminary.

The report of the commission appointed last year to consider the establishment of a Negro Baptist Theological Seminary was read by Dr. O. L. Hailey, of Texas, Secretary of the commission. Six years ago, it was pointed out, the work began to be considered; but it had not been pushed to completion because of a serious split among the leaders of the National Baptist Convention of Negroes. The report recounted the gracious results of a joint meeting with the commission in Memphis, March 19th, 1918, of a commission from each of the warring factions of the negro convention, at which a basis for the reunion of these factions was unanimously adopted and a reuniting effected, thus paving the way for the establishment of the Seminary. The one opinion of the committee was that the institution should be speedily established, and the report recommended creating a permanent advisory committee of nine on the location of the proposed seminary. It is to be located where it will do the greatest possible good. Memphis, Nashville and Louisville have been suggested as the site of the institution.

C. T. Walker, one of the most scholarly and eloquent negro preachers in the South, addressed the Convention briefly, expressing thanks in behalf of the National Baptist Convention for the generous help offered in behalf of the unlift of his race. His eloquent words were warmly received by the members of the Convention.

One negro preacher sang as a solo, "If Jesus Goes With Me."

Another of the race, Chas. T. Jones, made an enthusiastic speech along the line followed by the first speaker.

Deacon M. H. Wolfe, of Texas, secured the floor and announced that if Southern Baptists really meant to establish the proposed Negro Seminary he would give $5,000 toward the enterprise. President Gambrell, in calling for other remarks, facetiously said: "Only men who want to give $5,000 are allowed to speak now." Instantly several delegates, seeing Deacon R. E. Burt, of Texas, rising, exclaimed, "Here's another $5,000 man," and that gentleman advanced to the platform and announced that he would join Mr. Wolfe in a gift of that amount.

President J. B. Gambrill announced that the record of attendance of delegates had exceeded all previous records of the Convention, the enrollment of messengers up to 11 o'clock Saturday being 2,262.

The legee and Hampton Institutes receive five thousand dollars each.

Lady Mary McGill a prominent Catholic, left a bequest of $19,500 for St. Anthony's Colored Mission in Mobile, Alabama.

The Crisis, September 1918. P. 210.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education - 1918

Money for Negroes

Negro School

N. Y. E. POST
NOVEMBER 5, 1918

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: The Utica Normal and Industrial Institute has recently been remembered in the will of a good Southern friend, Mr. W. M. Hervey, of West Virginia, to the extent of one-fifth of one-half of his estate. It is not yet known what this will amount to, but it is thought that the estate is worth upward of a hundred thousand dollars.

The late Mr. Hervey was a strong friend of Principal Holtzclaw and the institute for the past twelve years, and had great faith in the future possibilities of the work; and this bequest for the benefit of the endowment fund, is concrete manifestation of his faith.

The Utica Institute which has passed its fifteenth year, was founded by William H. Holtzclaw, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Class of '98. Although it was started without means and in a State to which the founder had gone for the first time, it has grown gradually and steadily until now it has about 400 students, twenty-five teachers and officers, teaches twenty industries, owns 1,700 acres of land, substantial buildings, and is valued at $150,000.

At the present time, the institution is being inspected by the War Department, with a view to establishing in connection with the work, a Student Army Training Corps.

M. R. WONG,
Secretary to Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Miss., October 28.

Vocational Training To Be Stressed More in Georgia Negro Schools

ATLANTA GA
MAY 4, 1918

Development of the fact that the facilities offered through the various negro educational institutions of Atlanta for adult negroes to learn useful trades were not being utilized in the fullest measure was an interesting feature brought out in the address of Superintendent of Schools J. C. Wardlaw before the Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes, which concluded a most successful two-day session in Atlanta Friday.

Mr. Wardlaw showed that while classes for vocational training had been started at the plants of a number of colored schools, much of the fund provided by the United States government for the purpose was still unused. In a discussion that followed steps were outlined for bringing the night school classes more forcibly to the attention of Atlanta negroes.

Governor Dorsey spoke at the afternoon session. Other enlightening addresses were delivered by Dr. Betts, of Paine college, Augusta; Dr. H. B. Butler, Prof. J. H. Spen[illegible] Dr. L. H. King, president of Clark University, Atlanta, and others.

Principal officers for the coming year will be H. A. Hunt, president; W. M. Hubbard, treasurer, and M. W. Reddick, secretary.

FINANCIERS VISIT PALMER INSTITUTE

SEDALIA, N. C.—On Saturday afternoon, April 6, enroute from Tuskegee, Julius Rosenwald, Frank Trumbull, chairman of board of directors of C. & O.; Wm. D. Willcox, chairman of board of directors of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, together with local wealthy and interested Southern white people, motored down to Palmer Memorial Institute. After visiting the school these men had a conference in Greensboro in interest of the school, to ascertain by what methods the work of Mrs. Brown, so effective in that section of the country, may obtain greater financial support. It was a tribute to the self-sacrificing efforts of those who labored there to have men of this calibre disarrange their tour to see the workings of this school.

BOSTON MASS TRANSCRIPT
MARCH 26, 1918

LEXINGTON TO HAVE MUSEUM

Will of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Farnham of New York Provides for Erection of Building and Contains Bequests to Harvard and to Unitarian Association

There is much local interest in the will, which was filed in New York city on Monday, of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Farnham, who died on Feb. 17 at her home at 165 West Fifty-eighth street, New York. After bequests to relatives and to educational and charitable institutions, the residuary estate is left in trust for the erection of a building at Lexington, Mass., as a museum to house Revolutionary relics and to further the education of children of New England parentage. Her estate is estimated at more than $250,000. The building at Lexington is to be a memorial to her father, the late Isaac Harris Carey.

Other public bequests include $5000 to the American Unitarian Association of Boston, $2000 to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and a similar sum to the Calhoun Colored School at Calhoun, Ala. Proctor Academy at Andover, N. H., receives $5000 and $12,000 goes to Harvard University to create two scholarships to be known as the Horace Putnam Farnham scholarships.

The will bequeathes $25,000 to Mabel F. Kunhardt of New York and $10,000 to Susan F. Williams, Mrs. Farnham's sister. Another sister, Louise Farnham, receives the income from a trust fund of $10,000; a second cousin, William Harris Carey, of Brooklyn, receives $10,000.

NEGRO METHODISTS TO ERECT SCHOOL HOUSES

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN
SEPTEMBER 21, 1918

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 20.—More than 2,000 negroes from Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, in session here at the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, colored, have voted to raise $65,000 next year for the erection of school buildings at Haywood College, Pine Bluff. The sessions will continue three more days.

WORCESTER MASS GAZETTE
MARCH 25, 1918

CLARK UNIVERSITY IS GIVEN $5000

Clark University is to receive $5000 under the terms of the will of the late Henry A. Willis of Fitchburg. This gift to the Worcester institution is one of several that total $80,000 to churches, education and other public institutions. Atty. Charles F. Baker of Attys. Baker & Baker in Fitchburg, is named executor.

The public bequests include, besides the gift to Clark University, $5000 to the Fitchburg Old Ladies' Home, $5000 to the Fitchburg Historical Society, $10,000 to the Burbank Hospital in Fitchburg, $10,000 to the Wallace public library in Fitchburg, $5000 to the Morgan Co-operative Industries and Stores in Boston, $5000 to the First Parish Unitarian church in Fitchburg, $5000 to the Tuskegee Normal Institute of Tuskegee in Alabama, $5000 to the Fitchburg Union Aid Home for Children, $5000 to the Lawrence Academy in Groton, $5000 to the Young Men's Christian Union of Boston, $5000 to the Children's Mission in Boston, $5000 to the American Unitarian Association in Boston, $5000 to the Florence Crittenden League of Compassion in Boston. Besides the cash bequest the Wallace public library is to receive paintings from the gallery of the testator.

The will carries bequests totalling $190,000, many relatives and friends of the testator becoming beneficiaries besides the institutions mentioned.

BORDENTOWN GETS A LARGE APPROPRIATION

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

BORDENTOWN, N. J.—The Legislature of New Jersey for the fiscal year, July 1, 1918, to June 30th, 1919, has appropriated for the Bordentown School $93,900, including earnings. Of this, $58,150 is for maintenance, $8,550 for miscellaneous items, such as fire insurance premiums, additional equipment for the new trade building about to be completed and furnishings for the addition to the girls' dormitory. $19,600 was allowed for new buildings, such as addition to the present girls' building and a new diary barn and silo. The total increase over last year amounts to $8,900.

The increase in the maintenance fund was made in order to meet the increased cost of living. The extra provision for the girls' building allows an increase of twenty rooms, modern in construction and equipment. This addition will make it possible to accept next September many of the girls now on the waiting list.

AUGUSTA GA CHRONICLE
MARCH 24, 1918

request of the colored citizens and of the legacy committee with respect to the J. B. White bequest. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, the colored people need that up-to-date grammar school, and they hope to secure it very soon in some other way. Council gave one-half of the sum of $400,000 for Y. M. C. A. work and the other half to the cause of medicine. How would it do to have a bond issue of $75,000 for a colored grammar school? That seems to be the next step. The members of the board of education, we hope, will take this matter up shortly and dispose of it properly. The negroes need and ought to have a first-class school building in Augusta.

URGE GOVERNMENT TO AID NEGRO EDUCATION

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Resolutions urging that Congress appropriate funds for the education of the Negro child in the South were adopted at the session of the National Education Association, which is composed of white educators from every section of the country.

The association was moved to take this step after earnest appeals had been made by Negro educators, asking that the Federal Government provide better common school education for the colored youth in the Southern States.

Among the colored educators to speak during the session were Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University on "The Ttatus of Negro Education"; W. T. B. Williams, field agent for the Jeanes and Slater funds; Isaac Fisher of Fisk University, and Frank P. Chisholm, financial secretary of Tuskegee Institute. A telegram was read from Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, who was unable to attend.

BOSTON MASS HERALD
MARCH 9, 1918

MRS. FISKE'S PUBLIC BEQUESTS $130,000

In Addition to $10,000 Wellesley College Gets Residue of Estate

Public bequests totalling $130,000 are made in the will of Mrs. Charlotte M. Fiske, 121 Commonwealth avenue, filed yesterday in the Suffolk probate office. Wellesley College is given $10,000 and the residue of the estate.

Mrs. Fiske was the widow of Col. Joseph N. Fiske, a veteran of the civil war. The Fiskes made their home in the town of Wellesley for many years.

Other public bequests include $25,000 to the Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church of the United States; $10,000 each to the Boston Fatherless and Widows' Society; Boston Y. W. C. A.; Atlanta University, Georgia, and the American Missionary Association, New York.

The sum of $5000 each was given the Tuskeegee normal school, Alabama; Roanoke College, Virginia; Bates College, Maine; Berkeley Temple, Boston; Perkins Institution for the Blind, South Boston; Home for Aged Couples, Boston; Free Hospital for Women, Brookline; Boston Home for Incurables; Episcopal City Mission, Boston, and the Massachusetts branch of the women's auxiliary to the board of Episcopal missions.

CHURCH SEEKS $35,000 FOR WORK FOR NEGROES

NEW YORK HERALD
FEBRUARY 25, 1918

An urgent appeal for $35,000 for the purpose of construction work among the negroes of the South was made yesterday by the Rev. E. A. Baskerville, archdeacon for negro work, diocese of South Carolina, to the members of the Church of the Ascension.

"The negroes of the South are its biggest asset," he said, "for without them how would the mammoth crops be harvested? At this time the negro is of very greatest service to his country. Many of them are going to the war. They are good soldiers. Their children need food and clothing and education. We must receive a big amount of money at once."

NEGRO BAPTISTS HOLD CONFERENCE HERE WEDNESDAY

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
FEBRUARY 19, 1918

The education board of the Negro Baptist general convention of Texas is in the midst of a campaign to raise $85,000 for four Texas schools, located at Seguin, Waco, Austin and Oakwood, respectively.

There are said to be 68 colored Baptist churches in Houston and vicinity. Forty-four of these churches belong to this organization, which had its annual gathering at the Emancipation Park this city, October last.

A conference of the pastors and leading workers of Houston and adjacent territory, has been called to meet at St. John Tabernacle on Dowling Street Wednesday, the meeting opening at 10 o'clock.

The amount to be raised by the churches of Houston and vicinity is to be determined by this conference.

Aside from the leading colored pastors who will take part on the program, Rev. J. B. Leavell and R. E. Burt of the First Baptist Church have been invited to speak.

W. H. Fuller of Austin, financial secretary of the Negro Baptist Educational Work of Texas, will also be present and speak during the day.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD
MARCH 5, 1918

MISSIONS AMONG NEGROES

Appeals for Financial Aid for Schools in the South.

Two prominent missionaries among the colored people made addresses at the monthly meeting of the Freedman's Committee of the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, yesterday morning in the Church House. Rev Edgar H. Goold, director of St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C., spoke of that institution, showing the good influence it had exerted among the negroes in the vicinity. The school trained the pupils not only in the useful arts, but was a real power-house, the speaker said, for the right kind of patriotism.

Nine graduates of the school, he said, had been selected for the officers' camp for negroes, and one, who failed in his examination, had been chosen to train the men of draft age in the school. Mr. Goold said that the young people in the school had an honor roll for selling thrift stamps.

He said the golden jubilee of the school in May was to be marked by the raising of a $100,000 fund to place the school upon a good financial basis.

Archdeacon James Russell, founder and principal of St. Paul's School, Lawrenceville, Va., told of the work there. The school takes care of 500 pupils, from 6 to 22 years of age. The girls are taught domestic science and the boys agriculture and trades. The Archdeacon is making an appeal for $40,000 in order that he may close the fiscal year without indebtedness.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Rockefeller Board Distributes $755,520

N. Y. C. AMERICAN,
MAY 27, 1918

The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, has announced the following appropriations:

Howard College, Birmingham, Ala., $100,000; Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia., $150,000; Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., $100,000; Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C., $75,000. The board also appropriated $36,250 to maintain professors of secondary education in Southern State universities, $58,270 to support State rural school agents, $41,000 for farm demonstration work in Maine and New Hampshire, and $195,000 for the support of State agents for negro rural schools and other negro school maintenance in the Southern States. The General Education Board's secretary is Dr. Abraham Flexner.

RAISING FUND TO AID SCHOLARS OF NEGRO YOUTH

PHILA PA TELEGRAPH
MARCH 20, 1918

Berean Manual Training needs $21,000 to Wipe Out Indebtedness.

There are about 150,000 negroes in this city today, nearly fifty per cent. of that number having migrated here in the last twelve months, according to estimates of the Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, which has launched a campaign to raise nearly $21,000.

The Berean School, an institution for colored youths at 1926 South College avenue, needs funds to clear an indebtedness against the school property. The institution has the endorsement of prominent business men and clergymen.

Rev. Dr. Matthew Anderson, principal of the school, aims to secure 200 subscriptions of $120 each, to be paid in full or by installments of $10 monthly. The school plant consists of four brick buildings and equipment valued at $100,000.

Rev. Dr. John L. Scott is temporary president; Archibald H. Grimke is first vice-president; Rev. Dr. J. Gray Bolton, second vice-president; Herbert J. Clark treasurer and Dr. William T. Sinclair secretary.

Eliza C. Farnum Left $25,000 in Charities

N. Y. C. AMERICAN
MARCH 26, 1918

The will of Eliza C. Farnum, who died on February 17 last, at No. 165 West Fifty-eighth street, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. She gave about $25,000 to institutions and divided the residue of her $250,000 estate among relatives.

The bequests to charity and education follow: American Unitarian Association, Boston, $5,000; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, $2,000; Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala., $2,000; Proctor Academy, Andover, $5,000; Harvard, $12,000.

BIG ESTATE GOES TO COLLEGES

OAKLAND CA TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 21, 1918

General Horace W. Carpentier, first mayor of Oakland and one of the original "forty-niners," left $100,000 to the University of California and a like amount to the Pacific Theological Seminary at Berkeley, according to word received here today concerning the will filed in New York. Carpentier, who died January 31 at the age of 92 years, left an estate valued at $3,500,000. The foundation of this fortune was laid when Carpentier established his holdings on the Oakland waterfront and on large squatters' right properties in Alameda county.

The will, in addition to the bequests to the state University and the Berkeley Seminary, leaves $200,000 to Barnard college "for scholarships or assistance from time to time to deserving girls—not excluding Chinese, seeking education there."

The residuary estate, which is expected to exceed $2,000,000, will go to Columbia university and Barnard, "share and share alike." Other gifts included $200,000 to the Presbyterian hospital in New York City; $80,000 to the Sloane Maternity Hospital; $30,000 to the Tuskegee Institute for the Booker T. Washington memorial; and $25,000 for the Christian College at Canton, China; $40,000 to the Saratoga Homestead Sanatorium for Tuberculosis patients and $10,000 for an infirmary on the poor farm at Ballston.

There are no relatives living to the estate.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER
JULY 1, 1918

CONTRACT FOR $8,000 COLORED SCHOOL BLDG

The new building for colored pupils which was provided in the last batch of contracts let by the board of school commissioners of the city of Charlotte, will be located on Alexander and Twelfth streets, in the northeastern section of the city, near the Seaboard railroad.

The contract for the $8,000 building has been let to the Smith-Thies Realty Company. The school building will be two stories in height and the ground floor will cover a space of 70 by 57 feet.

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
MAY 6, 1918

FIGHTING MEN AT CONEY.

Many soldiers and sailors visited Coney Island yesterday. They made their headquarters in the service clubhouse at the Terminal Building, Surf avenue and West Fifth street.

69TH TO REMEMBER DEAD.

The men of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" are to erect a tablet at the armory in Manhattan, in honor of the first men who gave up their lives fighting the Hun.

$3,142,263 MORE FOR EDUCATION.

The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, appropriated $3,142,263 to promote education in the United States. Negro institutions received $313,035.

N. Y. C. JOURNAL
MARCH 26, 1918

ELIZA C. FARNUM LEFT $26,000 TO CHARITIES

The will of Eliza C. Farnum, who died on February 17 last at No. 165 West Fifty-eighth street, has been filed in the Surrogate's Court. She gave about $26,000 to institutions and divided the residue of her $25,000 estate among relatives.

The bequests to charity and education follow: American Unitarian Association, Boston, $5,000; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, $2,000; Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala., $2,000; Proctor Academy, Andover, $5,000; Harvard, $12,000.

PHILADELPHIA PA BULLETIN
MAY 4, 1918

$13,212 for Catholic Missions

The annual diocesan collection for Indian and negro missions taken in Catholic churches in the archdiocese of Philadelphia, amounted to $13,212.68. Of this amount churches in this city gave $9,-14.55 and country parishes $4,197.53. St. John the Evangelist's, 13th st., above Chestnut, led the city churches with $425, and the Church of St. Thomas of Villanova, at Villanova, Pa., the country

Christian

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has recently decided that the corporation taxes which previously went exclusively to white schools, would be equally divided among the schools of both sexes.

Rec'd Oct 5-18

Hon. M. Plaise Prague, Black

RURAL SCHOOLS MAKE PROGRESS

$665,555.63 Raised to Erect Rosenwald School Houses in the South.

RACE GIVES $194,480.68

Prof. Charles H. Moore Tells of the Good Work Being Done by the Julius Rosenwald Schoolhouse Building Fund —Philanthropist Contributes $186,-477.80.

The outlook for Negro education in the South is encouraging, accordiing to Prof. Charles H. Moore, State Inspector of the Colored Schools, and agent of the Rosenwald Schoolhouse buildings in North Carolina, who is spending his vacation in Greater New York.

One of the greatest constructive agencies in accelerating the progress of school work in the southland is the Rosenwald Schoolhouse Building Fund, which has built hundreds of modern schoolhouses for colored children in the rural districts in recent years.

In discussing the subject with a representative of THE AGE, Professor Moore said:

Besides his generous gifts in behalf of our people toward the erection of imposing structures for Y. M. C. A. work throughout the country, in my opinion the most far-reaching and beneficial of any of Mr. Julius Rosenwald's contributions is the one he has been making in aiding our people in the South to build better schoolhouses for the training and education of children in the rural districts.

"When the State representatives of the Rosenwald Schoolhouse Building Fund were summoned to meet at Tuskegee Institute, during the week, July 15 to 20th, for a conference, it was there made known by means of a chart, which had been provided by Monroe N. Work of the Research Department, that up to July 1, 457 Rosenwald schoolhouses had been built in eleven Southern States. The total cost of these buildings amounted to $665,555.63, and of this amount Mr. Rosenwald gave $186,477.80.

"The colored people helped in a financial way to the extent of $194,-480.68. The remainder of the money came from the public school funds in the eleven Southern States and from white people who are friendly to the cause of Negro education.

"You understand Mr. Rosenwald does not give his money outright, or, in other words, for nothing in return. He believes in helping people to help themselves.

"For instance, the committee at Tuskegee Institute which represents his wishes in this propaganda, allows $400 on a one-teacher school, provided the parents in the district where the house is to be built and the public school authorities raise equally as much, or more, as the donation granted from the the Rosenwald fund.

"By pursuing such a policy it has been a source of much encouragement and stimulation in schoolhouse building, not only for our people but to the public school officials, some of whom otherwise, would not perhaps be so much interested in better schoolhouses for colored children.

Make Good Showing in North Carolina

"While I have a general knowledge as to what has been accomplished in the Southland as a whole, I can, however, speak more definitely of what has been done in North Carolina during the past three years, inasmuch as I have been working mostly during this period toward this end.

"With the exception of Alabama which has to its credit to July, 1918, 168 Rosenwald buildings, North Carolina has the next largest number, 84, costing $99,837.25. Of this amount Mr. Rosenwald gave $24,465. Our own people raised $37,368.75. The remainder of the money came from the State and generous white friends.

"I am advised, somewhat officially, that Mr. Rosenwald has agreed to set aside $140,000 this year with which to aid our people in the South in building 300 schoolhouses, and when that amount is all used we can obtain another like donation.

"Such being the case, I have been doing all I can this summer in the rural districts of the 'Old North State' in helping to diminish the above stated sum. Furthermore, I believe I can safely say that, as a result of my efforts, supplemented by the co-operation of parents and school officials there will be built this year not less than twenty-five splendid, modern Rosenwald schoolhouses for the educational training of thousands of neglected and and almost forgotten little black boys and girls in the backwoods of North Carolina."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education—1918

Money for Negro

HAMPTON OPENING OGDEN HALL

The Atlanta Ind 11-23-18

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 19.—Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, at the recent opening of "Ogden Hall"—a new and beautiful auditorium which will accommodate 2,500 persons—paid tribute to Robert C. Ogden's service to the Nation. He said:

Mr. Ogden was one of the best friends the colored race has ever had. He was a man who had not only the power of clear vision and a consummate wisdom, but also that subtle quality of personal charm and sympathetic understanding which enabled him to bring people together. What a rare and precious and infinitely needed gift that is, needed today more than ever—the power to bring people together, to help them to see alike and think alike and feel alike and make allowances for one another!

Dr. Gregg, in another address, referred to Mr. Ogden's service in bringing about "the reconciliation of the North and the South, of the black man and the white man, the interpretation of each to each, bringing them to see how much common ground they really could and did stand upon, helping them to put each himself in the other man's place, enabling them to lay wise plans and to carry out high and fruitful enterprises for the future of the whole Nation.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, emphasized the importance of cultivating the spirit of service which characterized men like Samuel C. Armstrong, Hollis B. Frissell, Booker T. Washington, and Robert C. Ogden—all friends of mankind.

Dr. Gregg announced the election of the Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, of Cambridge, Mass., to the Hampton board of trustees.

QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS RAISED FOR EDUCATION

The Atlanta Independent 12-14-18

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1918.
(Special to Atlanta Independent.)

Nashville, Tenn., December 11.—A quarter of a million dollars has been appropriated by the National Baptist Convention, unincorporated, for education and missionary work during 1919. The money is to be raised by special allotment among the various boards, state conventions and officers. This is the sum and substance of the rousing meeting held in this city this week, presided over by Edward P. Jones, D.D., the president of the unincorporated convention, at which some of the leading men of the denomination took part. The report of the local trustee board of the twenty-five thousand-dollar theological seminary building and grounds purchased some time ago, showed that the title had passed from the trustees into the hands of the seven trustees named by the convention at its Little Rock session. An appraisement of the bulidings, made up by one of the best underwriters of the city, showed that the minimum value of the property and buildings was over one hundred thousand dollars.

Dr. John H. Frank, the editor of the Union Review, and chairman of the Foreign Mission Board of Louisville, Ky.; Dr. R. Kemp, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, of Charleston, S. C.; Dr. John F. Thomas, Treasurer of the National Baptist Convention Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. P. Robinson, Chairman of the Home Mission Board Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. Boston J. Prince, Chairman of the Railroad Commission, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. W. Augustus Jones, Assistant Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, Cincinnati, O. Dr. J. W. Hurse, member of the Finonce Committee of the National Baptist Convention, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. J. E. Woods, Moderator of the General Association of Kentucky, Danville, Ky.; Dr. C. P. Madison, Secretary of the National Baptist Convention, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. Chas. W. Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the National Baptist Convention, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rev. T. A. Brown, Moderator of the Stone River Association Walter Hill, Tenn.; Dr. W. O. Harper of Youngstown, O.; Dr. Wm. Johnson, of Houston, Texas; Dr. C. J. W. Boyd, Assistant Secretary of the National Baptist Convention, Forth Worth, Texas; Dr. F. W. Lancaster, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. J. W. Fauk of Charlotte, N. C., have all subscribed to the plan outlined at the board meeting held here, and it is understood that those representatives from the Baptist church will bring messages of progress and help in the plans for constructive denomination at Norfolk.

Dr. R. H. Boyd, the Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, delivered an inspiring address before the representative Baptists, showing them how easy it would be to make this a half-million dollars if each church would do its part.

Enthusiasm was supreme in the meeting. "The next meeting is to be held in connection with the Sunday School Congress next June," said Dr. Jones.

Attorney John Beller Keeble, Dean of Vanderbilt Law School, addressed the delegates tonight on "Baptist Principles and Ideals."

Drs. John H. Frank, of Louisville; E. R. Carter, of Atlanta; Edwin P. Jones, of Evanston, Ill.; Henry Allen Boyd, of Nashville; J. W. Hurse, of Kansas City; C. P. Madison, of Norfolk, were appointed as a commission to plant the denominational ideals and principles in France and assist in whatever way possible in seeing to that the colonies in Africa are not urned to Germany.

HENRY A BOYD.

Education In Alabama—What It Costs

The Montgomery Advertiser 12-8-18

Editor The Advertiser:

Since 1865 there has been a remarkable development in education in Alabama, and since 1900, the advancement has been phenomenal.

Prior to the civil war, except in Mobile County, there were no public schools in Alabama.

All education was confined to private and denominational schools.

Tuition was high in these schools and only the wealthier classes could afford it.

This caused the illiteracy that has always existed among many of the white people of the State, and which has not yet been eliminated.

The establishment and development of the public school system has been very gradual.

Since 1874, every Legislature has increased the appropriations for schools and improved the school laws.

These laws attained their culmination in 1915, in the adoption of the constitutional amendment, authorizing local taxation for schools, and the enactment of the compulsory education law.

These constitute the greatest improvement and advancement in education ever made in the State.

Since 1865, not only has the public school system been established, but the agricultural schools, high schools, normal schools, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Girls' Technical Institute, and the University of Alabama have been established as State educational institutions.

In 1865, the school property owned by the State was the sixteenth section land donated by the Federal government to the State.

It was valuable property, but was largely lost by the failure of the Legislatures to enact the necessary laws for its protection and preservation.

What the State Owns.

Now the State owns the following property of the value of $16,661,469.65, all of which has been acquired since 1865, except the sixteenth section lands:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute	$713,000.00
Ala. Girls Technical Institute	515,000.00
Ala. Boys Industrial School	164,497.65
Alabama Negro Reform School	26,800.00
Agricultural Schools	212,400.00
High Schools	835,931.00
Mercy Home Industrial School	29,435.00
Normal Schools	2,432,156.00
N. E. Ala. Ag. School	26,325.00
Public Schools	8,768,745.00
Deaf and Blind Schools	415,000.00
Sixteenth Section Lands	1,111,680.00
University of Alabama	1,410,000.00
Total	$16,661,469.65

In addition to the school property owned by the State, private and denominational schools own property of the value of $4,654,911.00, making the total value of school property in the State $21,316,380.65.

Not only has this valuable school property been acquired, but millions of dollars have been expended for education.

The constitution of 1901 provides for six and one-half mills taxation for all purposes. Of this amount, three mills, nearly one-half of the State tax, is for schools.

In addition to this, the Legislatures have made large appropriations for schools and educational institutions.

This is expecially true of the Legislatures of 1907 and 1911.

The appropriations made by these Legislatures caused the present deficit in the State Treasury.

What They Cost.

A comparison of receipts and disbursements will show that nearly one-half of the revenue of the State is expended for education.

The receipts and amounts expended for education for the four fiscal years ending September 30th, 1918, were as follows:

	Receipts	For Education
1915	$6,694,538.33	$3,552,583.26
1916	7,138,674.86	3,287,502.79
1917	7,670,642.84	3,148,738.49
1918	8,061,205.63	3,518,654.25
Total	$29,565.061.66	$13,507,478.79

For the scholastic year ending September 30th, 1918, the expenditures for schools and educational institutions were as follows:

Public schools	$2,527,847.6[illegible]
High Schools	171,000.00
Normal Schools	112,000.00
Ala. Polytechnic Institute	117,280.00
Special Bonus Fund	104,000.000
School for Deaf and Blind	81,345.00
University of Alabama	71,000.00
Boys Industrial School	55,987.50
Ala. Girls Technical School	54,932.29
Agricultural Schools	40,500.00
Erection Rural School Houses	78,173.69
Negro Reform School	31,894.00
Special Appropriations	7,150.39
Institute Conductros	13,630.59
State Board of Examiners	12,100.00
Training School for Girls	15,887.50
N. E. Ala. Agricultural School	3,000.00
Agr. and Industrial School	6,125.00
School Library Fund	2,650.00
Boys and Girls Agr. Clubs	2,400.00
Vocational Education	9,745.56
Total	$3,518,654.25

The figures for the scholastic year ending September 30th, 1918, are not yet available, but for the scholastic year 1917, addition to the amounts paid by the State for education, $2,867,143.57 were paid by county tax, city appropriations, tuition and

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supplements, and $1,053,654.00 were expended for education by private and denominational schools, making a total of $3,148,738.49.

More than this amount was paid for education from these sources in 1918 and it can be safely said that Alabama expended $7,439,451.76 for education for the scholastic year ending September 30th, 1918.

Since the adoption of the constitutional amendment, authorizing local taxation for schools, 57 out of the 67 counties have adopted the three mills tax.

The only counties which have not adopted it are Autauga, Barbour, Bullock, Cleburne, Dallas, Greene, Jackson, Lowndes, Sumter and Tallapoosa. No doubt these counties will soon place their names on the educational honor roll.

The assessment for 1918, exclusive of these counties, is $638,780.00.

The three mill tax for schools on this assessment will give the counties, which have adopted it, $1,916,318.13, the largest school fund in their history.

The effect of local taxation and compulsory education are just beginning to be realized in Alabama. In a few years, it will cause a revolution in education in the State.

If rough walls and protruding rafters show that our educational edifice is still incomplete, it is only by the wise combination of the parts that are required with those that are irrevocably built that we can hope for its completion.

J. T. GORMAN.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 7th, 1918.

SPRIGHT DOWELL MAKES INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Montgomery Advertiser 12-8-18

Alabama Schools to Share in Federal Appropriation for Vocational Training

Upon his return to Montgomery Saturday afternoon from Birmingham where he attended a meeting of the state board for vocational education, Spright Dowell, state superintendent of education, made an important announcement regarding the Alabama institutions of learning that had been approved by the board to participate in the federal appropriation of $49,000 for Alabama, made under the Smith-Hughes act, for the introduction of vocational agriculture, trades and industries and home economics into the schools.

Seventeen white schools were approved for vocational agriculture, including the nine district agricultural schools, the Northeast Alabama Agricultural and Industrial School at Lineville; four county high schools, in Jefferson, Walker, Shelby and Pickens; and three consolidated rural schools, two in Walker and one in Jefferson. Approval for vocational agriculture also was given to ten negro training schools in the counties of Tuscaloosa, Pickens, Coosa, Conecuh, Henry, Russell, Mobile, Coffee, Baldwin and Lowndes.

For trades and industries, approval was given to seven schools as follows: Birmingham high school, Ensley high school, and the schools at Langdale, Lanett, Shawmut, Riverview and Fairfax

For home economics, approval was to the following white schools: Dothan high school and Walker county high school; and to Mobile County Training school (negro), located at Plateau.

As to teacher training, approval was given to the University of Alabama in trades and industries; to the Alabama Girls Technical Institute, Montevallo, in home economics; and to Auburn, in agriculture.

Mr. Dowell was instructed by the board to draw up a bill for presentation to the legislature for putting this work into effect permanently in Alabama. Under the Smith-Hughes law, the governor can make the funds available for Alabama until the legislature meets, but within sixty days after the assembly meets, it must pass a law making the Smith-Hughes provisions operative in this state, otherwise Alabama cannot participate. Mr. Dowell declared that the bill will be the most constructive measure to come before the next legislature.

THE NEW MORGAN COLLEGE

Southwestern Christian Advocate 6-13-18

A real big thing in the life of our Freedmen's Aid Schools during the past year was the moving of Morgan College from its old site in the city of Baltimore to its new and picturesque site located on the outskirts of the city. We are presenting these striking photos, on our front page, of the new site of Morgan College. When developed this will not only be the most beautiful school site of our Freedmen's Aid System but of the entire Methodist Episcopal Church and it would not be very far fetched to say it will be one of the most beautiful in all America.

The entire property covers 70 acres, 30 acres of which are to be reserved for a high grade restricted residential section with preference given to colored people. The balance of 40 acres through which runs a most beautiful stream is to be used for the College. Five or six substantial buildings, stone structures ,four of which appear in the photos on the front page will be converted into college buildings and the long stone building on the side of the stream will be converted into a gymnasium and there will be a swimming pool with a constant change of fresh water. The new Carnegie Hall, which is to cost $50,000, wll be constructed of stone, quarried on the grounds.

It would be hard to over-estimate the beauty and the attractiveness of this site. In securing this piece of property, Dr. J. O. Spencer, the president, sees a realization of the dream which has haunted him for many years ,that of making Morgan Colege one of the outstanding schools of the nation. There is no man in the work who gives himself more unreservedly to the task in hand than J. O. Spencer, president of Morgan college. He had worked in season and out of season. He has increased its endowment by $100,000. He has lifted the school's standard. He had widened its influence. He has built its program for the future on a broad and statesmanlike basis.

Not only is Morgan College to have a new site but there is to be a new Morgan College. The reason for the statement is found in the new policy of the school. The college has been separated from the preparatory department and an academy in fact has been established. This has been made possible by the moving of the Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute from Lynchburg, which was an affiliated school of Morgan College, to the campus of the college itself and Principal L. M. McCoy has been retained as principal of the Academy. The college proper has been strengthened, broadened and made more pronounced in the activities of the school. It is safe to prophecy that Morgan College in a few years will be the pride of the entire church.

We are sure our readers will welcome htis information concerning the program of Morgan College as a big piece of news. We congratulate President Spencer and the Board of Trustees and the supporting conferences, the Washington, Delaware, Wilmington and Baltimore on the bright future that is before this instiution which has already made itself felt with great power in Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware.

SPEAKERS CONTEND THAT PARTIALITY IS PRACTICED

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS JUNE 28, 1918

EDUCATION OF NEGROES RETARDED BY TRUSTEES.

Pastor of Federated Body Describes Work to Rural Church and School Conference.

Special to The News.

College Station, Tex., June 27.—Education of negroes through the public schools is being retarded in Texas by the indifference of white trustees, according to county school superintendents who addressed the rural church and school conference at A. and M. College today.

One superintendent said that in his county some of the white trustees would not allow the negroes the full per capita allowance from the state, turning a portion of the negro fund over to the white schools in order to relieve the patrons of the white schools of the necessity of voting a special maintenance tax. The contention was made that it is necessary to educate the negroes and raise their standard of living and economic production, not alone for their own sake, but for the sake of the community, as a low standard for the negroes lowers the standard for the whites as well.

Rev. M. A. Travis of Collegeport interested the conference greatly with an account of the work of the Federated Church, of which he has been the pastor for the past nine years. When the town of Collegeport was organized he said there were some of the representatives of many churches there, but not enough from any one denomination to justify their building a church, the result was that all the Christians of the community decided to come together in a community church, each church member still holding to his own special doctrines of theology, but subordinating them for the time being in the interest of forming one strong central spiritual force that would make itself felt in the life of the community. Fourteen denominations were represented in the membership of the Federated Church at one time and a dozen denominations are represented today. New converts coming into the church select their own method of baptism and all friction has been avoided. The pastor is convinced that the experiment is a success from every standpoint

Bishop Thirkield, with the assistance of Secretary I. G. Penn and Dr. Dogan, has just closed a campaign in Texas netting more than $10,000 for Wiley University. Subscriptions are in sight that will make this effort on behalf of the Texas Methodists for the rehabilitation of Wiley reach $16,000. From the campaign in Texas, Bishop Thirkield and Secretary Penn joined President Melden of New Orleans University in North Louisiana and toured the State. The Louisiana Conference has just gone "over the top" by raising $5,000 in actual cash for New Orleans University. The meetings have been, in a measure, wonderful. Big things are ahead of us for our work in this section.

Christian Advocate 6-13-18

Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., has received $25,000 from the General Educational Board. This amount has been matched by a like sum appropriated by the Legislature of Louisiana. This $50,000 will go toward the erection of dormitories. We congratulate President J. S. Clark on this additional equipment to the institution, which has had such a splendid growth under his administration.

The N. A. A. C. P. is making an effort to secure colored teachers for the Colored Public Schools of Charleston, which at present are being taught by whites. —W. T. A., Jr.

Daily Herald 6-28-18

Education - 1918

Money for Negro

The Third District Reports $2,345

Founders' Day Report For Wilberforce University For 3rd Episcopal District By P. E. Districts Feb. 26-27

The Christian Recorder. April 4, 1918.

By Bishop C. T. Shaffer

Ohio Annual Conference:—		
1. Cincinnati Dist.—Rev. G. W. Maxwell, P.E.:		
(a) Ministers' Personal Contributions	...	
(b) From Sunday Schools	...	
(c) From Allen C. E. Leagues	....	
Total Returns for the District		$79.00
2. Columbus Dist.—Rev. S. P. West, P. E.:		
(a) Ministerial Contribution	$25.00	
(b) From Sunday Schools	64.82	
(c) Allen C. E. Leagues	32.00	
Total Returns for the District		$121.82
Total for the Conference		$200.82
North Ohio Conference:		
1. Cleveland Dist.—Rev. Chas. Bundy, P.E.:		
(a) Ministers' Personal Contributions	$76.50	
(b) From Sunday Schools	91.00	
(c) From Allen C. E. Leagues	67.00	
Total for Pittsburgh P. E. District		$60.00
2. Springfield Dist.—Rev. W. B. Lee, P.E.:		
(a) Ministers' Personal Contributions	$66.00	
(b) From Sunday Schools	92.50	
(c) From Allen C. E. Leagues	54.30	
Total for Springfield P. E. District		$212.80
Total for Conference		$447.30
Pittsburgh Annual Conference:		
1. Pittsburgh Dist.—Rev. W. H. Truss, P.E.:		
(a) Ministers' Personal Contributions	$20.00	
(b) From Sunday Schools	22.00	
(c) From Allen C. E. Leagues	18.00	
Total for Allegheny P. E. District		$68.00
2. Allegheny Dist.—Rev. R. H. Morris, P.E.:		
(a) Ministers' Personal Contributions	$30.00	
(b) From the Sunday School	27.00	
(c) From Allen C. E. Leagues	11.00	
Total for Allegheny P. E. District		068.00
3. Washington (Pa.) Dist.—Rev. W. H. H. Butler, P.E.:		
(a) Ministers' Contributions	$25.00	
(b) From Sunday Schools	52.50	
(c) From Allen C. E. Leagues	17.00	
Total for Washington P. E. District		$94.50
Total for Conference		222.50
Total from P. E. Districts		$984.78
Special Contributions:—		
Bishop C. T. Shaffer	$10.00	
Mrs. C. T. Shaffer	5.00	
Rev. J. O. Morley, Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00	
Bishop John Hurst	25.00	
Rev. Edward Clark, for Allen Chapel, Indianapolis, Ind.	50.00	
Rev, W. D. Cook, for Bethel A. M. E. Church, Chicago, Ill.	50.00	
Rev. F. G. Snelson, for St. Mary's A. M. E. Church, Chicago, Ill.	21.00	
Rev. J. W. Wiley, A. M. E. Church, Mounds, Ill.	3.00	
Total Special Contributions		$174.00
Total from Bishop Shaffer		$1158.78
From Students, Friends and Alumni:—		
From the Northern Division of Students, Prof. J. E. Ormes, Manager	$525.00	
Southern Division, Prof. G. F. David, Manager	450.00	
Commercial Department	147.00	
Net Receipts from Entertainment	32.09	
Miscellaneous	32.50	
Total for Local Rally		$1186.59
Sum Total		$2345.37

The Founders' Day Rally was the most successful in the history of the School, not only from a financial standpoint, but likewise from the standpoint of the excellence of the exercises presented, the co-operation of teachers and students, and the hearty response from friends and alumni, whose amounts are distributed in the two major divisions—the Northern and Southern Group. Quite conspicuous was the large donation of $108 from the Wilberforce Boys at Camp Funston, who are attending the Third Officers' Trainmg Camp. This amount was divided equally between the two divisions. Other features included the great pageant, in which more than 250 students and teachers took part, and which not only represented the spirit of the founder, but which illustrated the progress of the Negro Race during the past fifty years.

RESULTS RURAL SCHOOL EXTENSION MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

The Journal and Guide. Jan. 12, 1918.

Progress Indicated In Better School Houses, Longer Terms, Better Teachers and Equipment. From One to Four New School Houses Have Been Built In Thirty Counties. 137 New Buildings In Two Years. Results Of Efficient Supervision.

(By Chas. H. Moore, State Inspector of Negro Schools.)

Greensboro, N. C.—The first of the year the wise and prudent business man usually takes inventory of his stock to ascertain whether or not his business is growing, or at a standstill, or falling off.

When he has made a discovery of the result satisfactory to himself, he will then know how "to take his bearings" fo rthe future, if he continues in business.

Following such an example, let us take "stock" of the results accomplished in the rural school extension work and see if the movement has been "worth while."

Recently I have been making a careful study of the Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, with a view of learning whether or not any progress has been made in the improvement of the colored public schools in the state, especially, since the establishment of the Rural School Extension Department by the State Teachers' Association.

Progress Indicated.

I have made a study and comparison of data and statistics of the school year, 1914-1915 and 1915-1916 along four specific lines, viz; school houses, length of term, salaries and school furniture. The rural school work, as established by the Teachers' Association is only two years and four months old, starting in September 1915. The only school years, therefore, between which we can make any comparison with any approximate certainty of the correctness of the information, are the two school years mentioned above; for there has been no official record, as yet compiled and published for the school year 1916-1917.

I am usually engaged in the rural school work about eight months in the year. During the twenty (20) months, therefore, this movement has been in operation, I have visited fifty (50) counties, traveling over 25,000 miles, making an inspection of the school conditions in these counties. In the meantime, I obtained such information regarding them from the local officials, and our own people, as will enable me to be of some service to those, for whose children the schools are operated. Now, what are the rebuilt in thirty (30) of these counties in have visited, I find that from one to four new school houses have been built in thirtv (30 of these counties in the school year 1915-1916. As to how many were built in the past school year 1916-1917, I have no definite record, as such has not yet been published.

Increase In School Houses.

But last July, before the teachers, in the summer school at the A. and T. College, Prof. N. C. Newbold, State Agent for colored schools, in an address, gave the information among other things, that Supt. J. Y. Joyner said, more school houses (137) had been built for colored children during the past two school years (1915-1916 and 1916-1917) than had ever been built before, under any other two years of his administration. And, furthermore, Dr. Joyner himself asserted in his office, according to my recollection, during a Conference in the fall of 1916 with some of the members of the Executive Committee of the Rural School Dept., that, more stimulus had been given towards the building of new school houses for the colored people during that year (1916) than ever before, and he, moreover gave credit for this activity largely to the rural school extension movement. I regret to say, however, that owing to the stubbornness, or lack of interest on the part of some local school officials there are a few counties, where no new school house has been built in a number of years.

Second, In thirty-seven (37) of the fifty (50) counties I visited the school term has been lengthened by from two to ten days.

Salaries Raised.

Third, I find that in forty-one (41) of the fifty counties the salaries have been increased, however, little or much.There was an increase of $6.14 in the average annual amount paid each colored teacher in 1915-1916 above that paid in 1914-1915. The average annual amount paid the colored teacher in 1915-1916 was $155.80. We are satisfied the amount will be found to be more for 1916-1917, which the State Supt's next biennial report is published and, also, for the school year 1917-1918. But, even with this small increase it is not sufficient to meet the increase in the teachers' living expenses, nor in proportion to the increase made in other lines of work in the state and nation. The result is, there is a greater demand for competent teachers than the supply.

Fourth, There are in the state 2,-356 colored rural school houses. 557 of them in 1916 were equipped with modern school furniture, an increase of 160 over 1914. In the same year 1190 school houses were equipped with home made desks. The above are the results of my "findings" after a close study of the biennial report of Dr. Joyner, our State Supt., Public Instruction.

I leave it with the reader. now whether or not the rural school extension work is "worth while;" not claiming, however, that every improvemen' that has been made was the resu'

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this activity only for there were other forces and agents in the field to help effect the above ends.

Dr. James H. Dilliard, President of the Jeanes Fund directorate, truly says, "The improvement of rural schools, whether for colored children or for white children ,is the hardest task in the whole business of education and in my opinion, at the present time, far the most important."

N Y C POST
SEPTEMBER 13, 1918

FIFTY YEARS OF NEGRO EDUCATION.

Hampton Institute this year completes its first half-century, not by a celebration—Dr. Frissell's death and the war are reasons against that—but simply by giving to its principal's report a modest anniversary form. Its photographs of the Hampton waterfront as it looked in 1868, with Gen. Armstrong's house rising against an empty background; of tents occupied by students in the early days; and of the first buildings in erection—all form a striking contrast to the pictures of the present beautiful waterfront, the campus crowded with buildings, the busy workshops, and the trim battalion. A full history by Dr. Francis Peabody will soon be published. The school begins its second half-century with ambitious plans. Its endowment has passed the three-million mark, but it wants two million more; its vice-principal wishes better hospital facilities, a large retirement fund, a field agent to work among graduates, additional teacher-training courses, and means for "a campaign of education among the colored people of the South." The recent "survey" by the General Education Board is expected to suggest valuable changes in organization.

The year 1918 may be taken as the approximate half-century milestone for all organized negro education in the South. The five years from 1866 to 1870 inclusive were those in which post-bellum efforts to give the black race some hopeful opportunities for mental improvement came into full flower. A few schools were founded earlier, and a number later. But in these years were born, beside Hampton, Fisk University at Nashville, Howard University at Washington, Straight University at New Orleans, Biddle University, Talledega and Lincoln Colleges in Alabama, Tougaloo in Mississippi, Morehouse and Clark Colleges at Atlanta, Claflin at Orangeburg, the Schofield Industrial Institute at Aiken, and others. Among these institutions Hampton early took leading place. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, in his first report as agent of the Peabody Fund, quoted the declaration of Virginia's State Superintendent that it was "the most valuable of all the schools opened on this continent for colored people." The managers of the Slater Fund adopted in 1882 Gen. Armstrong's methods as demonstrated at Hampton as their own policy in giving students "the benefit of this foundation." The institution which has risen to second place in the public eye and to a position almost of parity in the good accomplished—Tuskegee—was founded by a Hampton graduate on the Hampton model. The half-century has not been one of prosperity in negro higher education. More than thirty institutions are actually teaching subjects of college grade, but fewer than 3,000 students were enrolled for these subjects when the nation went to war. But the great lesson of the period has been the unsurpassed value of Gen. Armstrong's mingling of industrial with academic tuition in gradually leading the race to find its feet economically. It has proved the most effective agent in imparting ideas of self-confidence along with means of self-support.

Twenty-five years ago this was far from being recognized as it is now; but in regarding the future of advanced negro training it can now safely be said that most of the experimental work is done. Doubtless the enthusiastic but ill-informed Northerners who thought in 1865 that they would soon see large classes regularly graduated from the schools of Latin, Greek, and philosophy some were intent on establishing, would be disappointed if they could know how few obtain a classical education. But the methods that deserve to survive, the institutions that deserve maintenance, have been steadily moving to the front. The searching report on negro education made by the Phelps-Stokes Fund and Bureau of Education last year attempted to hasten the process by its striking recommendations on the development of advanced training. One was for the abolition or transformation of many of the institutions calling themselves colleges, but without the students, teachers, or facilities to do real college work; often denominational ambition had created these schools in such locations that they would in any event have simply duplicated each other. It was suggested that two genuine universities be developed, Howard at Washington and Fisk at Nashville, both already well located, sturdy, and of high standards. An effort was advised to build up a few really good colleges, as at Richmond, where Virginia Union University and Hartshorn College might join hands, at Atlanta, where five institutions could be combined, and at Marshall, Tex.. where are two good colleges. Some of the jerry-built schools that lay false claim to the name college might be turned into secondary or normal schools, desperately needed. A few of the best, with proper support, might be converted into agricultural and mechanical institutes. In any event, the number of such institutes, as the report emphasized, should be greatly increased. Those existing, famous as they are, "really constitute only a beginning of the supply needed."

The full development of advanced negro education must wait on the proper development of elementary education; and for this many Southern States must be roused. Perhaps a certain stir will come from the war, with its enlistment of hundreds of thousands of negro soldiers and proof of the value of trained negro farmers and artisans. There is a growing white sentiment, besides, for a more generous handling of negro education. We cannot believe that the hope will prove illusory that in another half-century many prosperous Tuskegees and Hamptons, purely academic and professional institutions, will be supported by a negro population not many degrees less educated than the whites among whom they dwell.

WIDOW GIVES CHESTER FOUR ACRES FOR PARK

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
SEPTEMBER 25, 1918

Mary Stotesbury Crozer's Will Makes Husband's Library Gift Operative

Chester, Pa., Sept. 24.—Under the will of the late Mary Stotesbury Crozer, just probated, the people of Chester come into possession of another public park or recreation place and a new free library. The latter was provided for under the will of her husband, J. Lewis Crozer, and the gift made by him now becomes operative.

Mrs. Crozer in her will directs that her home in Upland and four acres of surounding land be used for the building of the library. But in a codicil gives the property to the trustees of the Crozer Theological Seminary, who will have charge of the free library, and directs that the trustees sell a portion of the homestead for library purposes and add to it the $250,000 left by her husband for the erection and maintenance of the free library.

The public park, comprised of twelve acres, takes in a part of the homestead in Upland, adjoining the Chester city limits.

Mrs. Crozer also made the following bequests: Lucy H. Stotesbury, $100,000; Mary H. Jessup, $100,000; William A. Stotesbury, $100,000; Lucy A. Jessup, $100,000; to the executors of the will, $125,000 in trust to invest and devote the income thereof to and for the use of Herbert Stotesbury during his natural life and at his death to pay $100,000 thereof to the J. Lewis Crozer Home for Incurables and Homeopathic Hospital. It also stipulates that the trust be continued as to the $25,000 and to devote the income to Emily B. Stotesbury, wife of the said Herbert Stotesbury, for and during her life or until marriage, then to pay the said $25,000 to the Homeopathic Hospital.

The executors are also given $10,000 in trust to pay the income to S. Katherine Ubil, a lifelong friend of the deceased. At her death what is left goes to the Crozer Hospital. Sarah Berry is given the income of $5000. This principal also reverts to Crozer Hospital upon her death.

Mrs. Crozer also leaves $10,000 in trust to the Rev. Russell H. Conwell, of Philadelphia, and at his death the trust be continued for the benefit of Temple University, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Robert P. Mercer, who attended Mrs. Crozer for years as her physician, is given $5000. The Berry School, at Rome, Ga., is given $5000. The children of William A. Stotesbury are given $10,000 in equal shares. The Young Women's Christian Association of Philadelphia and Chester are, respectively, given $2000 and $5000. The Chester Y. M. C. A. is also provided with $5000. The McCall Mission, in France; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chester, and the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, are each left $5000. The Philadelphia Home for Incurables is given $5000 for the maintenance of a bed.

Others remembered by Mrs. Crozer are National Indian Association, $1000; Union Benevolent Society, of Chester, $1000; Mary Catherine Bruce, daughter of Georgia K Bruce, of Savannah, Ga., $2000; William C King, Miami, Fla., $2000; Roswell B. King Pensacola, Fla., $2000; Chester Free Library $500; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chester for its colored mission, $5000.

By a codicil Mrs. Crozer bequeaths to th St. Paul's Episcopal Church a lot of groun in the First Ward, Chester, in the heart o the residential vicinity, and $25,000 wi which to erect a memorial church. Mr Crozer also leaves in trust $10,000, the i come to be paid for life to the Rev. Fran M Taitt, rector of St. Paul's Church.

AT last, the Baptists of the State have decided to do something besides talk about "the day I got it and the deep water in which I was buried." At Clarksdale, the Educational Convention did well, with a splendid brotherly love running from breast to breast; but at Vicksburg, the General State Convention went over the top by raising over $15,000 00. Now, that is religion: doing your duty to the cause of which you represent. Splendid sermons, addresses, songs and prayers, all centered on the debt of Natchez College and with a strong pull, which hurt no one, but over the amount was raised to pay off all indebtedness of the state school.

WHITE WOMAN GIVES $7,500 TO CURRY INSTITUTE

Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 2.—In the will of Miss Ella Dunn, a wealthy white woman of West Virginia, $7,500 has been bequeathed to the Curry Industrial Institute. Several other white friends of the institution have contributed small amounts making a total of $15,000. Curry institute is conducted on the Tuskegee plan of education

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Education - 1918

"Goblins Goin' a Get'ya ef You Don' Watch Out"

ROCHESTER N Y HERALD
OCTOBER 28, 1918

HALLOWE'EN'S comin' to the Dorsey Home, and Mammy Dorsey better keep all the shutters closed and the curtains drawn if she don't want to get 'ketched by goblins and ghosts and other spooky things.

The Herald photographer wandered in at the Dorsey Home for Homeless Colored Children in Clinton Avenue South Road the other afternoon, and found a dozen or more kinky-haired girls and boys out behind the barn carving up pumpkins with some of Mother Dorsey's choicest kitchen utensils.

Little Eddie had appropriated Mammy's largest and, fortunately, dullest carving knife, and is shown at the right of the upper picture executing his Hallowe'en "boge y man" with the calculating eye of an artist. Next to him sits Victor, intent upon completing the outlines of his pumpkin face in time to display it in the lower left hand corner of the accompanying illustration. Others in the quartette are Elizabeth, who has given up her carving long enough to smile for the photographer, and diminuative Charlie, who grinned all over when someone just beyond the camera's range suggested that watermelon is much easier to carve than pumpkins. It reminded Charlie of one day last summer when a dozen or more watermelons arrived at the Dorsey farm.

In the lower right hand corner, Jack, who is "just dog" but an everlasting friend to every child on the premises, and Tommy, the children's goat, are contemplating a [illegible] entertaining the gravest of fa[illegible]

USELESS TO APPEAL TO CHARITIES BOARD, ASYLUM HEAD SAYS

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JANUARY 20, 1918

Old Pleas Unheeded, Dr. Waring Tells Investigators of Freezing Children.

NO MONEY TO BUY COAL?

(Special to The Eagle.)

Kings Park, L. I., January 19—An investigation to determine responsibility for conditions at the Howard Colored Orphanage and Industrial School, where the feet of many young children were frozen, so that four of the little ones had to have feet amputated, was begun this afternoon by a committee appointed by the Smithtown Board of Health.

The committee members, accompanied by officers and managers of the institution, made an inspection of the buildings and afterward held a conference in the administration building, where statements were made.

Dr. J. H. N. Waring, the superintendent of the orphanage and school, when confronted with the statement of Victor F. Ridder of the State Board of Charities, who had made an investigation earlier in the day, that the department was not notified of the condition, tol dthe investigating committee that he had made requests of the department on several occasions; had been told that it could do nothing for him and did not see why he should report the new condition to that department in view of its attitude when previous complaints were made.

In the inspection party were L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the institution; Miss Elizabeth Wood, treasurer; Dr. Waring, Dr. Frederick Peterson, a member of the investigating committee and physician in charge at the institution; the Rev. C. P. Cole, pastor of the Bridge Street A. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, a member of the board of managers, and Justices John F. Kelly and Edward Abbey Jr., of the committee.

Each of the buildings was inspected. In some of the buildings the heating plants were at work again, while in two or three men were working to get them in condition. All of the cottage buildings were without water with the exception of that delivered to them in barrels from the dairy. Large pails have been used by the children in place of the sanitary system, which is frozen.

In the cellars of two of the houses, where the heating plants have not been repaired as yet, a portion of the cellar bottoms are still coated with ice ,and Dr. Waring explained to the party that this was the condition in nearly all the cellars, after the freezing of the heating plants.

Orphans Put Cold Feet in Oven.

At a meeting Dr. Waring stated that he had nothing to cover up. He said that the cold spell had come on freezing up the system; and that during the two coldest nights he had gone from building to building tucking in the children in their beds and doing all possible to keep them warm. He explained that one of the causes of the children having such trouble with their feet was the fact that when they arose the morning after the freeze up they ran about the buildings in their bare or stocking feet and after getting them cold would run and stick them in the oven of the stove to get them warm, instead of having their feet properly attended to. He asserted that there was plenty of wood on the place and that at the time when the excessive cold snap froze the heating plants, they were using wood in the furnaces in an attempt to keep the houses warm and th plants going, but in spite of this the radiators froze and put the plants out of business.

Dr. Waring stated that he was unable to get coal with the exception of ten tons which he purchased, but stated that he had the authority from President Wood to purchase more if he could get it, while Dr. Peterson said at the meeting that Dr. Waring told him that the finances were such that if coal was selling at $2 per ton he couldn't buy any. This statement, Dr. Waring says, he does not remember.

Dr. Peterson also stated that he could have purchased coal from Islip but that it would take money to get it, and that Dr. Waring had given him no inkling that he had power to purchase it. Dr. Waring said that while he had been empowered to purchase the coal, they were, however, sorely in need of funds and the sympathetic interest of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Cole said that Victor F. Ridder of the State Board of Charities, who made an investigation this morning, stated before leaving that he would recommend that the children be removed for the present to places where better conditions exist. He said that Mr. Ridder did not blame anyone for the conditions, with the exception of that of not notifying the department of the conditions.

Dr. Waring Criticises Charities Board.

Dr. Waring answered this argument at the meeting by stating that he had been to the department on several occasions for one reason or another and he had been told that they could do nothing for him, and he did not see why he should report the matter to them when they had acted as they had on other complaints. He said that he believed that the children were now being removed from the local institution because he had failed to make the report.

President Wood told of his appea for coal for the institution. He explained that he had been promised by the fuel administrator that two car loads of coal would be sent to them. He said that there is a lack of funds in connection with the institution, but that if coal had been forthcoming as promised the obligation would have been met.

"You can say in the paper," Mr. Wood stated, "that money is now needed to put the plumbing and heating system in proper condition to continue, and for coal. I also want to say that Dr. Waring and those in charge of the institution have striven to the utmost to meet this condition, where many would have thrown up their hands and quit. I also want to deny the statement published in some of the papers that there has been any lack of food. This is an extraordinary condition, and these people have met it with a spirit that is wonderful."

In speaking of the Riverdale Institution, Miss Wood stated that she had no doubt that the children at that place were sleeping in the dining room to temporarily take care of the ones sent from Kings Park, and that they could not be taken care of there permanently. She stated that while that institution had plenty of money, because of the country surroundings, the advancement of the children here was much more marked than at Riverdale.

Dr. Waring, at the close of the meeting, told the committee that it was one of two things—the people had to support the colored institutions with their money and moral support so that the children could be brought up properly or they would have to build more penal institutions to take care of them as they grow older.

The Smithtown committee refused to make any statement on their investigations, but will report their findings at the next meeting of the Board of Health.

City's Wards Transferred.

Charities Commissioner Coler announced yesterday that as soon as he was notified of conditions at the Howard Orphanage, he sent an inspector there at once and was told by Dr. Waring that he had reported the had no coal to L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the oruhanage, but for some unknown reason Mr. Wood had not reported this to the Charities Department.

"Today we brought up sixty-two of the younger children and placed them at the Colored Oruhan Asylum at Riverdale," Mr. Coler said. "Sunday we will bring up forty-one girls and fifty-four boys. The girls will be transferred to the Children's Clearing Bureau, an institution of this department in the Bronx, and the boys are going to Riverdale.

"As the result of a conference attended by E. Hollingsworth Wood president of the Howard Orphanage Victor Ridder, Commisisoner of the State Board of Charities; Dr. Pittman, superintendent of the Colored Orphan Asylum at Riverdale, and Mrs Parker of the same institution, arrangements were made for the transfer of approximately 145 children who are in good health to the Riverdale institution.

"Riverdale agreed to accept the children on condition coal was provided by this department sufficient heat all cottages and the loan of 1 beds and mattresses for the use of t children transferred."

CLOSE HOWARD HOME OR OUST OFFICIALS, RIDDER'S MANDATE

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
FEBRUARY 23, 1918

State Charities Commissioner Scores Hollingsworth Wood, President of Institution.

NOT FRANK, SAYS COLER

"The Howard Orphanage is not going back into business until the State knows that it can be run properly," said New York State Charities Commissioner Victor Ridder, to a gathering of colored people at the Howland Studio, 480 Vanderbilt avenue, yesterday afternoon to consider the future of the institution at Kings Park, L. I. "The management as it is today will never run the Howard Orphanage or any other institution in the State so long as I am Commissioner. I hold Hollingsworth Wood, president of the board of directors, responsible."

Bird S. Coler, Charities Commissioner of New York City, said that sanitary conditions at the institution and the resultant illness among the children were terrible.

"It is only by the grace of God," said Commissioner Ridder, "that the institution was not wiped out by an epidemic before the children's feet were frozen."

Commissioner Ridder said that he had prevented an indictment being brought against the managers because he thought it would do the colored race an injury. The State Board of Charities will not sanction the continuance of the orphanage until a competent management is assured, he said. He suggested that the best thing to be done would be to consolidate the institution with the orphanage at Riverdale.

"Nobody can blame the management of the orphange for the non-delivery of coal that was ordered. I do not blame them for that. But I do blame them for keeping the children there under the conditions that prevailed. I told Mr. Wood that I should hold him responsible, that Superintendent Waring was responsible to him and he to the State Board of Charities. I blame him entirely, because no matter how much Superintendent Waring may have been responsible for conditions there. Mr. Wood could, by a telephone message or a short trip to Twenty-second street, have told me how things were and avoided this tragedy."

Mr. Wood, Commissioner Ridder said, had assured him things were going well at the institution and had continued to give him such assurances even after Commissioner Ridder's investigator had been there and told him that the orphanage was in an unspeakable state. He said that Mr. Wood had signified his willingness to take the responsibility.

Mrs. Gordon, formerly superintendent of the orphanage, said she believed that Superintendent Waring was to blame and that Wood was simply volunteering to take the blame because he felt it his duty to offer himself as a sacrifice.

"Fault Is Lack of Frankness."

"The fault I have to find is a lack of frankness," Commissioner Coler said. "I asked Mr. Waring why he did not communicate with us concerning the difficulty the orphanage was in. He said he was afraid of the Department of Charities. He said he had told Mr. Wood. When I asked Wood he told me that I did not understand the psychology of the colored race, that they wanted to face their own problems themselves. As far s the city is concerned we want to see the institution continue. But we are not going to deal with the question on a basis of psychology long, imposing as that word may be, but on a basis of horse sense and frankness."

The meeting was called by George E. Wibecan at the suggestion, he said, of Commissioner Ridder, who wished to put before the colored people of the borough the question of the continuance of the Howard Orphanage. Those present came by invitation and some resented the fact that it was an invitation audience and not a meeting to which all the interested colored people of the borough might have come. Mr. Ridder explained that he and Commissioner Coler had at first wanted to get the matter before a small group so that ways and means of getting it before all of those interested could be decided upon.

Francis F. Giles offered a motion that when the meeting adjourned it adjourn to meet again at some place where all Brooklynites wished to come and discuss the question of the future of the orphanage might be present. The motion also called for the appointment of a committee of arrangements for the coming meeting. Mr. Wibecan, who was chairman, appointed Francis F. Giles, the Rev. William M. Moss, Mrs. M. G. Hall, Walter B. Warren and Frederick B. Watkins.

"I will come to the meeting," said Commissioner Ridder. "No matter if it rains or snows or hails, or what it does, I will be there and stay there to talk over this question with you if it takes all night."

In defense of Mr. Wood the Rev. Mr. Moss said: "There is not a man on the board who has brought more service to the institution. We would be ingrates if we acquiesced in any action that dismisses him."

Mr. Wood, when informed of the statements of the charities officials this morning, declined to make any statement.

NEED $20,000 NOW FOR HOWARD HOME

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MARCH 29, 1918

Best Means of Aiding Orphanage Discussed by Interested Workers.

BOARD TOP HEAVY IN CLERGY?

Committee Appointed to Confer With Managers as to Best Way of Procedure.

At a meeting of about sixty persons held last night in Bethel A. M. E. Church, Schenectady avenue and Dean street, a resolution was passed providing for a committee of seven to confer with the board of managers of the Howard Orphanage and Industrial Institute to devise plans to best aid the institution. R. T. Brown offered a resolution calling for the resignation of L. W. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the board of managers of the institution, but this was amended by Mrs. Gordon, wife of the late superintendent of the orphanage, which amendment was carried almost unanimously.

Victor Ridder, a member of the State Board of Charities, made an address in which he promised to aid in opening the orphanage at Kings Park, but admitted the board had no say in the management of the institution. He was in favor of any good plan that would open the institution, he said, and advised the colored people of Brooklyn and Manhattan to come together and devise some plan for again opening its doors.

George E. Wibecan presided and made an address in which he deplored the sale of live stock and farm implements at the orphanage this week.

F. F. Giles said a plan had been devised for opening the institution and later gave details. By this plan a board of managers was to be made up of prominent men and women, with an advisory board composed of ministers of the various churches, together with an auxiliary of women. He expressed the opinion that the present board was top heavy with ministers.

It was while Lawyer Giles was stating that there had been a question raised as to the competency of some of the persons in charge of the institution that Mr. Ritter rose to explain that he had viewed the minutes of a meeting of the board and it was plain that Dr. Waring had made a full and complete report regarding conditions at the orphanage last winter about the time the feet of children there were frozen.

Mrs. Gordon said her heart ached because of the calamity which had befallen the orphanage, but it was her opinion that God had permitted it in order to arouse the people. She praised the work of the ministers on the board of managers and expressed the opinion that the present board of managers was not so difficult to reach as some of those present believed they were.

W. Frederick Tartman, secretary to the board of managers, defended the present board of managers, and the Rev. C. W. Cole, presiding elder, said it was time for all to get together in the interest of the orphanage. It was necessary to sell the live stock and the farm implements, which sale netted $6,000, because there was not sufficient money with which to carry on the work. There was needed at once $20,000.

BALTIMORE MD EVENING SU
APRIL 25, 1918

$27,000 FOR ORPHANS

Teams Collect $6,600 In Day For St. Elizabeth's Home.

At the noonday gathering of the teams that are at work endeavoring to raise a fund of $100,000 to have St. Elizabeth's Home for Colored Orphans from closing its doors, held in the Emerson Hotel today, the men's teams reported collections of $4,529.25 during the past 24 hours; the women's teams collected $1,693, and the executive committee announced that it had gathered $373.50, making the total for the day $6,595.75. The grand total so far raised toward the fund is $27,042.75.

Robert Biggs presided at today's team meet and an address urging the workers to greater efforts was made by Judge T. J. C. Williams. Frank A. Furst is chairman of the campaign committee.

MRS. BELLA DORSEY.

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
OCTOBER 13, 1918

COLORED ORPHANAGE WILL CONTINUE WORK

The Fannie C. Brown institute, a home for colored children, at 1312 Ninth street, will not be absorbed by the Dickson orphanage for colored children despite the offer by the manager of the orphanage to take the children at the Brown institute and give Mrs. Brown a place in the institution.

Mrs. Brown at present has five little girls under her care who are orphans and whom she is educating and providing for. She has worked several years in Fort Worth to establish this institution and has had the support of the county and a number of citizens. She appeals to those who have been helping to continue doing so as she has no idea of abandoning her work.

SIOUX CITY, IA JOURNAL
APRIL 19, 1918

COLORED GIRLS TESTIFY.

Inquiry Being Made Into Conduct of State School.

Lincoln, Neb., April 18.—Special: Two colored girls, former inmates, and William Short, former employe, testified at the board of control inquiry into Miss McMahon's conduct of the state school for girls at Geneva that the conduct of Bandmaster Fagan with Miss Lucille Tannebaum, an assistant superintendent, was the cause of scandalous talk, the girls testifying to seeing Miss Tannebaum enter Fagan's room.

The colored girls testified to whippings with blacksnake whips and the use of irons that left marks on their persons.

At the hearing this afternoon Charles Welsh, a farmer, testified that he had sold three hogs from the Geneva Girls' school [illegible] check had been made out by Geraldine McMahon at her order, she explaining that the board would [illegible] buy enough flour for her and she was going to get even. She instructed him, he said, to report to the board that the hogs had been butchered if inquiries were made.

Education—1918

Orphanages and other Benevolent Institutions.

Little Colored People in New Farmhouse Orphanage

—Photo by Stone, Herald Photographer.

HIGHLAND VIEW Stock Farm is the new site of the Dorsey Home for Colored Children, formerly located at Forest Lawn. At the new farm home, the little people have a much wider range than formerly and more commodious quarters, as well as a good-sized farm from which to obtain a large part of their living in the course of the year. The home is at Elmwood Avenue and Clinton Avenue South, over the Pinnacle Hills from the end of the Clinton Avenue South car loop. A few of the children are shown on the lawn, posing for The Herald photographer.

ROCHESTER N.Y. HERALD
JUNE 10, 1918

KANSAS STATE PROTECTIVE HOME NEEDS HELP

(By Mrs. Ara Simpson Corter.)

The solicitor for the Kansas State Protective Home for Colored Widows and Orphan Children, in behalf of the board ladies wish to thank the cheerful givers, the home-Riverside soal 'miners' for $50 worth of coal. We also thank James Graham who was so kind to take up the names of the faithful toilers who have never refused to respond to our distress call. We also thank Joe Johnson who delivered the soliciting book to the proper person in authority at the mine. We also thank the mine officials for opportunity to solicit among the miners.

Since the state appropriation has been reduced to only $100 a year we find it impossible to properly provide for the inmates who are now in the home. Our faithful superintendent, Mrs. Emma Mitchell, has been very sick, and we are glad to say she is much better and able to be out again. She has made a hard struggle to keep the doors of the home open. The high cost of living is a hard problem for us to cope with. We appeal to the public to help us keep the home open for the worthy inmates who are so sadly in need of help. Our building is badly in need of repair. We need everything to keep house, having no money to keep us. Naturally our supply is giving out, bed clothes, bed springs, both sizes, cook stove, rugs, window shades, cash curtains, dining room chairs, mattresses, oilcloth for hall and kitchen floor. Look over your store rooms and kindly supply us. Call 2247 or leave address and we will call for what ever you will give us, and we will thank you.

ST PAUL MINN DISPATCH
JULY 5. 1918

TO RAISE $8,000 FOR NEGROES' HOME

A campaign to raise $8,000 for the Crispus Attucks Orphanage and Old Folks' Home was started today. The home is located at 469 Collins street and cares for Negroes of the Northwest.

The campaign has been authorized by the board of managers, and is under the direction of Rev. Eugene Thompson of Wilberforce, Ohio.

The home was purchased some years ago for $5,000, of which $1,600 was paid, leaving a balance of $3,400. The building has thirty-five rooms, and is in need of repairs.

The business of the home is looked after by a board of managers.

John Sellers is president, Mattie R. Hicks, secretary, and M. R. Knauft cashier of the Merchants National bank, treasurer.

All checks for contributions should be sent to Mr. Knauft.

PASSAIC N. J. HERALD
JUNE 14, 1918

COLORED HOME GREW UP IN FOUR YEARS

"30 cents and four orphaned colored babies." This is what they started with.

Today, four years later, The Good Samaritan Colored Orphan Home, with thirty-six well cared for, and trained children, has a building on an acre of ground, $1,000 in a building fund for the purchase of a small farm, and a board of directors, composed of white and colored men. And it is supported entirely without help other than private subscriptions and donations from the colored churches of New Jersey.

This is the feat accomplished by Mattie J. Morris, colored, a native of North Carolina, who after supporting numberless foundlings by going out doing housework finally conceived the idea of a regularly constituted orphan home. After obstacles, that would have daunted many people, Mrs. Morris perserved and she had last week the satisfaction of refusing nearly twenty applications for admittance to the home due to lack of room and other facilities.

The children in addition to attending the public schools and colored churches of Newark, are trained to offer a complete musical play, entitled "Aunt Jermemiah's Children," during which they sing, recite, offer piano selections and best of all they sing old time negro camp meeting hymns. The proceeds of this play go in part toward the necessary running expense of the home and a balance is always placed in the building fund.

The treasurer of the home is Lansing Nevins, colored, the third generation of the Nevins family who neve been attaches of a Newark Banking House. Shortly a drive will be opened in this state among the colored churches, when it is hoped to raise enough to purchase a farm and a home large enough to accommodate additional orphans, which property will be self supporting through truck gardening. The home is located at 252 Riverside avenue, Newark, and any charitable Passaicites desiring to help the enterprise can communicate with Mrs. Morris, by addressing her there.

Wants Money Refunded to State. Charges Extravagance And Asks

Probe of Ky. Home Society.

The Louisville news
May 18, 1918.

Frankfort, Ky., May 10.---A complete change in the system of management of the Kentucky Children's Home Soceity for Colored Children, located in Louisville, is recommended in a report on the institution made by State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell. He advises the Board of Directors to make a thorough investivation of all the affairs of the institution and establish a system of conduct, free from extravagance and in line with the policy of the State in the maintenace of the charitable institutions.

"There is evidence i nmany ways," says Sewell "that the institution has been run more for the benefit of those in direct charge than for the helpless children for whose benefit the State is paying $10,000 annually."

In line with a report made by former State Inspector Sherman Goodpaster, Inspector Sewell recommends that the Rev. C. H. Parrish ,president of the institution, be required to refund to the state $495 which he paid himself from state funds for salary ue before the state appropriated money for the support of the home.

The average number of children supported by the home is forty-two per year. The per capita cost of maintenance for the years 1916. 1917 and 1918 (for ten months) has run $180.36, $246 and $194.10, respectively, as compared with $274.69 for 1913, $360.61 for 1914 and $305 for 1915. Considering the present high cost of living Inspector Sewell believes that the reduction in the cost of all living expenses shows a reecklessness in expenditures in previous years that can in no way be justified...From Courier-Journal.

ORPHANAGE OFFICIALS ARE EXONERATED

The Suffolk County Grand Jury last week after an exhaustive inquiry into the causes leading up to the freezing of two children's feet at the Howard Orphange and Industrial School at Kings Park, L. I., during January, has completely exonerated the officials of the institution of the charge of criminal negligence. 2-16-18

The action of the Grand Jury was made known to several hundred colored citizens last Sunday afternoon at the Metropolitan Baptist Church in Harlem on which occasion a mass meeting of the Baptist churches of Manhattan was held to raise funds for the institution. Dr. W. P. Hayes, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, presided.

Among the speakers were L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the Board of Managers; Supt. J. H. N. Waring, Mrs. Mary H. Gordon, matron, and W. F. Trotman.

As the result of the meeting nearly $500 in cash has been raised to date for the orphanage, which is expected to open before many weeks.

Mr. Wood stated that the Grand Jury of Suffolk County, after hearing what the officials of the institution had to say, reached the decision that they had done all they could under such adverse circumstances to prevent the unfortunate occurrence. The speaker exhibited a $5 bill which had been given by one of the Suffolk County officials for the orphanage after hearing the statements of Messrs. Wood and Waring.

NEGRO ORPHANAGE ASKING FOR AID

Negro Woman Who Founded Home Three Years Ago Unable to Support It.

WORTH TEX RECORD
T 18, 1918

That negro orphans, dependent children and aged negroes of Fort Worth might have a home where they would be cared for, one negro woman, Mrs. F. C. Brown, about three years ago, instituted a home for them known as the Fannie C. Brown institute, at 1312 East Ninth street. Working practically alone, she has cared for and taught motherless children and provided a home for aged women without remuneration for herself since June 19, 1915.

After teaching the children in the day she would sew at night in order to make the expenses of the home. Seeing that the work was growing so large and that she would not be able to manage it alone, she made a canvass of the city, and, after securing the indorsement from more than six hundred taxpayers of the city, a large number of whom were white, she made personal solicitations for money to conduct the home. The county gives her ten dollars monthly toward its upkeep and the remainder comes from personal contributions.

Expects More.

At present she has six children and one adult, but when the school session opens she is sure of having many more in her kindergarten and grade work. She is asking that a teacher who is able to help her with the children and help with the work in the home come and assist her. Also, as manager of the home, she makes the plea that subscribers make regular monthly contributions. She estimates that she will need $75 a month to cover the rent for the house and the operating expenses.

The call is not only to the negroes of the city, but any others who would like to see this charitable work among the negro population progress.

NEW COUNTY HOME FOR NEGROES

The Judges of the County Court Unanimously Endorse the Proposition and Will Let at Once Contracts for the New Building for Housing Aged and Infirm Negroes of Jackson County to Cost $50,000.

The Kansas City Sun Feb. 16, 1918.

A SPLENDID SITE SELECTED FOR ITS LOCATION

A Committee of Negroes Named to Supervise Its Construction and Assist the Court in Working Out the Minor Details.

On last Tuesday a delegation of representative Negroes were called to the County Farm beyond the Little Blue to meet the Judges of the County Court and the County Architect and discuss the plans and select the site for locating the New County Home for aged and infirm Negroes of Jackson County. In motor cars provided by Dr. Howard M. Smith, Superintendent of the Negro Division of the County Home, Mr. L. A. Knox, Rev. F. D. Wells, Mrs. Clara Adams, Mrs. Frances J. Jackson, Prof. William H. Harrison and Nelson C. Crews, in company with Dr. Smith drove to the farm where they met Judges Bulger, Woodson, and Pendleton and the Architect Mr. White, where they informally discussed the proposition, and under the guidance of Superintendent of the Farm. Tolliver (who has proven himself to be one of the most capable, energetic and satisfactory farm superintendents the Institution has ever known) walked over to the proposed site of the building which after a critical examination was declared by all concerned to be theideal location for the new Negro building. The Judges of the Court were unanimous in their selection of the site as well as their approval of the plans submitted and assured the Committee plans would be rushed so as to get the building under way as quickly as possible. The committee was shown every courtesy by Presiding Judge Bulger and his splendid colleagues, Judges Pendleton and Woodson and the members of the Committee are loud in their praises of the generosity and kindness of the County Court in doing those things which though needed for many years have always been neglected by their predecessors.

There has been more real constructive work and achievement of tangible results for the advancement and benefit of Jackson County during the past four years than ever in its history and the magnificent system of County roads that have been built the substantial as well as elegant bridges and culverts that have been constructed as well as the immaculate and sanitary condition in which all the County Institutions are kept, reflect lasting credit upon this most excellent county court. More anon.

A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

The Corner stone laying of the beautiful new and imposing building now being erected for the AGED AND INFIRM NEGROES of Jackson County last Sunday was an overwhelming success and the attendance far surpassed the expectation of the General Committee.

Five hundred people went out from Kansas City alone while large delegations were present from Independence, Lee Summit, Parkville, Liberty and Pleasant Hill; and considering the threatening weather and the distance (18 miles from Kansas City), which could only be reached with a conveyance, it was truly one of the most remarkable gatherings in the history of this county. More than one hundred and fifty Masons in uniform were in atendance and quite a few as well as other friends were left at the Masonic Temple on account of the impossibility of securing more vehicles. Prof. Blackburn's Masonic Union Band furnished music for the occasion and gave a delightful concert at the Temple before leaving the city, while the Masonic Choir of forty voices under the direction of Mrs. Eva M. Fox won the hearts of all present, white and colored, by their delightful renditions.

Addresses were delivered by Principal J. R. E. Lee of Lincoln High School, Prof. Herriford of the W. W. Yates School, Prof. Coles, Past Grand Master of Masons and principal Garrison School; Prof. Harrison of Independence, principal of the Attucks School of this city; Mr. F. A. Harris, secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Mr. J. J. Mattjoy, probation officer; Dr. Howard M. Smith, superintendent of the Home, and all three judges of the County Court, Judges Woodson, Pendleton and Bulger; Rev. T. G. McCampbell conducted the religious exercises preceding the speech making, while Hon. Nelson C. Crews was master of ceremonies for the afternoon.

At the conclusion of the speech-making Mr. Crews introduced Mr. E. G. Lacey, Grand Lecturer for the Masonic fraternity, who in a few well chosen words presented the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Missouri and Jurisdiction, W. W. Fields, of Cameron, Mo., who after a few brief remarks proceeded with the impressive beautiful Masonic ceremonies of laying the corner stone. Mr. Richard Fullbright, Grand Standard Bearer, carried the beautiful banner of the Grand Lodge, while Brother Nelson Wallar, Master of Liberty Lodge, proudly carried Old Glory. It was a glorious day and the first time in the history of the state when a Negro fraternal organization was invited and performed the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a public building of this character.

There were many amusing incidents connected with the trip to the scene of the corner stone laying and returning. Several of the automobiles that started failed to reach their destination, while many of the occupants of the other cars were drenched by the downpour that came immediately after the conclusion of the program.

PROVIDENCE R I JOURNAL
APRIL 26, 1918

HOME FOR AGED COLORED WOMEN IN NEED OF FUNDS

Reports Heard at Annual Meeting. Assured Income Sought.

The Home for Aged Colored Women held its 28th annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the home on East Transit street. In the annual report, the secretary, Mrs. Harry Hale Goss, referred to the institution as a necessity, but in order to continue its usefulness it must have an assured income. At present there are 12 members of the household who require greater care as they grow older and more infirm. Mrs. Goss alluded to the advancing prices of all supplies for upkeep and maintenance which will necessitate more and larger subscriptions and donations for the coming year. The resignation of the Vice President, Mrs. J. B. Branch, was noted with regret and, by a unanimous vote, she was elected Honorary President.

The services and devotion of Dr. S. Newell Smith to the aged ones in the home were recalled with thankful appreciation, and gratitude was expressed for gifts from the Clover Leaf Club that furnishes the season's supply of coal, the old Ladies' Home Social Club, that provides entertainments at the home, and to the Providence Branch of the Needlework Guild for the annual donation of garments and household supplies.

The home has performed its work faithfully for 27 years and with the support of the community it will continue, but a substantial income is essential for its future success. Rev. Frank E. Rutter of the Central Congregational Church conducted the devotional service, referring especially to God's never-changing love and care for His children and the power and strength that comes by suffering and hardships.

Mrs. George C. Nightingale presided and Mrs. Wilfred H. Munro presented the treasurer's report. Total receipts $3999.89, expenditures $3671.52, leaving a balance of $328.37. Reports were presented from the Old Ladies' Home Social Club by Mrs. A. A. Wheeler and a brief summary from the Clover Leaf Club, written by Miss Wilhemina Harry, was read by Mrs. E. G. Smith. Announcement was made of a charity concert and reception to be given by the Clover Leaf Club in Infantry Hall on May 29 for the benefit of the home.

The following officers were elected: Honorary Presidents—Mrs. Frederick S. Hoppin, Mrs. J. B. Branch; Secretary—Mrs. Harry Hale Goss; Treasurer—Mrs. Wilfred H. Munro; Managers—Mrs. George C. Nightingale, Mrs. H. A. Waldron, Mrs. John W. Vernon, Mrs. W. F. Aldrich, Miss Irene Cranston, Miss Jeannette M. Hodgman, Mrs. William Amour, Mrs. Gilbert A. Phillips, Miss Frances T. Ingalls, Mrs. Albert A. Baker, Mrs. Clara W. Brown, Mrs. John O. Ames, Mrs. Isaac B. Merriman and Mrs. Henry W. Sprague.

The house was open for inspection and the members of the household welcomed the visitors as they lingered for a few words of social intercourse.

CARES FOR THE NEGRO ORPHANS

MERIDIAN MISS. DISPATCH
APRIL 17, 1918

Coming with a strong letter of recommendation from State Superintendent of Public Instruction Bond, S. F. Boston, who has charge of the colored orphanage at Florence, Miss., where homeless and incorrigible negro children are cared for, is here soliciting in the interest of that institution, and will take back with him a couple of colored lads for safe keeping.

One of these, Fred Thornton by name, a very black specimen eight years old, broke away from Boston, who is now looking for the runaway. The scamp was dressed in white pants and short and wore a cap. The police are looking for him.

Education - 1918

Orphanages and other Benevolent Institutions.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM DECEMBER 31ST 1916, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1917.

December 31st, 1916, balance on hand in favor of school	$ 317.66
To cash raised by B. J. Bridges, President, for 1917	4,402.71
To cash raised by L. A. McWhirter, agent, for 1917	282 60
To cash raised by B. F. Bridges, agent, for 1917	469.00
To cash from Educational Department of the A. M. E. Zion Church by Prof. J. W. Martin, Secretary	561.25
To cash raised by N. A. Bridges, agent	27.50
To cash raised by the public schools of Macon, Ga.	21.82
To cash raised by students in concerts	16.00
To cash paid by friends of students	41.75
To cash from sale of products raised on farm	50.20
Total amount of cash raised from all sources for 1917	$6,190.46
Donation of goods and produce raised upon the farm by the inmates for 1917:	
To farm products raised by the children	367.90
To donation of goods and other articles	37.60
To donation of paints	24.00
To donation of garden and field seeds	14.50
To donation of kerosene oil, 150 gallons by Gulf Refining Co.	16.00
To donation of kerosene oil by Standard Oil Co., 100 gallons	10.50
Total amount of cash, goods, and other articles raised for 1917	$6,660.96

EXPENSE OF OPERATING THE SCHOOL FROM DECEMBER 31ST 1916, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1917.

Cash paid to teachers for 1917	$ 182.00
Cash paid for groceries for inmates for 1917	2,810.00
Cash paid for shoes for inmates for 1917	116.50
Cash paid for dry goods for inmates for 1917	159.76
Cash paid for blacksmith work	21.00
Cash paid for horse-shoeing	17.00
Cash paid for books for inmates	44.30
Cash paid for stationery for school and office	39.85
Cash paid Superintendent	121.00
Cash paid office help	206.00
Cash paid B. F. Bridges, agent, commission for 1917	93.80
Cash paid for repairs on well	7.50
Cash for seed oats	12.25
Cash paid for onion sets	9.30
Cash paid for wood and coal	121.80
Cash paid for farm tools	14.75
Cash paid for printing literature for appeals for aid of school	146.50
Cash paid for machinery for Industrial Department	38.00
Cash paid for postage stamps to send out literature for school	143.50
Cash paid matron for service to inmates for 1917	112.00
Cash paid L. A. McWhirter, agent, commission for 1917	57.52
Cash paid B. J. Bridges, President, for service to school for 1917	242.00
Cash paid for simple drugs for inmates of the school	14.60
Cash paid for cow for school	30.00
Cash paid for Sunday school literature for the school	7.40
Cash paid for hogs for the school	3.50
Cash paid for raising boy's dormitory	50.00
Cash paid for building material	910.00
Cash paid carpenter for work on buildings	388.83
Total amount of cash paid out for all purposes for 1917	$5,920.66
Donation of goods, farm products, and other articles used by the inmates of the school:	
Farm products used by the school	$ 367.90
Goods and other articles used by the school	37.60
Paints used by the school	24.00
Garden and field seed used by the school	14.50
Kerosene oil used by the school, 150 gallons	16.00
Kerosene oil used by the school, 100 gallons	10.50
Total amount of cash, farm products, and other articles used by the school for 1917	$6,391.16
December 31st, 1917, balance in cash on hand in favor of school	269.80
	$6,660.96
December 31st, 1917, balance in cash on hand in favor of school	$ 269.80

Number of buildings, six; total value of buildings and other equipment including twenty-five acres of land, $20,000.00, clear of all debts, with a $5,000.00 dormitory in course of erection.

To the Public and Friends of Georgia Colored Industrial & Orphans School:—
Located at Macon, Bibb County, Georgia.

We, the Trustees of the Institution, take this method of presenting to you our Eighteenth Annual Report, which we trust may meet with your approval and co-operation. The success of the school has been chiefly due to the deep and untiring interest you and other good people throughout the country have manifested in the work, who when called upon for help for the children have never said "No" but are like our blessed Saviour who never sent any way who appealed to Him for aid.

Now Dear Friend, during the past eighteen years, 1164 poor, colored boys and girls whose only hope was wandering about the streets, alleys and gutters feeding upon vice which led to crime, prison and death, have been admitted into this Home where they have been given religious, moral, manual and literary training which has made them useful and acceptable citizens and have proved a God sent blessing to them in their struggles for better life.

We are undergoing a very great hardship to meet the many needs of these children which is due to the high cost of all foodstuffs and other commodities. We trust your interest may be continued and every demand of the Home will be met and thousands of other poor Negro children may be blessed through the work of this Institution.

We cannot find words to thank you for the aid you have given us in this work and we do pray God's blessings upon you that you may live long with great prosperity to continue to bless those who are needy in this world.

You can send your gift to the school or Prof. J. W. Martin, Treasurer of the school, Macon, Ga. He will receive your gift gladly and appropriate the same as you may direct.

Orphan children from any part of the country are admitted into this school free of all charges and given every possible advantage in their effort for education.

Respectfully your humble servant,
B. J. BRIDGES, President and Founder
In charge of The Georgia Colored Industrial and Orphans School, Ells and Rock Streets, South Macon, Georgia.

Trustees.

A. L. MARTIN, Chairman.

B. J. BRIDGES.
H. P. HAWES.
P. A. KEITH.
L. W. TAYLOR.
A. M. GOODWIN.
C. JONES.
N. A. BRIDGES.
S. L. INGRAM.
B. F. BRIDGES
T. M. DUMAS.
P. C. ALEXANDER.
J. W. MARTIN.

Woman's Auxiliary Board.

MRS. R. L. HALL, Chairman.

MRS. F. C. BRIDGES.
MRS. LIZZIE JOHNSON.
MISS JULIA BRIDGES.
MRS. H. B. HAWES.
MRS. NANCY JONES.
MRS. NICY SCOTT.

MRS. L. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

BALTIMORE MD EVENING SUN
APRIL 23, 1918

$12,703 RAISED FOR COLORED ORPHANAGE

Teams Report Good Progress In Drive For $100,000 For St. Elizabeth's Home.

Subscriptions totaling $5,612 toward the $100,000 fund to pay off the indebtedness on St. Elizabeth's Home, on Chestnut Hill avenue, for colored orplans, were reported at the noonday meeting today of the various team captains held at the Emerson Hotel.

Yesterday's total was $7,091, making a grand total to date of $12,703 for the fund. Today's total was made up of $3,645 reported by the men's teams, $1,367 reported by the women's teams and $600 reported by the executive committee.

The fund will enable Mother Mildred and the Sisters who are assisting her in the work of training the young ...ates of the institution to become useful and intelligent citizens to keep on with that work. Meetings of the teams will be held daily until the week's campaign is over.

Frank A. Furst is chairman of the campaign committee and there are 26 teams at work. Two of these are made up entirely of women.

Colored Child's Home Planned For Beaumont

BEAUMONT, TEX. JOURNAL
MARCH 10, 1918

A colored children's industrial home to be located not far from Magnolia park is the plan of the Dorcas societies, an organization representing all the negro churches of the city.

Three lots have already been secured and $400 laid aside toward a building fund.

A committee consisting of Mrs. M. L. Womack, Mrs. Geo. B. Butler, Miss Iles and Mrs. O. W. Nash representing the Federated Missionary societies, met wit hthe Dorcas charities Thursday afternoon. The ederated Missionary societies, which launched the movement and established the white children's home on orsythe street, have agreed to give some financial assistance to the Dorcas charities and any one desiring to contribute to this fund can send their contribution to any member of the above committee and it will be greatly appreciated.

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
APRIL 27, 1918

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The Eighteenth Annual Report and Rally of Georgia Colored Industrial and Orphans School, Located at Macon, Bibb County, Georgia, Incorporated 1899

the Atlanta Independent March 30 1918.

New Quarters And Farm Of 26 Acres Bought For Dorsey Children's Home

ROCHESTER N Y TIMES
SEPTEMBER 10, 1918

Property in Clinton Avenue South, Equipped With House Barns, Horses, Cows and Farm Implements, Acquired by Group of Philanthropists for Use of Little Negro Children Under Mrs. Bella Dorsey.

Through the munificence of a group of local philanthropists, the Dorsey Home, an institution for the care, nurture and training of dependent negro children under the age of 16 years, has purchased the Joseph Lefrois home and farm of 26 acres on the Clinton avenue south road in Brighton one-half mile from the city line. It marks the firm establishment of an unique institutional project in this city.

The property consists of a well-built, 15-room dwelling, a tenant house of four rooms, several barns, a poultry house and a wagon shed. It is equipped with a team of horses, two cows, a heifer, six pigs, 100 chickens, one goat and other farming implements.

There are 19 children now domiciled at the home, which is superintended by Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey. The youngest child is an infant and the eldest is 14 years old. They have besides the two Dorseys, one teacher, Miss Jackson, three domestics and a farm hand. To date, nobody has been paid a salary, except the teacher.

The Board of Directors is composed of the following named persons: President, Joseph M. Quigley, Nina Stevens, Theresa Katz, Nellie McElroy, Mrs. Edward Mulligan, Mrs. Daniel B. Murphy, Mrs. Frank Nobles, Rev. A. M. O'Neil, rector of the Immaculate Conception Church, Rebecca Rosenberg, Agnes Smith, Fannie Whitney, Jean Clark, Amy Cutler, William Bausch, Isaac Mayer, Simon Stein, Dr. Frederick R. Smith, Armand Wyle, Mrs. Clara A. Hale and Mrs. Emily W. Hollister.

From a little charitable act, performed for a homeless, penniless mother with a child, has grown this institution which soon may take its place with the more pretentious ones in local charities. In fact it actually had its inception in a little "home laundry" in the colored settlement in the Third Ward. It had a brief existence near Forest Lawn, but objections by summer cottagers resulted in its removal. Its present home represents an outlay of $15,000.

To meet the cost, Mr. Quigley, who is chief of police and who has guided the little project since its inception, appealed to well-known philanthropists. Response was quick and generous. More than $7,000 was raised as a result of a few letters sent out. The plan is to raise the full amount so that the institution may be unhampered by overhead debts.

History of the Home.

A synopsis of the history of the institution has been prepared by Chief Quigley. It reads, in part, as follows:

"The Home was established on Bronson avenue in the City of Rochester, in 1915, by Mrs. Bella Dorsey. At that time Mrs. Dorsey was conducting a laundry in her home. A young mother with her child came to her one day. She was in a distracted state of mind, discouraged and disheartened. She was homeless. She said that she had tried to get employment as a domestic, with the privilege of having her baby with her, but she could find no one who would employ her on those conditions. She then went to the public charities and they refused to put her child in an institution or in a boarding home, though she was willing to work and pay for its support.

"After listening to the story of her trials and realizing the fullness of her distress, she took the unfortunate woman aand child into her home. She found employment for the mother which permitted her to be with her baby at night, and Mrs. Dorsey cared for it during the day time. It was not long before others suffering from the same handicap, learning of Mrs. Dorsey's kindliness for the unfortunates of her race, prevailed upon her to accept the care of other children, and in the course of a year, she found herself caring for sixteen children, some of whom were supported in part by their parents, and some that were wholly dependent on the charity of Mrs. Dorsey.

"During the first year and six months, Mrs. Dorsey and her husband worked in their laundry fourteen to eighteen hours a day, and gave their earnings for the support of these poor orphans. In November, 1915, hard times came upon the country, and Mrs. Dorsey's laundry business diminished until she found it impossible to earn enough to support her charges. Winter was on them, and they were without food or fuel. She did not know what to do; she was willing to work, but times were dull, and everybody was economizing; so one evening, after having doled out the last crust of bread, and the fire in the stove was nearly out, she gathered the children about her, and kneeling down, prayed to the Lord for help to keep her little group together, and to protect them from hunger and cold. After offering up prayer, she was prompted to write a letter to a man whose name she says God put into her mind, in which she wrote of her distress, and dispatched it by one of the children to his home.

"The next day a woman called upon her and told that the man to whom she had appealed for aid had sent her to find out what she could do for her. She told her needs and they were immediately supplied; and in the evening of that day when the benefactor called at the home, everybody was happy. They had just finished a good supper and the house was warm. God had answered the orphans' prayer. Shortly afterward Roland B. Woodward, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, called together a number of persons who organized as a committee to assist in maintaining the home. The members of this committee have since and up to the present time assumed this responsibility.

"Assistance has been given by the Department of Charities of the City of Rochester, the superintendent of poor of Monroe County, the Children's Aid Society, and from parents in compensation for the care and support of children placed in the home by them.

"The budget submitted of the estimated expense for carrying on the work for the year 1918 is in excess of the total collected by private subscription and from the public charities in the past, but it is not unreasonable. In the past these poor creatures have existed, but have not lived according to the normal standard of living. They have been poorly sheltered, and have not had the necessary conveniences for clean, healthy and wholesome care; however, Mrs. Dorsey's charges generally have enjoyed good health, there having been but one death in the institution in the past two and one-half years.

"In the year 1916, a house with 20 acres of land, situated at Forest Lawn, in the town of Webster, was rented, and Mrs. Dorsey and her charges with their belongings were moved there. A horse, cow, chickens and farming implements were purchased, and a friend donated two small pigs. Seeds for planting were procured by purchase and some were donated, and Mrs. Dorsey began the tilling of land The soil was not very fertile and the crops for the first year were light, but something was raised and we had learned something.

"The second year the land was in better condition, and Mrs. Dorsey knew more about farming. As a consequence the crops were very fair. Two hundred bushels of potatoes, 10 bushels of beans, 60 bushels of oats and 60 bushels of rye, 400 heads of cabbage, and carrots, beets, turnips, peas, sweet corn and field corn, onions and tomatoes were harvested in quantity sufficient to supply the needs of the home, and more, for according to Mrs. Dorsey's report of income, we find the item, farm produce, $116. All of this was done under very unfavorable conditions, poor soil, insufficient help to care for crops, and not the best of tools with which to work the land."

Education—1918

Orphanages and Other Benevalent Institutions.

ONLY ONE CHILD-CARING HOME NOT GIVEN APPROVAL

All Franklin County Institutions but Home for Colored Girls Get Certificates.

EIGHT REFUSED IN STATE

No Date

Institutions Turned Down Can Regain Recognition by Complying with Requirements.

All the child-caring institutions and associations of Columbus and Franklin county with one exception have been approved and given certificates for the ensuing year, by the Ohio board of state charities.

The Columbus Home for Colored Girls is the institution refused approval by the board, and because of this the home is not eligible to receive children committed by the juvenile court, nor may money be solicited for it.

GIVEN APPROVAL.

The Columbus institutions and associations which have been approved are: Big Sisters' association, Columbus Baby Camp, Children's Day Home and Nursery, Children's hospital, Children's home, Columbus Humane society, Hannah Neil Mission and Home for the Friendless, Hare Orphans' home, House of the Good Shepherd, Ohio Children's Home society, Ohio Institution for Feeble Minded, Ohio State School for the Blind, Ohio State School for the Deaf, North Side Day Nursery, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum and the Josephinum.

The Methodist Children's Home association, Worthington, was also approved.

EIGHT OTHERS REFUSED.

In addition to the Columbus Home for Colored Girls, eight other institutions were refused approval, among them being: Children's home, Gallipolis; Children's home, Ironton; Children's home, Waverly; Youngstown Humane society and the Children's home, Logan.

A number of institutions have been given approval conditional upon betterment of their standards within certain period. Institutions turned down can obtain recognition by complying with requirements fixed by the board.

EXAMINED EVERY YEAR.

Every year the board passes upon the fitness of every benevolent or correctional institution, corporation and association, public, semi-public or private that receives and cares for children, or places them in private homes. When the board is satisfied as to the care given such children, and that the requirements of the law covering the management of such insttiutions are being complied with, a certificate of approval is issued to the institution which gives it a legal right to engage in business.

Any person who receives children for an institution refused approval or who receives or solicits money on behalf of such an institution, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than $5 nor more than $500. A list of all approved institutions is sent by the board to all courts acting as juvenile courts and to all associations or institutions approved.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
MARCH 9, 1918

WILL BUILD A NEGRO HOME.

County Architect Instructed to Plan a $50,000 Building.

On motion of Judge Miles F. Bulger the county court instructed the county architect today to draw plans for the construction of a $50,000 home for infirm and aged negroes. The home is to be built in Blue Township on county property. Since the abandonment of the negro quarters at the Jackson County Home near Lees Summit, the negro poor have been kept in a rented building on Vine Street.

INDIANAPOLIS IND STAR
JUNE 3, 1918

DIRECTORS WILL MEET.

The board of directors of the Preparatory Home for Colored Women will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, Odd Fellow Building, to complete the board's organization. Five additional members will be appointed to the board.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education-1918

Self Help

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR

MAY 9 1918

NEGRO UPLIFT SOCIET MEETS AT SHELBY, MISS

SHELBY, Miss., May 9. (Spl.)—Th Mississippi Rural association opened it session with the Zion Grove Baptis church last night, with a large attend ance. Dr. G. W. Gayles was appointe master of ceremonies.

Elder J. M. Williamson, president, ex plained the object and work of the as sociation. He advised the association t establish and foster a training scho for the race, as the only salvation fo them was to so prepare themselves t meet the issues of the fast movin world. He said that the members o his race are unwise to move to th North, and that the North will have th same negro proble mto solve the Sout has had if they continue to go there.

"The only thing the South require is that the negro remain here, prepar himself, and do his duty," he said. Th South belongs to the white man an the black man, and if the black ma leaves here he has lost his heritage. He urged the negroes to raise mor foodstuff, buy war saving stamps, thri stamps and Liberty bonds.

Elder I. W. Crawford made a stron speech, telling the negroes what pa they should play in the war.

Messrs. J. H. Turney, mayor, an Attorney Childs spoke in behalf of th Red Cross, and quite a number joine the work.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PET 7

Education – 1918

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

RAISING FUNDS FOR SCHOLARSHIP

Savannah Tribune 9-7-18

New York, July 23rd—The Kappa Gama Kappa as launched a financial campaign for three months. The purpose of the campaign is to raise $2,500 as a scholarship fund to encourage higher education among colored youth. The campaign headquarters are at 52 Eat 99th street and the campaign committee consists of Miss Elizabeth Townsend, chairman, Miss Lillain C. Dodson, publicity secretary, and Miss Enid Thorpe, treasurer. The organization celebrated its first anniversary in May. It is the only organization of its kind in Greater New York.

The Kappa Gama Kappa is composed of young college women who have banded together to foster higher education among ambitious young women and men of the race and also for mutual helpfulness. These young women deserve the highest credit and admiration for the laudable course which they have taken to assist in bringing their fellows up to high ideals and to encourage them to set their standard high and work up to it, to have a fixed aim in life and stick to it.

The campaign starts off briskly and will be carried on with vigor thruout Greater New York and vicinity and in other northern and eastern states. Some of the oldest and most influential educators of both races will deliver addresses at public parlor meetings to be held at various places during the drive for this scholarship fund.

The officers of this society are Mrs. O. W. Saxton, president; Miss Agnes Griffin, vice-president; Miss Dorothy Hendrickson, secretary; Miss Lillian C. Dodson, treasurer.

BLACK "NOBODY" A HERO

Negro Saves One of Two Boys from Train; May Lose Own Life.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
AUGUST 2, 1918

Track Laborer Struck and Second Brother Dies in His Arms.

Griffin Hatcher was only a colored track laborer—until to-day. His life had been cast with the pick and shovel, his hands calloused with toil. No one noticed him as he labored from day to day along the Baltimore & Ohio right of way at Whiting, Ind., in the grime and dust and cinders.

Long trains rushed by, but they meant little to Griffin—only a dream. His it was to work at the tracks, draw his salary when due and go home to the shanty where there were hungry mouths to feed—and other track laborers to be made ready for life.

But now it is different. Griffin Hatcher the ordinary colored track laborer, has become a hero, a saver of life—and probably the giver of it also. That is, the saver of another's life—that of a little child—and the giver of his own, and doing it gladly. To-day they forgot the color of his skin down Whiting way, where he lies in a hospital near death, and thought only of the heroic heart that beat within him.

Saves Baby from Train.

Hatcher was walking along the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio at Whiting last night, his pick over his shoulder. He was homeward bound after his day of toil.

Half a block from the station he stopped to pass the time of day with a gate tender at his shanty. On the tracks were playing two children, Frank and George Repinak, whose home was a block away. Frank was 5 years old and George 3.

"Tag!" shouted Frankie.

"Me tagged 'oo!" cooed back Georgie, shouting with glee.

Just then there was a whirr in the distance—quickly it became a fast gathering roar. The "Flyer" was screaming down the track toward them.

"Great God!" shouted Hatcher. "Those kids!"

The children were standing in the center of the track, paralyzed to a death stillness with fear. Like a flash Hatcher—the ordinary colored track laborer—was in action. In a jump he was at the side of the track He plunged. Into the storm of steam he went, while brakes ground and tore at the wheels. Far down the track the great train came to a full stop.

Boy Dead in Hero's Arms

They found them there. Three year old Georgie had been struck by the hurtling body of the track laborer and pushed out of danger. He suffered only a few scratches. By the track, and many feet distant from where he plunged in, they found Hatcher, bruised, bleeding and torn. Clasped tight in his arms was 5 year old Frankie—dead. They took them all to the Whiting hospital.

Hatcher lies there to-day—a track laborer no longer, and probably never to be again. His shoulder is broken, he is hurt internally and his chest is torn open. The physicians say he can't live. He regained consciousness for a moment this morning.

"I tried to save them both," he said and slipped back into unconsciousness again.

FIRST TEACHER OF RACE APPOINTED IN ROCHESTER

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Miss Viola Van Buren was appointed by the Board of Education teacher at school No. 10. Miss Van Buren is the first woman of the race to be appointed to position as teacher in this city.

COLORED BOY WINS PRIZE 12

IN VOTING CONTEST BY A CHELSEA THEATRE—ERNEST REDDICK, A CRIPPLE, GETS HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOES BY THE WORK OF HIS WHITE PLAYMATES—A SAMPLE OF FRIENDLINESS ON TERMS OF EQUALITY WHERE MIXED PUBLIC SCHOOLS EXIST — EDITORIAL COMMENT BY NEWSPAPER.

(Chelsea, Mass., Gazette, Aug. 31, 1918.) The Guardian

The successful contestants in the contest conducted by the Broadway Theatre were awarded prizes by Mr. Frank A. Noyes, the proprietor, at Monday afternoon's performance.

The winner of the first prize, a $50 Liberty Bond, was Ernest Reddick, a little ten year old Colored boy, and a cripple. He resides with his parents at 89 Pearl street. His vote totaled 385,400. 9-14-18.

The little fellow has been unable to use his legs since he was four years old, the result of having been hit with a baseball which injured his spine, and his is compelled to walk with crutches. His success in winning the prize is due to his young friends, all of whom are white boys, who gave him every support. At every performance they were at the theatre soliciting votes for this little fellow. They carried him on their backs and in every way possible worked hard to win thep rize for him.

It was a manly act for these youngsters, many of whom could have become candidates for the prize but they took this little hapless fellow under their wing, so to speak, and made it possible for him to win the bond, and they are deserving of every praise for their work. Over 900 boys and gils were entered in the contest.

Editorial Comment.

(Chelset Gazette, Aug. 31, 1918)

Who cannot but have admiration for those youngsters who so willingly went forth and solicited coupons for their little Colored friend who was a contestant for the prize given by the management of the Broadway Theatre to the most popular boy or girl. This little fellow has been a cripple for years. His playmates are all white boys, and with that magnanimity that is a prediminating feature of young caiA,merica, thye hustled and labored and secured sufficient votes to land the little fellow a winner. And they were just as proud as he when he received the $50 Liberty Bond. It's a nice spirit, one that should be cultivated by everybody.

8 Colored Men Pass State Medical Board

Raleigh Independent 9-13-18

The following are the names of the successful candidates who took the examination before the Medical Examiners of North Carolina held last month: Edison E. Blackman Raleigh; Golan S. Perry, Raleigh Samuel M. Beckford, Raleigh; James P. McClain, Southern Pines; Lee O Miller, Asheville; John D. Quick Rochingham; Joseph P. Harrison

JEWISH NEGRO A LINGUIST.

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
AUGUST 16, 1918

Camp Upton Private Speaks 27 Different Languages.

CAMP UPTON, Aug. 16.—Probably the most accomplished linguist that has yet appeared in camp is Private David Ben Isaac de Kolscritta, attached to the Medical Corps of the Engineer Regiment here, who revealed a knowledge of twenty-seven different languages while appearing before the examining board of the camp Naturalization Bureau prior to his being sworn in as an American citizen.

De Kolscritta is a Jewish negro, who studied to be a rabbi, and in his native country of Abyssinia was a Count and of the royal family of the late King Menelik. He was born in that part of Abyssinia included in Italian Somaliland, and so was an Italian subject before he became a citizen of Uncle Sam.

NOTED NEGRO TEACHER RETIRES AFTER 48 YEARS

NEWARK N J LEDGER
JULY 28, 1918

Miss Maritcha R. Lyons, who for forty-eight consecutive years has been a teacher in the public schools of Greater New York, has retired. Miss Lyons began teaching in October 1869 and during her long years of service has taught all the grades in the elementary schools, having had charge of a graduating class for ten years. During the past twenty years Miss Lyons had charge of the training of newly appointed teachers. At a farewell reception tendered her by her fellow teachers, she was presented with a gold watch.

Miss Lyons is the daughter of the late Albro Lyons and was the first colored graduate of the Providence, R. I., Girls' High School, to which institution she was admitted by special act of the Rhode Island legislature.

COLORED LIEUTENANT HAS RIGHT "DOPE"

The Kansas City Sun 9-14-18

New York, N. Y.—It was a Negro lieutenant, attached to an American regiment, who figured out accurately just how far from Paris, France, was the big gun which has been bombarding that city from a distance of 72 miles. He measured the inclination of two holes where the shell went through two nearby walls, and the rest was only a question of mathematics.

Lincoln University.

N Y C P OST
SEPTEMBER 16, 1918

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: In your last night's editorial on "Fifty Years of Negro Education," you did not mention two institutions that have been longest in the field, both north of Mason and Dixon's line—Wilberforce University in Ohio and Lincoln University in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

The graduates of the latter institution have taken a prominent part in the life of their people in New York city. Dr. Eugene P. Roberts, the leading physician among his people in the city, has been active in every good work in behalf of his city and race; and was appointed by Mayor Mitchel as a member of the Municipal Board of Education. He is a leading spirit in the League for Improving Urban Conditions, and is chairman of the directors of the Colored Men's Branch of the Y. M. C. A., to whose handsome new building, to be dedicated October 13, he was a generous contributor.

Among the ministerial graduates are Rev. Dr. Frank M. Hyder, pastor of the St. James Presbyterian hurch, and Rev. J. W. Brown, pastor of the mother A. M. E. Zion Church, with over one thousand members. C. W. MacDougall has attained a prominent position at the bar, and was assistant District-Attorney for many years.

The record of these graduates can be duplicated in many cities and communities both north and south, and the work of the alumni is well summarized in the late Booker T. Washington's testimony; "The negro race and the American people owe a great debt of gratitude to Lincoln University."

The Government will on October 1 establish at Lincoln University a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps, and the facilities of the University will be at the Government's disposal for the winning of the war. A graduate, Colonel Franklin A. Denison, formerly of the Eighth Illinois National Guard, now of the 370th National Guard Infantry, is believed to be colored officer of highest rank in active service.

PROF. WILLIAM HALLOCK JOHNSON.
Lincoln University, September 4.

BLACK "NOBODY" A HERO

The Guardian

COLORED MAN SAVES ONE OF TWO BOYS FROM TRAIN; MAY LOSE OWN LIFE—JUMPED IN FRONT OF EXPRESS TRAIN TO SAVE TWO CHILDREN—ONE DEAD IN HIS ARMS.

9-14-18

(Chicago Daily News, Aug., 1918.)

Griffin Hatcher was only a colored track laborer—until today. His life has been cast with the pick and shovel, his hands calloused with toil. No

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

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"Tag"! shouted Frankie.

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"I tried to save them both," he said, and slipped back into uncosnciousness again.

Phila. Public Ledger
11-11-18

SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS

Why Are Colored Graduates of Normal School Discriminated Against?

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—The Philadelphia Board of Education a few days ago held an examination for teachers to be placed on the eligible lists. What about the well-trained negro teachers who come out of the Normal School here—who wait on eligible lists simply because they are colored; they cannot enter a white school to teach, not even as substitutes, especially after they have successfully taught the same kind of children in the practice school. I have known many of the colored student teachers who were splendid examples for any class of children to exemplify; they were loved and respected by the white children.

Why, when democracy is hailed as such a sacred thing presumably, is it the Philadelphia caste system must exist? Is this still the City of Brotherly Love, the cradle of liberty and justice? There are many schools in Philadelphia where 90 per cent of the children are colored, but where white teachers teach. Why doesn't the law work both ways? If it is a good thing for the goose it must be the same for the gander.

New York and many other States have no black and white lists for teachers—simply an eligible list. Let us hope that a little home democracy in this great reconstruction period might be sampled in order to make the city a squarer place to live in.

COLORED WOMAN DOCTOR BREAKS ALL RECORDS

FIRST RACE PHYSICIAN OF THE FEMALE SEX

The Freeman

To Pass State Board of Examiners of California With High Record.

10-12-18

Special to The Freeman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 11.—Dr. Ruth J. Temple, the Pacific coast's first Negro woman graduate in medicine and surgery, passes the California state board of medical examiners, with the exceptional average of 91.7. This young lady has well merited the scholarships presented her for five consecutive years by the Los Angeles Forum.

In fact, the members of the Forum have honored themselves and the Negroes of the west, in scholarshiping this young woman. She has done much to raise the standard of the race by her exemplary college deportment and exceptional mental capacity as a student. She entered the Loma Linda, California, September, 1913, and graduated from the California state board of examinations, held in San Francisco June 25th to 27th, licensing her to practice medicine and surgery.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
OCTOBER 6. 1918

Negro Troops Break Pontoon Bridge Record

J. R. Watson, colored, has received a letter from his brother, Babe Watson at one of the eastern camps stating that his company recently broke the army record for building a pontoon bridge. The negro troops completed a 225 foot bridge in 15 minutes 11 3-4 seconds. The previous record was 16 minutes 20 seconds.

COLORED WOMAN DOCTOR BREAKS ALL RECORDS

The Freeman
11/16/18

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 5.—Dr. Ruth J. Temple, the Pacific coast's first Negro woman graduate in medicine and surgery, passed the California state board of medical examiners with the exceptional average of 91.7. This young lady has well merited the scholarshps presented her for five consecutve years by the Los Angeles Forum.

COLORED WOMAN REGARDED AS CURRENCY EXPERT

The St. Louis Argus
11/15/18

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Anna R. Grant, a Colored expert currency examiner, did three persons' work for more than a week during the recent currency rush. More than once she went on duty at 9 a. m., worked all day and all night, 12 the next day, stayed off that afternoon for rest and went on again that night. From July to September she was of greatest assistance to those in charge by relieving other girls. "She is to all in the bureau, regardless of race, an example of fare efficiency and fine spirit," one of her associates said.

Mrs. Grant's husband is in France. The Negro girls as a whole in the bureau are satisfactory and are said to complain less than the other girls.

NEGRO STUDENT BEST SCHOLAR

Leader
Oct 27 18
Of Topeka

LAWRENCE, KAN., Dec. 26.—James Scott, a Negro, Tuesday, December 10, was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity because of his attaining highest rank among men students of the Kansas university in scholarship. Scott lives in Kansas City.

NEGRO STUDENT BEST SCHOLAR

The Record
12-27-18

MADE HONORARY MEMBER OF PHI BETA KAPPA FOR HIGH RANK IN CLASSES.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 20.—James Scott, a Negro, Tuesday, December 10, was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity because of his attaining highest rank among men students of the Kansas university in scholarship. Scott lives in Kansas City.

NEWARK N J LEDGER
NOVEMBER 3, 1918

Rev. E. W. Moore was elected president of the National Equal Rights League which met recently in annual convention in Chicago. There were ninety delegates present and resolutions were adopted calling for representation of the negro at the peace conference.

Race Men Win Military Honors

The Cleveland Advocate
11/16/18

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8.—Six of the ten honor men among the 2,500 graduates today of the Central Artillery Officers' School at Camp Zachary Taylor were Negroes.

Negroes Loudly Cheered When Commissioned

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 5. 1918

Special to The Evening Journal.

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 5.—Lieutenant V. T. Seaberry, formerly a Fort Worth lawyer, is the guest of friends here during his leave of absence following his graduation from the central officers' artillery training camp at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Lieutenant Seaberry said this morning that out of a class of 2,600 graduates of the training school, the loudest applause on graduation day was accorded a group of twenty-five negroes who secured second Lieutenancies in the field artillery. Lieutenant Seaberry said that the Southern men in the camp were loud in their praise of the ability of these negro boys who had made good. Lieutenant Seaberry will be stationed in Alabama for a short period.

NEWARK N J LEDGER
JULY 21. 1918

Among three hundred white and three Negro applicants in a civil service examination for a clerkship in Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. M. L. Jackson, one of the colored applicants ranked highest. Her mark in mathematics was 95 per cent.

Negro Woman Writes Best Kentucky Song In Contest

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD
OCTOBER 17. 1918

The honor of composing the best song in Kentucky in the contest of the united war work campaign was won by Nannie G. Board, negro, of 1224 West Chestnut street. The song will now be sent to Chicago for competition with songs sent in from thirteen other states comprising the central army department. A gold medal will be awarded to the winner in the big contest, who also will receive a royalty on all copies sold after the campaign is over.

John D. Semple, Mrs. Katherine Whipple-Dobbs and Chester B. Solomon were the judges, who gave honorable mention to two songs written by Dr. W. Edward Baxter and Sue Finley Read, both of this city.

The winner, a daughter of Eliz Board, was born in Louisville. She was graduated from the Colored High School in 1914, then became student at Howard University, ...n, D. C., and was graduated from there last June. She is teaching this winter at Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Nashville. She has studied music at home and was a member of the Colored Girls' High School Glee Club and also sang in the Emanuel Baptist Church.

The song submitted in the war work campaign contest is the first effort at patriotic song writing Miss Board has made, and judging from the composition entered she will make a name for herself as a song writer. The song has not only the true rousing patriotic spirit, but the music is rythmical, and there is an undertone of the trumpet and drum and the swinging step of the marching boys in its measures.

NEGROES HONOR MEN

Six Out of Ten Highest Artillery Awards Won By Them Here.

Six of the ten honor men among the 2,500 graduates to-day of the Central Artillery Officers' School at Camp Zachary Taylor were negroes. They came from a single battery composed of 200 members of the black race. This remarkable showing was taken as a further evidence of the serious determination of the negroes of the United States to help wipe out militarism in the shortest possible time. The names of all the graduates are withheld by the Government, those of the honor men along with the others.

...through the central states, in the interest of the association.

Chicago Defender
ENTERTAIN HONOR STUDENT

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Detroit, Mich., June 28.—With the occasion of Miss Willia Mae Brogdon, graduating with honors from the Eastern High school, a surprise party was given in her honor at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Adams last Tuesday.

Education - 1918

Scholarship and other Distinctions

NEGRO WINNERS IN CONTEST

The Daily Herald. Jan. 19, 1918.

Among the winners announced by the J. Harrison Whitehurst Company, manufacturers of Juniper Tar who had a prize contest last month were Mr. George V. Lottier 1609 Druid Hill avenue, who won a fine razor, and Miss Estella L. Ray, 1313 Presstman street, who won a silver sugar spoon.

WINS GOLD MEDAL IN BIG SPELLING CONTEST

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Scranton, Pa.—Charles Bradford, an ambitious 17-year-old Negro boy, came to this city from Mississippi last September and went to live in Moir court. He was anxious to better what little education he had acquired in the South and at the same time do odd jobs around the city evenings to keep him in food and clothing. He went to see T. E. Cule, principal of the James Madison Public School, stated his case and was admitted as a pupil in the eighth grade.

The New York Age 1-19-18

Friday night the same Charles Bradford performed a feat that astonished his fellow pupils, teacher and all other teachers in the school district. He stood in a room in the Administration building for the final spelling bee in the contest between the eighth grade pupils of the Bayard Taylor School, William Prescott School, John James Audubon School and his own school. Four girls and Charles Bradford represented the James Madison School and there were five girls representing each of the other schools. Charles Bradford was the only boy and he took his place alongside of the nineteen girls with a smile. All the other boy pupils of the four schools had fallen in the preliminaries of the spelling match and young Bradford was there to go it alone for his sex. And he certainly went some.

Charles was still there when the spelling bee had ended and there were only two of the nineteen girls left standing. The others had failed on words given them to spell.

The spelling contest between the four schools started some weeks ago and 3,000 words were listed for the contestants. The pupils of the eighth grades of the schools participating purchased three gold medals to be awarded to the winners of the contest. Charles Bradford got one, Mary Tremper, of the William Prescott school, got one and so did Helen Sauke, of the James Madison School. Miss Sauke, who lives on Madison avenue, is a classmate of the Bradford boy. Miss Tremper lives on Irving avenue.

Warmly Aplauded.

The words in the preliminaries of the contest were given by the principals of the schools and the words for the final test were given by Miss Mary A. Doyle, a teacher in the Washington Irving School.

When the girls commenced to fall and the contest dwindled down to five spellers the audience turned their attention to the colored boy from the South. He was still on his feet and finding no difficulty in spelling big words. Such words as "pneumonia," "hygiene," "tranquility," "solitariness," "respectability," "hydrotic" and other tongue twister were spelled correctly by

SPINGARN MEDAL MAY BE AWARDED HERE

1-26-1918

New York, January 24.—The Spingarn Medal Award Committee met here on Tuesday of last week to consider what colored man or woman had done the most meritorious work during the past twelve months.

The New York Age

Former President Taft, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post; John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and Bishop John Hurst, of Baltimore, were the committeemen present. Dr. James H. Dillard was unavoidably absent.

Among those proposed for the medal were: W. Stanley Braithwaite, literary critic and annalist; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, publicist; a man named Green, residing at Newport News, who distinguished himself for bravery when a vessel was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea; Edward A. Johnson, who is sitting in the New York Legislature as the first colored member; Dr. R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute; Herman Perry, of Atlanta, president of the Standard Life Insurance Company; Dr. J. E. Moorland, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of the college of arts and science of Howard University, Washington, and W. Ashbie Hawkins, Baltimore lawyer.

A final selection will be made later. Bishop Hurst proposed that the medal be awarded this year in Baltimore, as Governor Harrington, of Maryland, had consented to make the presentation address. As arrangements had been completed for presenting the medal in another city, Baltimore lost.

CARVER SHOWS SWEET POTATO USE AT CAPITOL

The New York News

Eminent Tuskegee Scientist Induces Government to Establish Driers for Potatoes as Wheat Substitute

Feb. 21, 1918.

Denmark, S. C., Feb. 18.—The feature of the ninth annual session of the Farmers' Conference here at Voorhees Institute, of which Jesse C. Thomas is principal, was the address of Prof. George W. Carver, the eminent agricultural scientist of Tuskegee Institute. Silas X. Floyd and Dr. Thomas E. Miller also made strong inspiring addresses.

New York

Professor Carver came to Voorhees after having spent several days in Washington, where he had been called by the government to demonstrate his famous sweet potato flour, which the Tuskegee Institute has been using since last fall as a substitute for wheat flour in the making of bread.

Professor Carver stated that the government made a very exhaustive investigation into the possibilities of his sweet potato flour with a view to using same in the army and to give official recognition. After a very thorough investigation and discussion of Professor Carver's sweet potato flour by a committee of army bakers, committee of chemists, committee on dietetics, committee on transportation and a drying committee, in the words of Professor Carver:

"The government decided that the sweet potato offered probably the greatest possibilities in the way of saving wheat flour of anything that had yet been discovered in America; they decided that the drying of the sweet potato was the most economical and had more good points about it in the matter of conservaion transportation, durability, ease of handling, than any other known way that had been discovered; in order to test the thing out and give to the Southern farmer a demonsraion as to the advisability and wisdom of a movement for the encouragement of the drying of the sweet potato, the government decided to erect a large 'drier' which will have the capacity of one hundred bushels a day". (Professor Carver intimated that this experimental, demonstration "drier" would be erected at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.)

In a last appeal to the Negro farmers, as to the possibilities of the sweet potato, Professor Carver stated: "We haven't a single crop that will produce as many bushels per acre as the sweet potato." He urged them to go back to their homes, organize and not let one single potato go to waste; to erect community and individual sweet potato "driers," and dry their sweet potatoes, sack them, and in this way they would be rendering an invaluable service to the nation in its efforts for conservation.

Dr. A. R. Burton, an interne at Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., made the highest average in the examination held by the Board of Medical Examiners of the District of Columbia, last October.

Chicago Defender

NEGRO COMPOSER RECEIVES HIGH HONORS IN CONTEST

W. H. Graham, 2809 Welton street, Denver, Col., one of Topeka's sons, was awarded third place in the march contest at Camp Funston, Kan. The first place went to Arthur Pryor, the second to F. N. Innes. These musicians have world's records as bandmasters and composers. The third was given to W. H. Graham on his new composition, "March Militare."

There were over one thousand pieces submitted and they were passed upon by John Philip Sousa, the famous bandmaster and composer, who gave "March Militare" high honors. This number will be used as one of the regimental marches by the bands at Camp Funston. Seven marches were to be selected in the contest. Mr. Graham was informed by the War Department of this result of the contest giving him third place.

The Topeka Plaindealer

This is the first music contest in which any of this composer's work has ever been submitted and to receive such honors with and over graduates of conservatories, instructors and people of musical fame speaks well for the possibilities of our race. As a race we do not appreciate or know our musical value. The Plaindealer is glad that the highest authority on marches, John Philip Sousa, passed on this work, as there can be no argument concerning the ability of the composer to write a march. Mr. Graham has a new patriotic song entitled, "Here Comes Uncle Sam," which has become very popular in the West.

A news item in the Kansas City Post of Feb. 27, dated Camp Funston, says:

"Heart of America," Arthur Pryors marching hit, submitted by E. J. Shanahan of Kansas City, originator of the Kansas City slogan, "Heart of America," has been designated as the official marching piece of the 85th division of the National Army at Camp Funston. Word was received here today that Lieut. John Philip Sousa, the famous band leader, who was final judge in the contest, had selected "Heart of America" from the thousands of march pieces submitted.

Four other compositions submitted were highly praised by Lieutenant Sousa and will be used as regimental marches. They were "Liberty," by F. N. Innes, 930 Humboldt street, Denver; "March Militare," by W. H. Graham, 2809 Welton street, Denver; "89th Division March," by Forrest Cook Castle of Clayton, Kan.; and "A March," by J. Stanley Brothers Jr. Havelock, Neb.

Haywood Back With Illinois Steel Co.

W. S. Haywood, 3763 Wabash avenue, is back at the Illinois Steel Co. chemical department assaying the different metals for various steels. Haywood is a graduate of Armour Institute and specialized in chemistry.

Chicago Defender April 13, 1918

PARIS KY BOURBON NEWS

APRIL 16, 1918

FRANKFORT COLORED BOY WINS ORATORICAL CONTEST

Representatives of the different colored High Schools in the Bluegrass section met Friday night in an oratorical contest for honors in the auditorium of the Paris High School. The successful contestant was Robt. Kenneth Jones, of the Clinton street High School, in Frankfort. The judges were Prof. Thos. A. Hendricks, and two of the Paris High School faculty, Misses Ray and Rolff Mt. Sterling, Paris and Lexington were the closest contenders to the winner. The next contest will be held in Frankfort. The contest last year was won by Frankfort at Mt. Sterling.

Mrs. Miriam Sims Jackson of Atlanta, Ga., the daughter of Dr. F. R. Sims, Presiding Elder of the Valdosta (Ga.) District, ranked highest among one hundred or more of white and three Negro competitors in a recent civil service examination. Her mark of 99 per cent in mathematics had special mention and she stands high on the list of eligibles for a government clerk.

American Negro Press April 25, 18

FOUR MEDICAL STUDENTS FINISH AT M'GILL UNIV.

Montreal, Quebec, April 26.—Among the fifty-nine medical students who passed the final examinations here last Saturday are: O. M. Francis, Grenada, W. L.; A. R. Newsam, Barbados, W. I.; F. T. Reid, Jamaica, B. W. I.; H. E. Skeete, Barbados, W. I. The students passed creditable examinations and fulfilled all requirements of the university, and will receive the degree of M. D. C. M.

Chicago Defender April 27, 1918

Miss Louise A. Turner, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed private secretary to Eugene K. Jones of the New York Urban League.

Winner of Spingarn Medal Has Achieved Unusual Success

William Stanley Braithwaite, who was last Friday night awarded the Spingarn Medal at Providence, R. I., has been credited by critical students of literature with having been largely responsible fo rthe renewed interest in American poetry.

Writing his critical essays for the Boston Evening Transcript since 1903, he has been able to keep constantly before the public the merits of many poetical compositions. He is a poet himself and in 1904 published "Lyrics of Life and Love," a small volume of poems and in 1908, "The House of Falling Leaves." His "Anthology of Magazine Verse," published annually since 1913, is regarded as an authoritative volume. He became editor of the Poetry Review in 1916. He has edited the "The Book of Elizabethan Verse," "The Book of Georgian Verse," and "The Book of Restoration Verse." He is the general editor of "The Contemporary American Poets Series," which is to be issued in twelve volumes. The most recent publication from his pen is "The Poetic Year," a collection of a series of articles written by him for the Boston Transcript during 1916-17.

Mr. Braithwaite is regarded as one of the foremost American critics, regardless of race. His contributions to high class magazines and the able articles he has written for the Transcript have made him widely and favorably known.

A LIFE OF STRUGGLE

Despite his ability, Mr. Braithwaite has had to struggle to win recognition, a thing which becomes doubly hard in this country when the man has African blood in his veins. While pursuing his work, the economic struggle has been hard, and it is only recently that he has begun to receive anything like the emoluments that should be his. His home is in Cambridge, Mass.

In reviewing Braithwaite's "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1915," Edward J. O'Brien, writing in the Saturday Evening Post, credits the critic-poet for the revival of interest in American poetry.

Asserting that Braithwaite's Anthology for 1915 is one that gives abiding impression "or confidence in our American lyric future," Mr. O'Brien goes on to say:

PRAISE FOR BRAITHWAITE

"I suppose no one who surrenders himself to the best poetry that is in this volume will find it possible, if he has any imaginative sympathy whatever, to deny the invaluable service that Mr. Braithwaite is performing in American life. Were it only a service to poetry, he would deserve a great deal from his contemporaries. But the simple fact is that against every obstacle, including the greatest obstacles of all, public indifference, he has cooperated with the Boston Transcript in making American poetry an American audience.

"I have found that American editors and critics, not to mention American poets, almost without exception, place the responsibility for the renaissance of American poetry almost at the door of Mr. Braithwaite and the Boston Transcript. For twelve years he has made American poetry his cue and labored unselfishly and without immediate reward for its artistic and material redemption. With the publication of this year's (1915) Anthology, we must at last admit his completely successful achievement."

Mr. O'brien concludes by saying that Mr. Braithwaite has covered "the ground thoroughly and with authority."

"The Listener," commenting in the Boston Transcript, also credited Mr. Braithwaite with being responsible for the revival of interest in contemporary American poetry.

SPINGARN MEDAL AWARDED

The fourth Spingarn Medal award was made today at the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I., to William Stanley Braithwaite of Cambridge, Mass., the distinguished poet and literary critic, whose work as literary critic of the Boston Evening Transcript and contributor of critical essays to the Forum, the Century, Scribner's, the Atlantic Monthly and other leading magazines has made his name well known to the literary public. Mr. Braithwaite is a poet as well as a critic. In 1904 he published "Lyrics of Life and Love," a small volume of poems and in 1908, "The House of Falling Leaves." Since 1913 he has edited the "Anthology of Magazine Verse," published by Small, Maynard & Co., of Boston. In 1916 Mr. Braithwaite became editor of the "Poetry Review" of Cambridge. He has also edited "The Book of Elizabethan Verse," "The Book of Georgian Verse," and "The Book of Restoration Verse," and is the general editor of "The Contemporary American Poets Series" which is shortly to be issued in twelve volumes.

Mr. Braithwaite's most recent publication is a volume entitled "The Poetic Year." in which are gathered together a series of articles which were contributed by him to the Boston Transcript during the years 1916 and 1917. It is needless to remark that Mr. Braithwaite's reputation extends beyond that of a "Negro" critic. His achievements have plaeed him in the forefront of America's literary critics irrespective of race.

SCRANTON HIGH SCHOOL AWARDS A SCHOLARSHIP

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Scranton, Pa.—For the first time in the history of Central High School it has awarded a scholarship to a Negro boy. Roland Harrison, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Harrison of Kessler place, a student at Central, has been awarded a scholarship in agriculture at State College, Pa. He leaves May 4.

2nd SCULPTURE PRIZE WON BY MRS. S. C. FULLER.

Mass. Branch of Woman's Peace Party Awards $25 Prize to Framingham Artist. Miss Garrick Fuller. Mrs. Malcolm Forbes Elected President.

The Boston Post of 2[illegible] instant reports:—Miss Rose A. Garrity of 77 Gainsboro street, a pupil of Roger Burnham, the sculptor, was yesterday awarded the sculpture prize of $50 offered by the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party for the best sketch conception of the constructive peace movement. The subject of her composition for the peace prize was "Peace Rests Upon International Law, Which Is Built and Upheld by the People."

The second sculpture prize of $25 was awarded to Mrs. Meta Z. W. Fuller of Framingham. The title of her sketch was "Peace Halting the Ruthlessness of War." Mrs. Fuller has studied sculpture in Philadelphia and Paris and is said to have done very meritorious work.

The art committee of the Women's Peace Party believes that later it may be arranged to have these two sketches worked on a large scale into bronze or stone and also to be the inspiring ideas in others of the fine arts.

Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes was elected president and Mrs. John Richardson, Jr., treasurer.

ANOTHER LAUREL WON

(Special to The Independent.)

Charles Satchell Morris, Jr., out brilliant young orator, added another victory to his series of orational triumphs at Wilson Memorial Academy Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., last Saturday evening. Despite a determined effort on the part of his Anglo Saxon colleagues to defeat him, the celebrated young orator came out with honors on the winning team. He defended his crown as the school's oratorical champion. His subject for the contest was, "Lincoln, a Man Called o God." He held the vast audience o white people spellbound by his magnetic eloquence. Two years since, Mr Morris was called, "a native-born-Cuban," by the white press of New York He is the most widely known young member of the colored race in Amerca. He is the eldest son of Rev. Dr and Mrs. Charles S. Morris, of Norfolk. (There were twelve participants young Morris the only colored one.)

NEGRO APPOINTED ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR

Cleveland, O.—Elmer J. Cheeks, electrical engineer at the municipal lighting plant, has been appointed assistant inspector of electrict machinery for the United States Navy Department. Mr. Cheeks is thoroughly qualified for the responsible position to which he has been called. Since gradating from Purdue University he has been employed as engineer at the municipal plant, which has loaned him to the government for this special work. eH received his appointment through the recommendation of prominent members of the Cleveland Society of Engineers. His office will be located in the Rockefeller building.

MABLE HUTCHISON WINS THRIFT STAMP CONTEST

Mable Hutchison, 13 years old, 21 E. 47th street, daughter of E. Hutchison, a pupil of the 8th grade, John Farren school, 51st and Wabash avenue, won a diploma for the best four-minute essay on the subject of "Thrift Stamps." The principal, teachers and citizens in the vicinity of Farren school were highly pleased to have the honor come to Miss Hutchison, who is one of the smartest girls in the graded schools of Chicago. She has always shown aptitude in writing and recently studied the Thrift Stamp questions with a result that when called upon to write, she won with ease. The essay follows:

Mable Hutchison

Every boy and and girl should have a Thrift Stamp book. You are not giving your money to the government, you are only lending it. If you don't come across the kaiser will. Save your pennies until you have a quarter, then buy a Thrift Stamp. Sixteen Thrift Stamps are equal to one W. S. S. Twenty W. S. S. are equal to one hundred ($100) with which you can buy a Liberty Bond in November. You do not get interest on one Thrift Stamp, but you do get on one W. S. S. Since we are engaged in the war with Germany we must win. We have never lost and must not lose. It is easy to save money. You often spend money for gum, candy and pickles, which are unnecessary. Uncle Sam has been very lucky to win all these wars. Why did he win? Because the people were full blooded Americans. Children do not realize the sensation of this war but the principal of the John Farren school intends to make every boy and girl realize it. Buy a Thrift Stamp now. Don't wait until tomorrow, tomorrow may never come. Help the Allies and save now. When you are older you will be thrifty. There are many ways in which you can save. Every dollar will make the kaiser holler. Plant a war garden. Buy Thrift Stamps and W. S. S. Don't waste food. Don't buy unnecessary things. Remember every time you lick a Thrift or a W. S. S. you help lick the kaiser. Knit for the soldiers and do your bit, every little bit helps. Do we want democracy in the United States or not? That is a question for you to answer. Thrift Stamps are only 25 cents, but Liberty Bonds are $50 and up. So we better wake up. America was not inclined to be under the German rule. Think of the poor suffering Belgians and buy Thrift Stamps.

K. is for Kaiser, for one who thinks he is brave. A is for Allies, who helped in the raid. I for Illinois, who will send him to his grave. S for sorrow, in Belgium he made. E for England, who fought brave and true. R for Rhine, which General Pershing will raid. Put them all together they spell kaiser, the man we call a miser.

Commencement at Wilberforce

Wilberforce, O., June 2[illegible]. Prominent personages from all over the country were here to attend the annual commencement of Wilberforce University, which was held on Thursday of this week. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Hon. William H. Lewis, of Boston, former assistant Attorney General of the United States.

There eleven graduates from the college course, four from Payne Theological Seminary and quite a number from the normal, commercial and industrial courses.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon the following persons: Hon. William H. Lewis, Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Prof. J. R. E. Lee, Kansas City, Kans. and W. T. Ellis, of Chicago, former secretary of the American Legation at Monrovia, Liberia, each of whom received the degree of doctor of laws; Prof. C. F. Carr, of Palestine, Tex., and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of Daytona, Fla., both of whom received the honorary degree of master of arts.

The only degree awarded by Payne Theological Seminary was that of doctor of divinity upon Rev. Charles E. Stewart, pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, Baltimore. Rev. W. Sampson Brooks, who is a member of the seminary board of trustees, is present, and has received a continuous ovation from those present on account of his successful work as pastor of Bethel Church, Baltimore. He was appointed a member of the committee that will plan the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of Bishop B. F. Lee into the ministry, which occurs on August 2T0. Bishop John Hurst, of Baltimore, was here to attend the semiannual session of the A. M. E. Bishops' Council.

RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP HONORS

Jacksonville, Ill., June 7.—Hats off to Miss Dahora Lafayette, member of the June commencement class at Jacksonville High, who received recommendation for scholarship, having completed a four years course in three and was the only member of color in a class of 62. Miss Lafayette will [illegible] her studies in the fall at [illegible] versity, Ohio.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education—1918

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

WILLIAM STANLEY BRANTHWAITE

MISS MARITCHA R. LYONS

COLORED RADCLIFFE GIRL WINS.

Miss Mary Gibson Is Composer of Class Song Music—Has won On Class Music Every Year.

(Boston Traveller May 21, 1918.)

Radcliffe's annual "song festival"

MISS MARY GIBSON.
Radcliffe, '18.

takes place tonight in the college yard. Each class will offer a new song, the words and music of which are composed by its members.

The music of the new senior song was written by Miss Mary Gibson of Washington and the words by Miss Sophia Morris of Chicago.

ONE QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

Southwestern Christian Advocate 8/15/18

One of the outstanding events in the educational circle of our work in the South during the present year was the completion of twenty-five years of continuous service as professor in Gammon Theological Seminary by the Rev. J. W. E. Bowen. The Seminary fittingly recognized this important date in its history and called upon Prof. Bowen to deliver a quarto-centennial and baccalaureate sermon. We are presenting this scholarly and eloquent discourse in this week's issue. We intended presenting it last week, but it was crowded out. It will be welcomed by all of our readers and they will be happy to see the strong face of the man who has impressed himself very largely upon the Church and more particularly upon the race.

Prof. Bowen began his career as a teacher forty years ago, when he was elected professor of Ancient Languages in Central Tennessee College. After four years in this position he accepted a pastorate in Boston and continued his studies in the Graduate School of Boston University, receiving in course the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, being the first colored man to receive this degree from this renown seat of learning. Subsequently he served as pastor in Newark, N. J.; Baltimore and Washington, D. C., and during his pastorate in the Capital City served also as professor of Hebrew in Howard University, and in the fall of 1893 he began his term of service at Gammon. He has had the privilege of serving Gammon longer than any other man, and has touched the lives of more Negro theological students than any other man living, and lives to-day in the hearts of hundreds of graduates of this institution as teacher, preacher, orator, scholar, author, publicist, as well as a brother beloved and a counselor of young men. aMny of the men look up to Dr. Bowen with exceedingly great pride. He represents to them the high water mark of the race's achievement in scholarship and culture. He still lives and carries on the work of two men with the ease and vigor of a man of forty. His influence is felt far and wide. He is not only known in the Church. He is most favorably known in nearly every Negro household throughout this country. He is a national character.

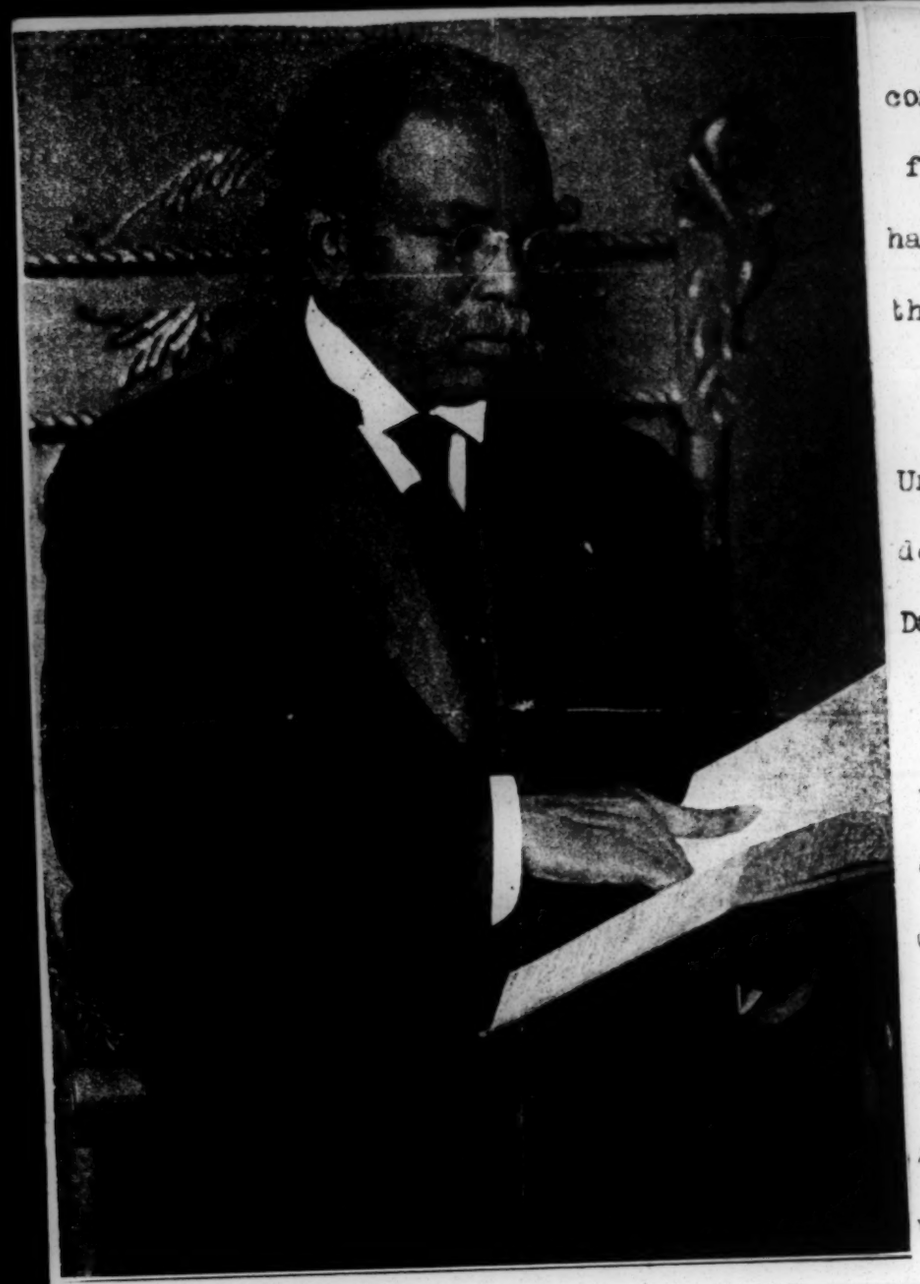
The Central Christian Advocate, in an appropriate editorial on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Bowen's professorship in Gammon, among other things says:

"There is no question but that Dr. John W. E. Bowen is one of the most cultured, learned and influential men that the colored race in the United States has produced. His life has been immersed in thought, but when he was pastor in Boston, Newark, Baltimore and Washington his time has been spent in scolastic studies and instruction and he is of a temperament which is always exploring, always surrounded by great books, weighing and checking up their authority and meaning.

"It was fitting that Prof. Bowen should be invited to preach the baccalaureate at this quarter centennial of his residence and work at Gammon, and it must have been a happiness to him to receive the shower of congratulations which came to him from eminent men who once sat in his classroom, and from many others, irrespective of race. Indeed, that is life's compensation to be appreciated by those who understand. And John W. E. Bowen certainly has that. Without superficiality, and yet with the capacity for humor, with the granite substratum for learning beneath his thinking, with level, sensible, bases for his hopes and program for the colored race in America and in the world he has been one of the best and safest counselors and shepherds of his people. Six times he has been in the General Conference. He has been at the top notch in votes for colored bishop, and had his memorable speech at Los Angeles in 1904 in favor of a bishop for races and languages, which was queered by well meaning but mistaken men, both black and white, carried the Church, he would certainly have received the shepherd's staff of the episcopacy for intensive supervision of his people. But that matters little. Chevrons wither in the grave. To do one's duty is greater than any mere office. And John Wesley Edward Bowen has done his duty, in the midst of his books—in his comfortable mansion in the forest of oak near those magnolia blooms—his pupils, his study good sense, his eloquence, his wisdom, and the appreciation of those who understand. Dr. Bowen is in his sixty-third year, but his strength is unabated. Years still of laying boulder on boulder in the rising edifice of his race may expected."

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA HONORS MRS. LILLIAN TURNER

St. Paul, Minn., May 24.—One of the highest literary honors conferred in America was accorded Mrs. Lillian A. Turner of this city when the University of Minnesota made her a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. Out of a class of 900, only 33 received this distinction. There are a few others who have received similar distinctions, namely, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, and Dean William Pickens, of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.



'E REV. J. W. E. BOWEN, D. D, Ph. D., S. T. D., LL D.

The war has made serious inroads on Negro education, but the harvest is still commendable. Twelve students take higher degrees in arts; three hundred and eighty-four Bachelors in Arts and Science have graduaded; four hundred and seventy-five have been graduated in the learned professions, and partial reports give nearly two thousand graduated from the high schools.

The Crisis. July 1918. P. 116.

Thedore T. Nichols, of British Guianxa, a graduate of Lincoln University and of the Medico Chirugical College of Philadelphia, has been given the degrees of ~~M.d.c.m.~~ D.C.M. and L.M.S., with distinction in medicine and ~~sugery~~ surgery by the Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia.

The Crisis, July 1918. P 133.

"The Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1917," by William Stanley Braithewaite, is a volume of 412 pages, and marks the twelfth volume of poetry and criticism issued by the leading American essayist in the art of Verse. The Crisis fares well at Mr. Braithewaite's hands. Georgia Douglass Johnson's "To the mantled," which appeared in the May Crisis, carries the three stars of highest excellence; also Roscoe C. Jamison's "Negro Soldiers," in the September Crisis, has similar honor. We note with interest that Mr. Braithewaite has in preparation a new book of poems, a novel, and a "Golden Treasury of Magazine Verse."

The Crisis February 1918. P.186

The Virginia Branch of the National

Board for Historic Service in charge of the white University of Virginia has been judging sixty-four essays in a state contest by the public teachers on the subject "Why the United States is at War." The first prize of seventy-five dollars for teachers in public elementary schools was awarded to Edward G. Wood, a colored freshman at Virginia Union University.

The Crisis, July 1918. P. ~~137.~~ 136.

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education - 1918

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

THE EXAMPLE OF BRAITHWAITE

Never was honor more fitly paid a colored man by colored people than was the award to William Stanley Braithwaite of the fourth Spingarn medal on last Friday evening at Providence by the National Advancement Association. Never has any man risen to eminence from poverty and obscurity through sheer ability and by dint of grinding, struggle and courageous self-sacrifice more truly than this leading critic of American poetry. The Caucasian world long since acclaimed Braithwaite for his pure genius as one of the Nation's pre-eminent literateurs. As always his own people have been tardy in seconding that recognition and honor. Braithwaite has risen to the top-most rung of the literary ladder, not as a colored man but as a man and an American. The greater therefore is the honor due him. Never has any colored man proceeded more steadily and successfully upon the lines of Alexandre Dumas, the World's leading romanticist. Dumas, ostracised even in Paris a century ago, said, "When I found out that I was black I decided to act as though I were white and thus force men to look beneath my skin." Braithwaite is a living example of what any other colored boy or girl can do if he or she is but willing to pay the price in toil and sacrifice. Any other colored boy or girl who will choose a career for which he or she by nature is fitted, learn more about it and work harder at it than any rival, will get to the top as has Braithwaite. What he has done, you can do!

COLORED GIRL IS BEST WITH PEN

OMAHA NEB NEWS
JUNE 13, 1918

Gold Seals Are Issued to 113 Eighth Grade Graduates This Year.

IS THE HIGHEST HONOR

Alice Watson, eighth grade graduate of Howard Kennedy school and daughter of W. B. Watson, 2925 Grant street, negro, is the champion writer in the Omaha grade schools, according to awards announeed today by J. A. Savage, writing supervisor.

Watson has charge of the shoe shining stand at the Paxton hotel, and is one of the best known colored men in the city.

The next best nine writers in order of excellence with their respective schools, are:

Ruth Cunningham, Walnut Hill; Heinrich Heine, Vinton; George Goff, Lincoln; Bessie Handler, Mason; Sarah Roitstein, South Central; Beatrice Canfield, Florence; Emma Ritchie, Columbian; Dorothy Steinbaugh, Webster; Frank Maritsas, Central.

Supervisor Savage issued 113 certificates of excellence in writing with gold seals, the highest honor a grade pupil can receive. Gold seals are issued only to eighth grade graduates. More than 1,400 certificates of proficiency in writing were given during the school year.

Lincoln and Vinton schools have the best record in writing. Each school has 62½ per cent of the eighth grade graduates in the gold seal class.

Interest Is Increasing.

Three years ago only two pupils were given gold seals, according to Savage.

The gold seal awards follow:

Bancroft—Elva Oviett.
Beals—Helen Anderson.
Benson Central—Lucille Grubb, Victoria Evan, Meda O'Hara.
Cass—Helen Daman.
Central—Geneva Seward, Evans Allen, Frank Maritsas, Margaret Sargent, Etha Moore.
Clifton Hill—Irene Herman, Agnes Wescoat, Geraldine Connor, Agnes Nagle.
Columbian—Emma Ritchie.
Comenius—Ida Rice, Jerry Kutak.
Corrigan—Cecelia O'Connell.
Dundee—Lovett Abercombie, Doris Talmage, Antoinette Beall.
Farnam—Edith Weir, Marie Carveth, Anna Rasmussen, Bessie Haykin, Jessie Baldwin.
Florence—Beatrice Canfield.
Franklin—Edna Anderson, Helen Weed, Martha Johnson.
Hawthorne—Bernard Culek, Hildur Hallgren, Lurene Anderson, Minnie Lang.
Howard Kennedy—Myrtle Boyschou, Goldie Patterson, Alice Watson, Dorothy Graves, Lillian Hopkins, Ruth Redmon, Floyd Maxey, Hazel Underwood, Karin Lindberg, Eva Stone, Irene Peterson, Irma Svoboda.
Kellom—Hazel Ridenour, Eva Frederickson, Helen Wright, Helen Rickes.
Lake—Vera Koontz.
Lincoln—Helen Kreymborg, Caroline Pycha, Agnes Fiala, Rose Vranek, Vivian Monroe, George Gott, Catherine Oliver, Winnie Olson, Alta Epstein, Kathleen Lumpkin, Annette Sgariato, Vivienne Kaspar, Agnes Kohoutek, Stanley Bruechert, Violet Gregg.
Long—Otis Sheldon, Agnes Ross, Ledrue Galloway, Otto Shagun, Olive Harvey, Iva Youngren, Emma E. Smirl.
Mason—Velma Christian, Dorothy Bowman, Elizabeth Hill, Bessie Handler.
Miller Park—Florence Rich, Frances Schwenk, Alice Cooper.
Pacific—Mary Catania, Camilla Genho.
Park—Mary Murphy.
Saratoga—Edith Anderson, Zelda Westberg, Norma Morford.
Saunders—Grace Nickell, Mary Van Ness, Lillian Tipton.
South Central—Dagmar Sund, Bertha Lefkowitz, Sarah Roitstein.
South Franklin—Elizabeth Pamedit.
Train—Anna Olsen, Mildred Prohaska.
Vinton—Hilma Peterson, Hellen Mattes, Lucille Petrie, Evelyn Fluhr, Mary Daily, Heinrich Heine, Alice Grobeck, Helen Stoltenberg, Margaret Greeling, Vernetta Hanson.
Walnut Hill—Ruth Cunningham.
Webster—Raymond Evans, Dorothy Steinbaugh, Stella Monick, Tena Kahl, Vorice Freeman.

S. C. Stires, Virginia City, Nev., with the Canadians is listed as wounded.

First Colored Student of College Founded for Twenty-two Years.

Miss Lillie C. Dixon of 162 Western avenue, Cambridge, was a member of the graduating class of the Mass. College of Osteopathy. Dr. Dixon is the first Colored student and the only Colored graduate of this college, which his numbered hundreds of white graduates. Dr. Dixon has had many months of practical training at the Middlesex hospital, Cambridge, and at the Osteopathic dispensary on Newbury street. The new doctor intends to practice in Cambridge.

Miss Jones Wins Honors

Miss Mary E. Jones, dramatic soprano and graduate of the Chicago Musical College achieved the distinction of being selected as one of the three highest out of a class of more than twenty-five and received honorable mention. She sang Verdi's "Ernani," a number which proved to be splendidly adapted to her style and voice. Through her artistic rendition of this number she received the maximum applause of the entire program. Her teacher was so well pleased with her work that she urged her to appear on the following Saturday morning program. Miss Jones thrilled twelve thousand, Feb. 12th, at the Coliseum by her glorious singing. Miss Jones is a graduate of Paul-Quinn College, Waco, Texas. Upon coming to Chicago she joined Bethel choir. Mr. Mundy, choirmaster, considers her services as soloist the most satisfactory during his career at Bethel. Miss Jones has recently been engaged as dramatic soprano with the Williams Jubilee and Concert Co.

COLOURED GIRL WINS PRIZE

Miss Louise Wade, aged 11 years, and a member of the Massachusetts Extension Home Economy Club, was given the first prize in the bread contest which was recently held where there were more than 100 competitors. This honor was conferred by the Siasconset School of Massachusetts. Miss Wade is the daughter of Robert Wade and the family resides in Siasconset, Mass.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY HONORS DR. R. E. JOSES.

Middletown, Conn.—The outstanding feature of the commencement exercises of Wesleyan University, the oldest and most renowned Methodist university in the country, held here last week, was the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. Dr. R. E. Jones, editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate. Dr. Jones is the first Negro to be honored by this university, which is taken to mean a recognition of the high service which he has rendered to the Methodist Church as one of its general officers.

As editor of the Advocate Dr. Jones wields a great influence in the church and he has often been looked upon as the official spokesman of the 300,000 Negro communicants in the church. Sometime ago he advocated the forming of a Vigilance Committee that would have for its aim the keeping of a watch upon affairs as they relate to the Negro. He is well known throughout the country as an orator and lecturer and is a man of forceful and attractive personality. He was born in North Carolina and is a graduate of Bennet College.

BROWN UNIVERSITY CONFERS HONOR DEGREE ON DR. PAGE.

Providence, R. I.—Among the honorary degrees, nine in number, conferred by Brown university, was one to a noted educator of the race, Dr. Inman E. Page of Macon, Mo. Senator Lodge was one of the nine.

Inman Edward Page was graduated from Brown university with the class of 1877, receiving the degrees of A. B and A. M., upon completing his course. At commencement he was chosen by his class to be class orator. In the fall of 1877 he became a teacher at Natchez Seminary, Natchez, Miss Soon after he was called to become vice-president of Lincoln institute Jefferson City,, Mo. At the end of two years in that position he was made president and was at the head of the institution which is the state institution of Missouri for the collegiate, normal and industrial education of the Negro for 18 years. In 1898 Mr. Page became president of the Agricultural and Normal university at Langston Okla. He was there for 17 years, resigning to become head of the Western College at Macon, Mo., a position which he now occupies.

HENRY LEWIS OF BUFFALO, N. Y. WINS CLASS HONORS.

In the recent commencement of the Buffalo university, Buffalo, N. Y., class honors and the degree of doctor of medicine were conferred on Henry H. Lewis, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lewis, 160 Michigan avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. Young Lewis is widely known in that city, being an active figure in social and musical activities. Last Friday a dinner was given in Dr. Lewis' honor by his parents at which Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Wimp, 241 Normal avenue, and members of the immediate family were present.

Negro Boy Wins Contest at K. U.

James Armstrong Scott of St. Louis, was awarded first prize in the Hattie Elizabeth Lewis Applied Christianity contest at the University of Kansas. His subject was, "The Christian Nations and The Hague."

Mr. Scott is the nephew of Mrs. S. H. Thompson, 1321 North 8th street, Kansas City, Kans. He is now senior and has made good in all respects since entering the university.

Mr. Scott is a Christian young man and is highly respected by his fellow scholars. He was elected, at the first of the year, president of the Lawrence Forum and accompanied the Lawrence Forum on each of its two visits to the Kansas City (Kans.) Forum.

DENTAL GRADUATES MAKE FINE RECORD

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Baltimore, Md.—The skill with which twelve graduates of the dental department of Howard University, Washington, filled teeth at the tests before the Maryland State Dental Board last week astonished the examiners, as well as a number of white applicants who were not so well prepared. They passed all tests with flying colors.

"I never saw any darkies as smart and as well equipped since I was born" was the comment made by one white man of the colored dentists.

Colored Girl Receives Scholarship at Radcliff.

Miss Eva B. Dykes of Washington, D. C., who is in the graduate school at Radcliff College, has recently been awarded a scholarship of $200 for the year 1918-19 to continue work in the graduate department. Miss Dykes received her A. B., from Radcliff last June, graduating with magna cum laude with honors in English. Last spring she also received a scholarship of $200 for the year 1917-18 and expects to receive her master's degree this coming year.—Boston Guardian.

GUADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY

GRADUATES OF HARVARD AND RADCLIFFE.

Aikin A. Pope received from Harvard University the degree of LL.B.

Mr. Pope was called to colors April 20 and went first to Camp Devens. He was transferred to Camp Meade to train for an officer.

Standard Oil Prize

The experiment on the part of the tandard Oil Co. in placing a young [illegible] in charge of one of their

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

lling stations in this city has proven o be very successful according to letters eceived by Mr. Lewis, from the Comany. Of their many filling stations in his district, by strict attention and efficiency, Mr. C. A. Lewis won the first prize for having sold the largest amount of oil during the month of April. This station is located at Ewing and Pine, and is patronized by all classes of car owners. Mr. Lewis says: "When accuracy and efficiency is applied cheerfully to service—prejudice dies for lack of its main support."

Mr. Lewis is very enthusiastic in his work and hopes to see more Colored men holding similar positions. He will take his vacation soon and it is expected that a Colored man will fill his place during that time.

St. Louis, Mo., May 16th, 1918.
Prizes.
Circular Letter No. 271.

All Filling Stations:

Referring to 1st. and 2nd. prize which was offered for the month of April to the man who sold the most Semdac Gloss, beg to advise that the 1st. prize was won by C. A. Lewis at Pine & Ewing Service Station, St. Louis, the 2nd. prize was won by W. A. Bohnsack of the Cape Girardeau Filling Stations, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, with (41) and (32) gallons each respectively.

Allow me to say in this connection, that the showing made by these boys was made on account of the fact that they worked earnestly and persistently to sell this product.

You had all better whip up on Polarine Oil this month, or these same two boys may carry away the money again.

Yours, truly,
Alex P. Robinson.

Mr. C. Arthur Lewis,
Pine & Ewing Sts.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—

I am enclosing herewith check for $7.00, which is 1st. prize on sales of Semdac at the filling stations for the month of april.

Allow me to congratulate you upon winning this prize and with the very fine showing, which you made.

Do not forget that there are prizes up this month.

Yours truly,
Alex P. Robinson.

COLORED CADETS DRILL AT BALL PARK TODAY

WASHINGTON D C STAR
JUNE 6, 1918

The annual competitive drill of the 1st Separate Battalion of Washington High School Cadets was held at American League Park this afternoon, starting at 3 o'clock.

Prominent school officials, including those who witnessed the white cadet drill final Tuesday afternoon, watched the boys from the colored high schools of the city as they marched and exhibited their military skill before Army officers. On account of the smaller number of companies in the colored high schools, the drill requires only one day.

ART AND LITERATURE OF NEGROES ON VIEW

INTERESTING EXHIBIT AT THE CARLTON Y. M. C. A.

N Y C POST
AUGUST 9, 1918

Paintings, Engravings, Carvings, and Other Artwork of Colored Folk, Make Novel Show.

An exhibition of paintings, manuscripts, and various other objects of art, the work of negro artists, was opened yesterday afternoon at the Carlton branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 405 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. The exhibition, which will continue until August 14, is being held with the coöperation of the Negro Library Association, to illustrate the various literary and artistic activities of the negro race. The paintings, engravings, and African wood-carvings, while few in number, reflect the art aspirations and possibilities of the race. Many ceremonial masks, statuettes, and fetich emblems from the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Congo, Guinea, Gabon, and the Sudan are on view. These curiosities have been lent to the exhibition by the Modern Art Gallery.

The collection of books by negro authors is a large one. Some of the books are well known to readers, who, while enjoying their contents, were, perhaps, not aware that their authors were colored men.

In the collection of posters by colored men, one entitled "America Goes to War in the Cause of Liberty, Justice, and Peace," by Albert H. Smith, is very striking, while another, "Manhood," by the same artist, shows a mastery of the poster art. The artist has been called in the draft.

OLD NEGRO ALMANACS.

To show that the emphasis put by the negro on education has extended over a century, and did not begin, as many suppose, with the termination of the Civil War, four almanacs are exhibited. They were prepared by Benjamin Bannicker, dated 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1796, and deal with the "motions of the sun and moon, the time, places, and aspects of the planets, the rising and setting of the sun, and something of the moon, and the lunations, conjunctions, and eclipses."

Three engravings of Patrick Reason, a colored man, made in 1835, are considered by experts to be fine examples of hand engraving.

An interesting exhibit is the medallion given by the late Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, to Dr. Blyden, the African scholar, in recognition of his researches in the interest of Mohammedanism, while the book containing the narrative of the life and adventures of Henry Bibb, an American slave, written by himself and published in 1849, is worthy of attention, as proof that even during slavery times negroes entertained and encouraged a love of education which slavery could not eradicate. A collection of photographs on exhibition was sent by the head of the photographic division at Tuskegee Institute, and includes photos of many famous colored people, as Booker T. Washington and his wife; John C. Napier, ex-Registrar of the United States Treasury; Frederick Douglass, Thomas Fortune, editor and one-time writer on the New York *Sun*. A photo of an old colored "mammy" more than 103 years of age is an artistic work.

WATER COLORS BY CHILDREN.

A poster in black and white, by W. O. Thompson, is entitled "Speeding Up the Lifeboat," and shows the German Emperor in the centre, with the grim reaper behind him, while mothers with children clasped in their arms are crowded in the boat. This poster was made without the aid of models or preliminary "studies." Among the rare documents of interest to the colored race shown in the exhibition is the original commission as general-in-chief, given to Toussaint L'Ouverture over the army in Santo Domingo. Gen. L'Ouverture is known as the liberator of Haiti. Pictures in water colors by negro children under ten years of age attract attention, and are the same which created considerable interest when exhibited in the Coady Art Galleries, on Fifth Avenue, last winter.

Altogether, the exhibition is an excellent one, and will prove a treat to students of the negro race. Lecturers will speak each evening during the exhibition, and a different programme will be arranged daily.

Robert C. Browne is president of the Negro Library Association, which has for its purpose the collection, preservation, and encouragement of literary and artistic attainments among negro people, and the acquisition of a library building for the proper housing of materials, also to be used as a museum for the exhibition of miscellaneous items.

APPOINTED AN INTERNE AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

New York Age
6-20-18

Dr. Ubert Vincent, who was graduated this year from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed an interne at Bellevue Hospital. He was assigned to his room and assumed his duties Monday.

This is the first time in the history of New York that a Negro has been appointed an interne at any of the local hospitals, although repeated efforts have been made to secure recognition for young colored doctors.

Several months ago at a conference of colored citizens, at which the Urban League and other organizations were represented, hospital officials promised to appoint colored physicians as internes, provided the applicants met all requirements.

Dr. Vincent was not compelled to take the usual examination as he finished the University of Pennsylvania with high honors. He is a native of North Carolina.

UPTON SOLDIER SOME LINGUIST

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
AUGUST 16, 1918

Italian Negro, of Jewish Faith, Speaks 27 Languages.

Camp Upton, Aug. 16.—Probably the most accomplished linguist that has ever appeared in camp was discovered today when Private David Ben Isaac De Kollscritta, attached to the Medical Corps in an engineer regiment here, applied at the camp naturalization bureau to become a citizen. The young man modestly admitted to the examining board, of three New York lawyers, Messrs. Lewis F. Lavote, of 2415 Dean street; Allen W. Moore and Joseph Ross, of Corona, that he spoke twenty-seven languages.

The board determined to test the truth of this astonishing statement and accordingly more than a dozen interpreters addressed the young man in various tongues, and with ease and fluency he conversed with each, as nonchalantly as you please. De Kollscritta speaks practically every important language, except Chinese and Japanese, including English, French, Italian, German, Russian, Polish, the Scandinavian languages, Greek, Turkish, Hungarian, and the Balkan tongues, Arabian, Hebrew Hindu and the Indian dialects.

Equally extraordinary is the nationality of the talented linguist. He is a negro but of Jewish faith, a native of Abysinnia, but hitherto, until he was sworn in to American citizenship, a subject of Italy. In Abysinnia, he claims he was a count and a member of the royal family. He was born in a part of that country included in Italian Somaliland, which accounts for his Italian status. He also said that he studied to be a rabbi.

De Kollscritta is well above the African negro type intellectually and he will probably be used for intelligence work.

Private Emil C. Jensen, of 1303 Bergen street, acting head of the Assignment Section in the Personnel Office, is making considerable noise these days in "Gun and Pen," the Headquarters Company paper, even though he is a quiet fellow himself.

Private J. Kobre, of 98 Taylor street, is a hard worker in the accounting section at the Personnel Office, especially at the morning report, which is a brigade record and not an explosive.

Sergt. E. M. Burroughs, of the accounting section, who lives at 2307 Avenue D, Flatbush, was heard to remark that he expects to lead a cotillion when he gets his next pass. The boys say that the sarge is strong on the society stuff.

And the best natured guy in the Personnel Office is Private Berginin of 261 Sixty-seventh street, Brooklyn, who wears the smile that won't come off.

QUITS TEACHING AFTER 48 YEARS

New York Age

Miss Maritcha Lyons Public School Teacher for Nearly Half a Century.

BEGAN TEACHING IN 1869

First Colored Girl to Finish Providence Girls' High School Which She Entered by a Special Act of the Rhode Island Legislature—Honored Upon Retirement.

Miss Maritcha Remond Lyons, known to thousands of men and women in Greater New York, has retired from active service as a teacher in the local schools after completing forty-eight years and a half of consecutive teaching.

The appointment of Miss Lyons as a teacher in the Brooklyn public schools

MISS SPRAG
ROC

To the Editor of The New York Age:

Relative to an article in your paper last week to the effect that Miss Van Buren is the first colored girl to be appointed a teacher in the Rochester schools, I think you have been misinformed in the matter.

Miss Florence Sprague was the first colored graduate here from the Free Academy and taught for some time at No. 24 School after her graduation, resigning as teacher to become stenographer for Judge Arthur E. Sutherland and later to the late Booker T. Washington. She is now the wife of Dr. Wm. A. Fields, of Cairo, Ill. Miss Van Buren's honors, I feel that Nellie Cornell was principal of the school at that time, and is now only justice to both ladies the public should be acquainted with the correct information.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education — 1918

Scholarship and Other Distinction.

Clement Sutton was graduated from the High School of Trinidad, Colo. He ranked third in class of sixty-one and won a scholarship in Northwestern University.

The Crisis, August 1918. P. 191.

Joshua Smith was awarded the Bronze medal in the New Jersey State Stenographic contest.

J. R. Coffey, of Wewoka, led the state of Oklahoma in an examination for Departmental Clerk at Oklahoma City. His mark in Arithmetic was 100%.

The Crisis. October 1918. Page 296.

Philip H. Savory, of Georgetown, British Guianna, secured the highest honors in all final subjects at McGill University, Montreal. The Crisis, October 1918. Page295

E. M. A. Chandler, Ph.D. Illinois. 1917 Specialized in chemistry.

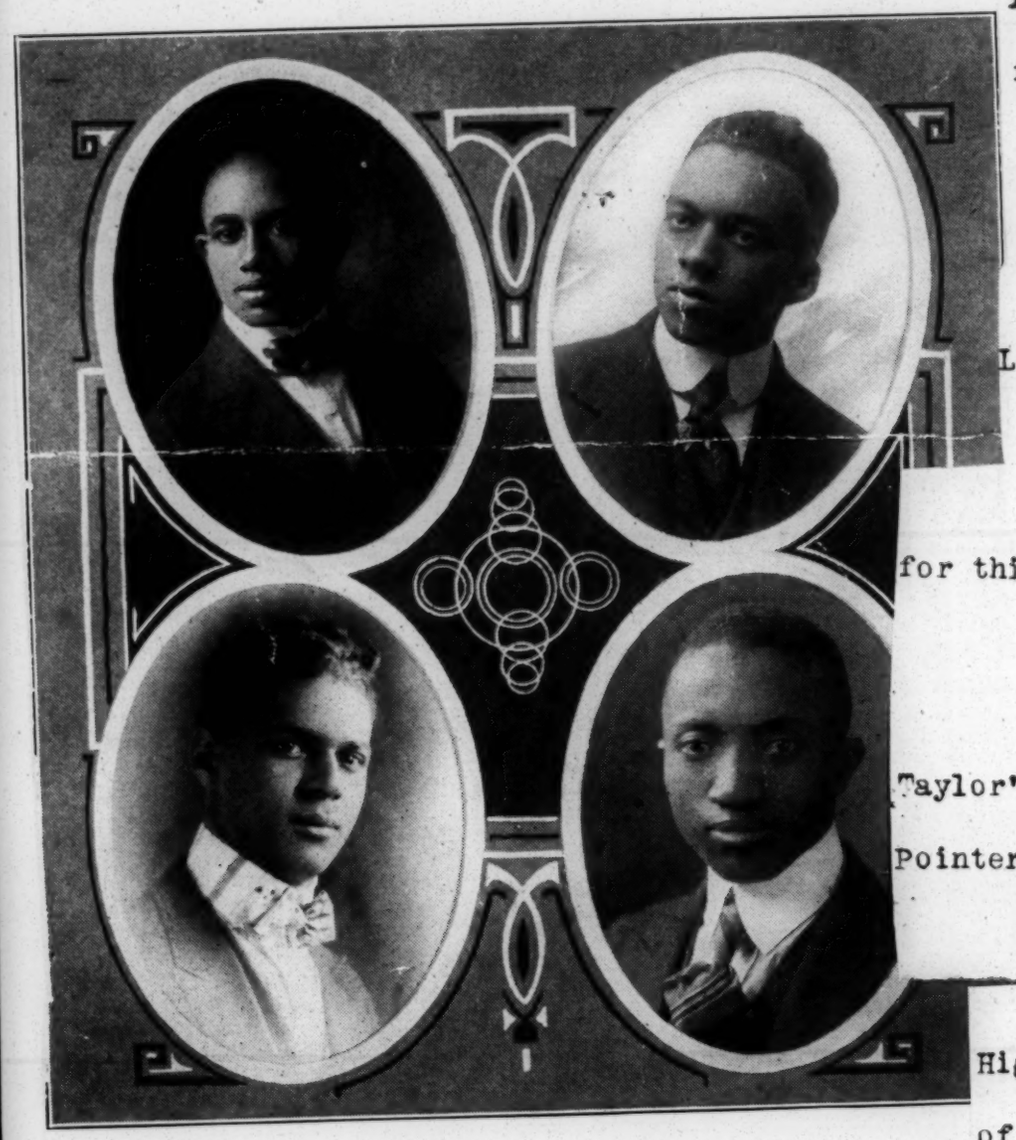
Member of the Phi Lambda Upsilon and Sigma Chi.

455 college graduates in 1917. Number was 338 in 1916; 281 in 1915, and 250 in 1914. Crisis July '17, p. 116

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1918
Scholarship and other Distinction.

Fisk Defeats Atlanta and Howard in Debate



TOP: The Team that Won the Decision from Atlanta University in Nash
JOSEPH A. BERRY, '19 EDWARD W. BEASLEY, '18

BOTTOM: The Debaters Who Defeated Howard University in Washin
JASPER A. ATKINS, '20 BENJAMIN F. GORDON, '19

Fisk University, by defeating Howard and Atlanta in the Twelfth Intercollegiate Debate, became champions of the Debating Triangle for 1918.

The Crisis, July 1918. P. 134. (133)

-3-

In a recent Civil Service examination for temporary nurse in New York City, Leila Stubbs Proctor, of Provident Hospital, Chicago, stood first on the list.

The Crisis, August 1918. P.190.

Miss M. Gibson, Radcliffe, '18, has won in two more song competitions, one for this year's Baccalaureate Hymn, and the other for the college song.

~~The Crisis, July 1918.P.135.~~

Novello & Company, London, have announced two new publications from Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha", "The Death of Minnehaha", for pianoforte solo, arranged by John Pointer, and "Onaway, Awake Beloved," for military band, arranged by Percy E.Fletcher.

The Crisis, July 1918.P.135. (134)

Alfred Montgomery Pelham graduated Magna Cum Laude from the Central High School, Detroit. He was elected by the faculty as one of four out of a class of 215 to be members of the Honor Society. He received a unanimous vote and is the first colored person to be given this honor.

The Crisis, August 1918. P. 191.

Among over one hundred white and three negro applicants in a Civil Service examination for clerkship in Atlanta,Ga., Mrs. M.S. Jackson, one of the colored applicants, ranked highest. Her mark in mathematics was 99 per cent.

The Crisis- June- 1918 page 86.

Ubert C. Vincent was granted the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He was the only colored student in a class of 123 and stood in the A Group of his class.

The Crisis, August 1918. P. 190.

Among three hundred nurses who took the January examination before the State Board in Kansas City, Mo., were three colored nurses. Mrs. Alice Terrell stood highest among the three hundred with a mark of 95.5 while the other two received 91.8 and 88.9.

The Crisis. August 1918. P. 190.

Margarita E. Lewis graduated from the Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago, Ill., with honors. During her four years course she maintained and average of 90 per cent. Miss Lewis has entered the Chicago Teachers' College, having made an average of 92 per cent. On her entrance examination.

The Crisis May 1918. P. 36.

William A. Huskerson, a graduate of the Engineering School of Howard University, has been appointed Municipal Engineer and Inspector of Public Works, of the District of Colon, R. de Panama. He has acepted a contract from the Government to construct a twenty-mile road from New Providence to Colon.

The Crisis May 1918. P. 35.

Miss Florida Thomas graduated with honors from Lucy Flower Technical High School Chicago, Ill. She was a member of the Wiseacre Club, a s school society which required its members to have an average of 95 per cent in all subjects. Miss Thomas will continue her studies at the Chicago Normal Teachers' College.

The Crisis May 1918. P.36.

Dr. A. R.Burton, an interne at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington D.C., made the highest average in the examination held by the Board of Medical Supervisors of the District of Columbia, last October.

The Crisis February 1918. P. 196.

In the class of one thousand cadets that completed the course of training in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard University, August 12, there was one colored boy, Richard B. Sanbury, who was recomended among twelve for an immediate commission. The Crisis, October 1918. Page 293.

Eva Farrar, William J. Clark and Lillian M. Whiting were graduated from the Bridgeport, Conn., High School. Miss Whiting won the second Barnum prize for speaking and graduated with honor. The Barnum Prizes were established by the late P.T.Barnum. There were twenty-four contestants.

The Crisis, September 1918. P. 239.

Out of twenty-one graduates from the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy this year three are colored: Messrs. Duckrey, Sandige and Fausett. Four of the thirty-nine graduates of the Bethlehem, Pa., High School are colored; one, Miss Clara Lane, ranked second in her class.

The Crisis, August 1918. P. 191.

Officers' Training Camp, ranked in order of meritorious record, Lester B.Granger, a colored student was third on the list.

The Crisis. July 1918. P. 134.

Education – 1918
Scholarship and Other Distinctions

~~The Crisis, July 1918. P. 133.~~

At Clark University, Worcester, Mass., Kelly~~xxxxx~~ Miller, Jr., has been appointed Senior Fellow in Physics for 1918-19, and Francis C. Summer, Senior Fellow in Psychology for the same year. These fellowships are worth $300 each. **********

The Crisis, July 1918 P.133.

Of twenty nine graduates from the Philadelphia School of pedagogy three were negroes. One of the Negroes was C. B. Clinton, who averaged 90 0/0 during his practise as a teacher and has since been added to the Philadelphia ~~**~~ Public System.

The ~~Teacher~~ Crisis 1918. P. 295.

Sergeant Joseph L. Stevens, at Camp Stanley, Tex., made 96 out of a 100 at target range, thus becoming second in rank amoung four hundred white and colored troopers and first in his own platoon.

The Crisis- June 1918 pages 86 and 87.

Mrs. Marguerite E. Williams Scott, who received her M.D. from the Medical Department of Temple University, Philadelphia, was awarded the Faculty prize for the highest general average during her four years' course ; also the practice of medicine Prize, the Orthopedic Prize, the Otology Prize, and honorable mention in Pediatrics and Therapeutics.

The Crisis, August 1918. P. 191.

Miss Laura Wheeler, a colored woman, is is one of twelve prize winners for her painting, "Heirlooms." Exibited at the New York water Color Club and selected out or five hundred exibits. It will be made a permanent illustration for the water Color Club catalog. Miss Wheeler is teacning art in the Cheyney Training School for Teachers.

The Crisis February. 1917. P.189.

A colored applicant, Henrietta T. Seth, of Philadelphia, Pa., averaged thirteenth in a class of two hundred applicants for a position as government stenographer. She has been assigned to the munition plant at Eddystone, at a salary of $1,200.

The Crisis- June 1918 page 86.

M.W. Fort, a colored boy of twelve, ranked ~~his~~ his class of ninety-nine in the Harvard Grammar School, Cambridge, Mass.

The Crisis. September 1918. P. 239.

Walter F. Gerrick, a junior in the Medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, is the first negro student to be admitted to membership in the Philosophic Literary Society of the school, which has been established for eighty -eight years.

The Crisis January 1918. P. 144.

Two Negro students were among 125 graduates of the Senior Class at the City College of New York; Harcourt Tynes, winner of the at the City College of New York; Harcourt Tynes, winner of the spoke on "International Reconstruction." He received an ovat'on from the ordiance. The other colored graduate was Gladstone Shirley, who won the department prizes in French and Spanish.

The Crisis 1918. P. 295.

Alain Leroy Locke has passed his final examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard University. His field is Philosophy.

Dr. E. F. Aarons, Jr., a graduate of Knoxville and Meharry, made the highest mark in the examination for a commission in the medical Reserve Corp of the National Army at Fort Barrancas, Fla. He was the only colored applicant.

The Crisis March 1918. P. 248.

Roscoe McKenney, a freshman at Bates College on a scholarship from Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., has been chosen of twelve from a class of 120 to compete in a public speaking contest.

The Crisis May 1918. P. 35.

E. M. A. Chandler, who recieved the degree Ph. D. in Chemistry from the University of Illinois, last year, is employed as chief chemist with Dicks, David & Heller Company, Aniline and Chemical Works, Chicago, Illinois.

The Crisis 1918. P. 297.

Gladstone Shirley, a college student of the college of the city of New York, won first prize in the Spanish in a city-wide contest held by the American Association of Teachers in Spanish. He had studied Spanish only two years.

The Crisis. July 1918. P. 133.

The University of Chicago granted Helen E. McWorter, of St. Louis, Mo., the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. She won four honor scholarships during her course and honorable mention for ~~generable~~ general excellence in scholarship in the junior colleges.

The Crisis. August 1918. P. 191.

Ruth E. Butler, a graduate of the Howard High School, Columbia, S.C., broke a fifteen-year record by making an average of 95 per cent or more in attendance, deportment and scholarship for eleven years.

The Crisis, August 1918. P.190-191.

A colored women, Naomie G. Board, of Louisville, Ky., won first honor for her composition submitted in the song contest conducted by the United War Campaign.

The Crisis, December 1918. Page 89.

Lillian B. Witten received her degree from Smith College Cum Laude and with special honors in chemistry.

The Crisis. August 1918. P. 191.

Edward Marion Angelus Chandler Ph.D. Univ of Ill. 1917 Chemistry

-3-

In a recent civil service examination for promotion to Grade 6, State Industrial Commission, for Stenographer, Florence Charlton-Woodson, of Brooklyn, N. Y. stood first on the list. The Crisis. October 1918. Page 296.

Alain Leroy Locke has passed his final examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard University. His field is philosophy, and his thesis the theory of value. 1918

In the commencement exercises of the high schools of Orange and East Orange, N.J., the pianists were colored students: Anna L. Dorsey, who wrote the music for the class song, and Mary Madison.

The Crisis August 1918. P. 188.

Silas Cluse, negro member of the freshman class in Atchison High School (mixed) won first place in the four minute contest dealing with War Saving Stamps.

The Crisis-June- page 86.

Education - 1918

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.,

A WORD ABOUT EASTER.

Star of Zion

By Bishop Geo. W. Clinton, D. D.

4-3-18

Presiding Elders, Pastors, Members and Sunday School workers of all ranks: Easter comes this year on the Fifth Sunday in March, one month from the date the Star of Zion shall reach you at your homes. I need not remind you that Easter Sunday is observed in commemoration of the resurrection of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, the author of our salvation.

We are now in the midst of that period of the Christian year popularly known as the Lenten season. It has been the custom of some branches of the Christian church to observe this period with special religious services characterized by self denial and personal consecration. We only need to think a moment or call to memory the notable events leading up to the experiences, trial, death and resurrection of our Lord and Master to convince ourselves that it is quite befitting that the Easter period should be observed with special religious services. Believing that all agree with this view I appeal to the Presiding Elders Pastors, members and Sunday School workers of our Zion, especially those who constitute the Second Episcopal District, to observe the Lenten period in a becoming manner, and that during the week leading up to Easter Sunday, daily services and special prayers be observed in all the churches of the district, and in the homes of all the members of our churches.

PRAY:

(1) That each Christian may become spiritually strong and more useful in Christian service.

(2) That each Pastor and religious worker may be more fully consecrated and powerfully endued by the Holy Spirit for the duties and responsibilities devolving upon them.

(3) That there may be a great spiritual awakening throughout the churches of the district, even thruout the Country at large, and consequent ingathering of souls.

(4) That our young people may be reached, touched and drawn into the Kingdom, and that many young men may be moved to dedicate their lives to Christian service as workers for the Lord in the Ministry, as Missionaries or laborers in other fields for the advancement of the Kingdom and the general uplift of the race.

(5) That this terrible world war may soon be terminate and bring about such conditions that righteousness shall prevail among the nations, brotherhood and good will between the races, and the golden rule shall be a standard by which all men shall shape their conduct toward each other.

(6) That our membership shall become more liberal in contributing to the causes of church benevolence and Christian charity.

(7) Organize your forces for a united and successful effort to raise the Church Extension and Home Mission assessment and a large portion of your General Claims.

I need not remind you that there is a pressing demand for the General Claims at the office of the Financial Secretary to meet the obligations of the Church and pay the salaries of the officers. Urge upon the people to fill their hands unto the Lord.—1 Chronicles 29:5.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
APRIL 21. 1918

COLORED TEACHERS' NORMAL TO OPEN

The New Orleans Summer Normal for Colored Teachers will open for a six weeks' term June 10. This year the school will be under the joint management of the New Orleans board of school directors and the State department of education.

The financial aid from the State department makes it possible to procure again the services of J. R. E. Lee, of Kansas City, Mo. This aid also helps make it possible to secure competent instructors in phychology, methods, and domestic science and art. Experts will give demonstrations in primary and grammar grade teaching. A limited number of primary and grammar grade pupils will be admitted for model school purposes.

Lecturers from the Tulane Summer School as well as from the war saving and food conservation commission will talk to the teachers. Special lecturers will be provided to talk to the children on war topics.

The tuition for the six weeks will be $2 for all teachers, whether from within the State or without. No incidental fee will be charged. A small fee will be charged for laboratory fee, for domestic arts and science. The faculty, course of study, and all other details will be stated in a later announcement from J. M. Gwinn, superintendent of Orleans schools, and L. M. Favrot, State agent of rural schools for negroes, Baton Rouge.

Further information may be had from the registrar, Straight College, New Orleans.

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
MAY 14, 1918

NEGRO SUMMER SCHOOL

"An Hour With Dunbar," by Rev. W. G. Wilson, Camden, Ala., featured Monday's program of events at the Knoxville college Summer school. He entertained the students at the open hour period at 11 o'clock.

Throughout the week superintendent of county schools, Dr. W. L. Stooksbury, will deliver lectures on "School Management" and relative subjects.

Dr. Harry Clark, of the University of Tennessee, lectures Monday night at 8 o'clock.

Tuesday and Wednesday W. A. McClenahan, Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver addresses. On Wednesday he will speak at the evening hour.

Dr. R. W. McGranahan, president of Knoxville college, announces that the enrollment is steadily increasing and that it is very likely that 200 students will be enrolled before the end of the week.

A. & T. Will Hold Summer School

Raleigh Independent
5-24-18.

May 11, 1918.

To the Patrons of The A. & T. College Summer School:

I have this day received official information from the War Department that arrangements have been perfected which will preclude the use of our dormitories this year for Summmer school purposes. Other features of the summer School will remain in tact—that is, the Dining Hall arrangements and class room will remain the same.

Since I cannot lodge our teachers on the campus, I have appealed to the kindness and patriotism of the sister colleges of this city and to our neighboring friends, and have secured lodging accomodations for our usual number of teachers.

The new conditions necessitate changes in the requirements.

(a) Each teacher hsould bring the necessary bed linen.

(b) The charges for board and lodging previously announced, are withdrawn and the following charges are substituted:

Board for six weeks, $16.50.

For less than six weeks at the rate of $3.00 per week.

For less than one week, $1.00 per day.

Lodging for six weeks $3.00.

For less than six weeks at the rate of .75 per week.

All other charges are continued without change.

We are planning to make this, our nineteenth annual session, surpass in influence and usefulness all previous sessions, and while certain features may not be as convenient as under usual conditions I am confident, where each is anxious to "do his bit" to serve his country, that the teachers will gladly overlook the slight temporary inconveniences and give us their cordial patronage and support.

Send your registration fee at once and secure your lodging before you leave home. In this way, you will saveyourself time, trouble and expense.

Yours

Jas. B. Dudley, President

HOUSTON TEX POST
MAY 29, 1918

Colored Summer Normal to Open

The South Texas colored summer normal will open June 4 at the colored high school, corner of San Felipe and Frederick streets. A large number of applications have been made for admission to the school, and it is expected that a record breaking attendance will be experienced. In connection with the normal a regular summer school for the colored children will be conducted, in which children who wish to advance a grade by extra work will have that opportunity.

It is also a place where children who failed in some of the work during the past year can take such work again and thereby keep up with their class. Pupils from the third grade through the high school will be taken. All those who wish to enter should come to the office of the principal of the colored high school Monday, June 3.

The school has the indorsement of Superintendent P. W. Horn and the school board. All students who make a grade of "3" in the final test will be admitted to the next grade next fall. The faculty together with the subjects taught follows: Walter L. D. Johnson, conductor, agriculture, physical geography, physics and chemistry; W. S. Francis, arithmetic, school management, history of education and psychology; George W. Sanders, Texas history, United States history, general history and civil government; R. G. Lockett, trigonometry, solid geometry, elementary double entry bookkeeping; Mrs. A. N. McKinney, reading, spelling, writing, physiology; Thomas H. Love, elementary algebra, advanced algebra, plan geometry; Viola A. Webber, grammar, English composition, English and American literature; Piccola R. Hardeway, Latin, French, elementary arithmetic; M. E. Isaacs, language, geography; Mrs. Mar J. Holden, domestic science; Mrs. Malchi Webster, domestic art; J. H. Rieros manual training and mechanical drafting and J. W. McGrogor, stenography an typewriting. In addition to the course demonstrations of canning and lectures o food conservation by Mrs. M. E. V. Hun er and Mrs. W. L. D. Johnson.

SUMMER SCHOOLS ANNOUNCE THEIR OPENING DATES

Ample Opportunities For Virginia And North Carolina Teachers To Study

The Globe Jour.

Summer schools for Virginia and North Carolina teachers have announced their opening dates and the columns of The Journal and Guide will be found to be a splendid index to the best schools in both states.

V. N. and I. I.

The Summer session of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va., will be held this year at the Smallwood Memorial Institute Claremont, Va., from June 17th to July 27th inclusive. The change was made necessary on account of important repairs at the Institute. As Claremont, situated on a high elevation along the James river is one of the most beautiful places in the State, the teachers will appreciate the temporary change. The usual high standards maintained at V. N. and I. I. by Dr. Gandy the principal will be maintained this Summer.

Norfolk Summer Institute.

The Norfolk Summer Institute will open in the Booker T. Washington High School on June 26th and run to July 24th inclusive. Prof. T. C. Erwin, executive secretary of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, and a teacher of broad experience, is the conductor, and Prof. D. G. Jacox, principal of the Booker T. Washington High School is the local manager. The work done at the Norfolk Institute is very thorough and prepares teachers

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

for State examinations. Many side attractions await the teachers who come to Norfolk.

St. Paul's Summer School.

The seventh annul Summer School of St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va., will open June 28th and run to July 24th inclusive. The institute has achieved a state-wide reputation for high-grade work. There are many features provided for the entertainment of the teachers who go to Lawrenceville. State examinations will be held at St. Paul's on July 25th and 26th. Rev. Jas. S. Russell, D. D., principal of St. Paul's is conductor, and he has associated with him a splendid corp of instructors.

State Normal School, Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Summer session of the State Normal School, Elizabeth City, will be held July 1st to 26th inclusive. State examinations will be held during the last week of the session. Dr. Moore, the principal and conductor announces that his teaching force for this session, is as usual, composed of thoroughly qualified men and women. The Summer school work done at Elizabeth City State Normal is of the highest standard.

Fayetteville Summer Normal

The Summer session of the State Normal located at Fayetteville, N. C., will be held from July 8th to August 2d inclusive. Dr. E. E. Smith, conductor announces that the instructors will be well qualified and the latest and best approved methods of teaching will be used. The teachers who go to Fayetteville may be sure of receiving thorough instruction. The social side of the session will be made attractive to the teachers who attend.

Christianburg Summer Normal

Principal E. A. Long, conductor of this institute invites teachers to "take their vacation and Summer school work at the same time at Christianburg." It is announced that there is a faculty that "is thoroughly competent and in addition the school is located in the mountains where the climate is ideal for study. Those who plan to attend this Summer are invited to write to Prof. Long for a bulletin.

State Teachers Association of North Carolina.

The annual meeting of the Colored State Teachers Association of North Carolina will be held at Shaw University, Raleigh, June 11-14. An attractive and instructive program has been arranged. Dr. C. S. Brown is president and Prof. P. W. Moore secretary of the Association.

COLORED SUMMER NORMAL

Alexandria Town Talk
June 11/18

OPENED ITS SESSIONS IN ALEXANDRIA YESTERDAY.

The summer normal school for colored teachers opened yesterday under very favorable conditions, with an attendance of seventy teachers. This is a splendid showing for the first day and is an indication that the attendance this session, in spite of war conditions, will be large.

The session will be held in the new public school building. It is one of the largest and most modern school buildings of its kind in the state, and is splendidly equipped. With an unusually strong faculty and up-to-date school facilities, the school should prove a source of genuine inspiration, as well as increase the professional efficiency of the student teachers.

J. M. Frazier, the capable conductor, greeted the student body very cordially and expressed his keen pleasure at seeing so many teachers present on the first day. He gave an outline of the work and appealed to the teachers to increase their efficiency by making higher grades.

Hon. C. C. Henson, the distinguished and efficient superintendent of the public schools of Rapides, was introduced by Conductor Frazier. He was very cordially received and delivered a pointed and comprehensive address on the duties and responsibilities of the teacher. He eloquently emphasized the necessity and importance of thoroughness, accuracy and efficiency. He extended a cordial welcome to the teachers and expressed the hope that the session would prove a source of inspiration and helpfulness to them.

The members of the faculty delivered pointed addresses as to their work and promised to do what they could to help increase professional efficiency of the teachers.

Prof. Johnson, the musical director of the National Baptist convention, and who is here training a chorus of 250 voices for the great Sunday School Congress which will convene at the Shiloh Baptist Church, June 12, was a visitor. He was introduced and delivered a very highly interesting and appreciative address. He is engaged in educational work in Okalohma. He is a Louisianian and is making good.

The following is the faculty: J. M. Frazier, conductor—history and pedagogy; J. W. Hunter, English; M. [illegible] Foster, mathematics; A. Cheatham, agriculture and civics; A. J. Legan[illegible], manual training department; Miss A. A. Charbonnette, domestic science and Miss Martilde Durr, model school.

C. C. RAYMOND, Reporter.

TUSKEGEE'S SUMMER SCHOOL

Freeman.
June 16/18

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 15.—At the end of the first week of the ninth Annual Session of the Summer School here, the registration is 493 teachers, representing twelve states, namely: Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Illinois, Virginia and Tennessee. The regular schedule of course was followed from the opening day.

This year thru the appropriation from the General Education Board covering their railroad expenses, all teachers in schools aided by Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, are in attendance. These teachers are following special courses. Each afternoon they meet together in a class called "Community Work." This week they have discussed school extension as it effects the community.

Monday morning at the Assembly room, the principal, Dr. Moton. delivered the opening address. He welcomed all the visiting teachers to the Institution founded and made famous by Dr. Washington. He urged them to visit the grounds, the shops and the farm and to get into touch with the spirit of the Founder. Dr. Moton told the teachers that they must respect themselves and have hope and faith in the Negro race. They must believe that the Negro can do things. Tuskegee Institute is an example of a Negro's genius and sacrifice.

The first story telling period was given on Tuesday. The stories centered on the war mainly. The address Wednesday was delivered by Mr. W. B. Riley, Superintendent of the Schools of Macon County, Alabama. Mr. Riley made a very effective and patriotic address. He told the teachers of their high privileges, that they could build the civilization of the future along lines of liberty and democracy. Thursday, a round table on "The Helpfu Possibilities of the School" was conducted. Mr. Virgil, a prominent principal, told the story of his Farm Life School, located at Print, N. C. From the talks made by several of the teachers, it developed that many schools for illiterates were being conducted, and that much community and neighborhood work was being done.

This session promises to be the banner session.

NEW ORLEANS LA. PICAYUNE
JUNE 26, 1918

Negro Teachers' Normal Opens.

Acorn, Miss., June 25.—The negro teachers normal opened here Monday, counties in the southwest part of the state being well represented. Aside from the splendid facilities offered by the college for the successful operation of such a school, the opportunity held out to the teachers by Superintendent J. F. Bond and the State Board of Education to renew their state licenses without examination upon a certain percentage of attendance on the normal, has given impetus to the attendance as well as to the work itself.

SUMMER SCHOOL STUDENTS AND SOLDIERS HAVE SOCIAL

Raleigh Independent
7-6-18

Friday marked the close of the first week of the A. & T. College Summer school at which time a social was held in the college chapel between the soldiers of theArmy Training Camp and the summer school teaching. A number of recitations and musical numbers both by the soldiers and summer school students made up the program which was held from 7:30 to 9:30.

It is planned to have a number of these socials in order to make the soldiers feel as much at home as possible. Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the Summer school students and the A. & T. college Army Training school were addressed by Mr. C. H. Ireland, President of fthe Odell HaHrdware Company, one of the largest in the south.

The soldiers in the training camp and te summer school students make the A. & T. College campus probably the most lively place in the State this summer.

Teachers' Summer School Opens

Savannah Tribune
7-18-18

MANY PROMINENT TEACHERS WILL BE PRESENT

Monday To be A Day of Welcome For the Visitors

Everything is ready for the opening of the school on Monday, July 15th, at 8 o'clock, at the Cuyler Street School.

The tuition will be $10.00 for the teachers of Chatham county and $3.50 for all others.

It ought to be a matter of great pride to Savannahians that the institution has not only aroused local interest, but is has also received interesting notice at the National capitol, at a meeting held there in interest of Negro education.

The Summer School deserves the hearty encouragement of all the people in this comunity.

On Monday the management of the school plans to hold a sort of welcome meeting in connection with the registration, at which time, those interested in the education of our people are invited to be present.

The program committee has arranged the following program for the entire session:

July 15th, at 8:30 p. m., St. Philip A. M. E. Church, address by Supt. C. B. Gibson.

July 17th, 3.00 p. m., Cuyler Street School, address by Prof. Otis Ashmore.

July 19th. 3:00 p. m., Cuyler Street School, address by D. W. F. Brunner

July 22nd. 3:00 p. m., Cuyler Street School, address by Miss Alice Pritchard

July 24th, 3:00 p. m., at Cuyler St. School, address by Prof. H. Pearson.

July 26th 8:30 p. m., St. Philip A. M. E. Church, musicale.

July 29th, 3:00 p. m., at Cuyler St. School, address by Prof. E. W. Webster.

July 31st, 3:00 p. m., at Cuyler St. School, address by Prof. A. B. Strong.

Aug. 2nd, 8:30 p. m., at Cuyler St. School, address by Rev. W. G. Alexander.

Aug. 5th, 8:30 p. m., at F. A. B. Church, Franklin Square, address by Rev. T. J. Goodall.

Aug. 5th, 3:00 p. m., at Cuyler St. School, address by Miss O'Mara.

Aug. 7th., 3:00 p. m., at Cuyler St. School, address by Supt C. B. Gibson.

Aug. 8th, 3:00 p. m., to be selected.

Aug. 9th, 8:30 p. m., farewell party, at St. Benedict's hall.

The committee on courses wishes to notify parents that a limited number of children six years of age will be accepted into the observation classes, also a class of sixth grade children, will be made up. Application to enter these classes may be made on Monday morning, July 15th at 10 o'clock.

NEW ORLEANS LA. PICAYUNE
JULY 21, 1918

Negroes Thank Benefactor.

At the closing of the New Orleans colored summer normal institute at Straight University Friday resolutions were passed by the faculty and members expressing sincere gratitude to the General Education Board for its appropriation of $500 for maintenance of the school; to the New Orleans School Board for its appropriation of $250, to Professor L. M. Favrot and the state officials for their interest in securing the appropriation from the General Board, to the superintendants and lecturers from the Tulane summer school for their active cooperation, to the American Missionary Association, for the use of its buildings and library, to the National Canner Company, for the use of canner, and to the New Orleans press for publicity.

Education - 1918

Summer Schools and Chautauquas.

Fine Attendance at Summer School

7-19-18

Hampton, Va., July 16.—The attendance of the 1918 session of the Hampton Institute Summer School, according to Dr. George P. Phoenix, the director, has reached 410. The students have come from the following states: Alabama, 27; Arkansas, 20; Georgia, 33; Kentucky, 25; Louisiana, 15; Maryland, 54; Mississippi, 20; North Carolina, 47; South Carolina, 21; Tennessee, 18; West Virginia, 11; Virginia, 112; Delaware, 2; Florida, 1; Ohio 1; Oklahoma, 1; Illinois, 1.

The attendance was distributed as follows: 66 men and 344 women; 72 principals, 32 supervisors, and 23 matrons.

Those who brought interesting and helpful messages include Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, "The Hampton Spirit;" Dr. J Beebe, United States Public-Health Service, "The Teacher's Part in Obtaining Good Public Health;" Miss Eva D. Bowles, Y. W. C. A. War Work Council, "Co-operation between Colored Women and White Women;" Douglas C. McMurtrie, director Red Cross Intitute for Crippled and Disabled Men, "Vocational Re-education;" Leigh Richmond Miner, director of applied art at Hampton Institute, "Art in Common Things;" Dr. D. W. Byrd, of Norfolk, chairman of Health Commission, National Medical Association, "Unnecessary Sickness and Death;" Mr. and Mrs. R. Nathaniel Dett, lecture-recital; Dr. Wallace Buttrick, New York, president General Education Board, "Moral Earnestness;" and Professor T. C. Erwin, Petersburg, Virginia supervisor of Negro economics, "Mobilizing Labor to Win the War."

165 GRADUATE FROM NEGRO SUMMER NORMAL

Teachers of Nineteen Parishes and Four States Attend Six Weeks' Course.

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES

JULY 25, 1918

According to reports made by Prof. R. P. Player, conductor, 184 students teachers have been in attendance at the six weeks' session of the colored Summer Normal, which closed here last Saturday.

Colored teachers from 19 parishes and four states attended the normal and received the benefit of the instruction given both in theory and practice. During the term the various classes were given opportunities to visit the manufacturing plants of the city and the agricultural students made many trips through the farming sections, making observations on the production of crops in this region.

At the close of the session 165 certificates were awarded for the work done. OR the 165 only 5 were men.

The students of the normal at a meeting held before leaving adopted resolutions thanking the people of Shreveport for the treatment received while here, the school authorities for their influence in the establishment and upkeep of the normal and to the local authorities for the help which they have given to furthering the interests of the school.

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS

DECEMBER 14, 1918

WILL PAY EXPENSES OF NEGRO TEACHERS

Major Allen W. Washington reported to a general meeting of the Hampton Institute teachers, which was held yesterday afternoon in Clarke Hall, that 21 Hampton students have left school to answer the country's first call.

"Many of the boys," according to Major Washington's statement, "who are now in the cantonments, went there from their different places of summer work and did not report for their studies this fall at Hampton.

"Some 24 men are planning to leave today or tomorrow for the 317th engineers at Camn Sherman. Six will go to Camp Meade, in Maryland, to join the military band. Seven recently left to join the United States navy. At least 58 Hampton Institute students are now off to do their bit in winning this war for democracy."

Dr. George P. Phenix announced that the general education board of New York has voted to pay the traveling expenses of 20 colored teachers from each of the eleven southern states, having state supervisors of colored schools, to the Hampton Institute summer session for teachers of 1918. The Phelps-Stokes fund board has also voted to defray some of the expenses of the fifth annual minister's conference in 1918, which will be held at Hampton Institute.

KNOXVILLE TENN SENTINEL

JUNE 17, 1918

Many Topics Considered By Negro Norma Instructors

Household arts, rural school problems, physical education, the teachers' call to service, economy in spelling, needs of Louisiana rural teachers, problems of organization and administration were the chief topics at the two day's conference of the instructors in summer normals for negroes, Friday and Saturday under the direc... R. Professors Leo M. Favrot and Joh... Coniff, of the state department of ...ducation, at Southern University, B...ton Rouge.

The conductors and faculty o... the four negro normals to be held a... New Orleans, Shreveport, Alexandria and Southern university attended. Discussions were led by State Superintendent Bean of the Louisiana State university, Harris, Professor B. C. Caldwell, Dr. Dr. Lombard, director of physical training; Dr. Foote, inspector of rural schools; Miss Helbing, war-work expert; Maggie A. Nance, rural school worker; Professor Mitchell and President J. S. Clark of Southern university.

WACO TEX TRIBUNE

APR. 18, 1918

FORTY ENROLL IN COLORED SUMMER NORMAL YESTERDAY

The McLennan county summer normal opened Monday morning in the East Waco colored school with an enrollment of forty. Members of the faculty are confident of an enrollment of at least one hundred before the time limit expires. The morning session was taken up with speeches and outlining the work to be done. Classes start this morning. R. L. Clark is conductor.

HOUSTON TEX POST

APRIL 21, 1918

Plans Complete for Colored Normal Term

State Superintendent W. F. Doughty has informed the colored teachers of Houston and Harris county that the supposed summer school which is being organized by them has the indorsement o... the department of education. The colored teachers are therefore making ready t... begin one of the largest schools of its kin... ever held in Houston.

The school will begin June 4 and clos... August 22. It will cover the two series for normal work. It is said by those in charge of the arrangements that the large... number of teachers planning to matriculate in this summer school will enjoy privileges not to be found in the ordinary normal institute.

There will be two examinations in all subjects provided by law. The first will be given in July and the second August 22.

Aside from the regular subjects required for examination, instruction will be given in practical agriculture, gardening, canning, food conservation, dairying, manual training, mechanical drawing, domestic science and domestic arts.

To carry these plans out the following faculty has been selected: Walter L. D. Johnson, principal Emancipation Park school, conductor; W. S. Francis, principal Douglas school; George W. Sanders, Harrisburg school; R. G. Lockett, history and English, colored high school; Mrs. A. N. McKenney, primary department, Harrisburg school; Mrs. Mary J. Holden, domestic science, colored high school; J. ... Rivers, shop work and mechanical drawing, colored high school; Mrs. Malc... Webster, domestic arts.

FACULTY NAMED FOR NEGRO NORMAL

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM

JUNE 9 1918

Big Summer School For Colored Will Open June 10

Director J. T. Cater of the New Orleans Summer Normal for colored teachers, opening at Straight University Monday, June 10, announces that all will be in readiness for a large attendance. This normal, under the joint management of the New Orleans Board of School Directors, of the State Department of Education, has many features of interest to teachers of New Orleans public schools and of the parishes as well.

The following is the faculty: Agriculture and school gardening, the rural school, hygiene and sanitation, and Louisiana history will be taught by Professor John H. Whaley of Mansfield, La.; intensive study of the world war, negro history in America, history in grades, United States, Louisiana and their resources, Professor J. O. Morrison, New Orleans University; educational psychology, history of education, advanced English and negro literature, Professor S. S. Taylor, Straight University.

Primary methods and practice teaching, and nature study and drawing, Miss Willie Belle Davis, Fisk University; school and classroom management, principles of education and geography, Miss Hattie Feger, University of Cincinnati; arithmetic and language, Miss Janie Cunningham of Atlanta University.

Sewing, Mrs. Cora Vignes Wilson of Xavier University; domestic science, Miss Eloise Cunningham of Tuskegee; lectures in school administration and education, Professor J. R. E. Lee of Tuskegee. Registration and publicity will be in charge of Rev. H. H. Dunn, A. B., of Straight University; general science in elementary school, secondary mathematics wil be given by J. T. Cater.

SUMMER INSTITUTE FOR NEGRO TEACHERS HERE

Will Be Held At Booker T. Washington High School Next Month

The second annual session of the Norfolk Institute for Negro Teachers will be held at the Booker T. Washington High school building June 26 to July 24.

The Institute Bulletin has just been published and shows the following faculty of nine: Temple C. Erwin, conductor, civics; David G. Jacox, English history, physical geography and general science; W. Edward Robinson, agriculture and United States history; Stephen B. Clarke, arithmetic; John R. Custis, English classics and Virginia history; John S. Selden, manual training and hygiene; Mary E. Coleman, reading and drawing; ... Smith, grammar; Victoria ...eography and spelling.

...owing subjects are included ...atalog: Spelling, reading, ..., grammar, geography, ...tates history, Virginia his... ...il government, physiology ...ene, drawing, physical geog... ...griculture, English history, English classics and general science.

The state examinations for teachers' certificates will be held at the close of the session, July 25 and 26.

A registration fee of $1 will be required of all teachers of Virginia and a fee of $3 of those from other states.

Education—1918

Supervisors, State of Rural Schools.

Educational Association Re-elects Officers

The Daily Herald 12-2-18

Almost Neck-and-Neck Race Between Mr. Howard Gross And President Henderson With The Latter The Winner

After the most spirited election in the history of the Baltimore Educational Association held yesterday afternoon in Zion Church, Pennsylvania avenue and Dolphin street, Mr. Elmer A. Henderson, a practice teacher was declared elected as president. The meeting, which was a special one was largely attended, each side having lined up its forces solidly for the fray. The battle opened with parliamentary skirmishes, accompanied by acrimonious discussions, which showed a determination by each side to win at all hazards. Both candidates were plainly nervous. Then came the battling. After much declining, four tellers were secured. The vice president, Principal William Anderson, was called to the chair and conducted the election. His arrangements for voting and for having it counted were so perfect that there was not the slightest question of the result. Then, too, pencils and pads were everywhere in evidence. But they all told the same story. The count was very exciting, closing with a garrison finish for Mr. Henderson, who had been led by Mr. Gross all the way up until the last dozen votes.

So intense was the feeling that the victorious side scarcely applauded. But while the fight was an unusually bitter one, it is generally believed that it will be soon forgotten. That the whole interest of the gathering centered in the election of the president is shown by the fact that immediately upon the announcement of result more than half the teachers left the meeting.

Mrs. Mary E. Rodman was elected vice president; John F. Thomas, secretary, and H. Grafton Browne treasurer. The next regular meeting of the association will be held December 19th, at which time the newly elected officers will be stalled.

STATESVILLE, N. C.
JANUARY 25, 1918

WHAT WE OWE THE NEGRO

N. C. Newbold, rural supervisor of negro schools in the state, lectured to the farmers assembled in the A. and T. college. His subject was "What the White Man Owes the Negro" and it was illustrated by slides to indicate the insanitary and unwholesome conditions under which the poorer classes of negroes live. He said 500,000 negroes have left the south in the past year because of the poor schools, bad industrial conditions unfair accommodations on railroads and mob violence.

The speaker showed pictures of the type of school usually given to negro children by southern school boards. He said the negro would prefer living in the south rather than live in the north if he got a decent wage, good schools, good housing conditions and was made safe from mob violence. He stated it was absolutely necessary to have a better understanding and a better feeling between the races if the south expects to develop from an economic point of view.

The negro, as a laborer, is as important to the development of the south as northern capital he stated."

Opportunity knocks at the door of the colored race just as much as it does at the door of the white man, but what is the colored man doing to open the way to opportunity and the advancement of his race? Theoretically advancing the negro sounds good and the South has demonstrated time after time that the negro's true friend is found in the south, but we are faced with the fact that as a rule the negro is doing nothing to advance himself. Those who are forced to have colored help have the fact forced upon them that the negro will in very few cases meet the white people half way when it comes to helping the colored help along. As a rule they remain in one place only a short time, in many cases are undependable and leave you without advance notice, or without any cause.

It is true, there are many good negroes and these deserve the commendation of everyone and should be given the helping hand, but on the other hand there are many that do more to retard the race as a whole than any other factor. It is true the people should do all possible to aid the colored race in their advancement to a life of higher usefulness, but at the same time we believe that the negro should be made to understand that each individual must help himself in order to help his race. A higher sense of moral obligation should be realized and taught.

JEANS FUND AGENT INSPECTS SCHOOLS

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
FEBRUARY 24 1918

G. D. Goddard Much Pleased With Conditions Here.

G. D. Goddard, special rural supervisor for Georgia, who spoke at the convention of negro farmers on Friday and has supervision of the Jeans and Slater fund for the betterment of Southern negro schools, inspected several of the negro county schools yesterday. He was accompanied by John W. Hubert, principal of the Cuyler Street School, and A. E. Williams, farm demonstration agent.

Mr. Goddard was especially interested in the work being done at the Fort Argyle school, where the pupils are conducting a whitewashing campaign for the people living in the neighborhood in the interest of better living conditions. Other places visited were the Woodville and Rose Dhu schools. He made short talks at these places.

The Jeans and Slater fund was originated by Northern philanthropists to be expended in the betterment of negro schools and under the supervision of Southern men. It is a plan whereby a school can start a campaign to raise funds for improvements and secure a corresponding amount from the fund.

He also was much interested in the work which the Cuyler Street School is doing in the making of desks for the country schools. The school has made over 200 and plans to make 150 more.

RESULTS RURAL SCHOOL EXTENSION MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

1/12/18
Norfolk Journal & Guide

Progress Indicated In Better School Houses, Longer Terms, Better Teachers and Equipment. From One to Four New School Houses Have Been Built In Thirty Counties. 137 New Buildings In Two Years. Results Of Efficient Supervision.

(By Chas. H. Moore, State Inspector of Negro Schools.)

Greensboro, N. C.—The first of the year the wise and prudent business man usually takes inventory of his stock to ascertain whether or not his business is growing, or at a standstill, or falling off.

When he has made a discovery of the result satisfactory to himself, he will then know how "to take his bearings" fo rthe future, if he continues in business.

Following such an example, let us take "stock" of the results accomplished in the rural school extension work and see if the movement has been "worth while."

Recently I have been making a careful study of the Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, with a view of learning whether or not any progress has been made in the improvement of the colored public schools in the state, especially, since the establishment of the Rural School Extension Department by the State Teachers' Association.

Progress Indicated.

I have made a study and comparison of data and statistics of the school years 1914-1915 and 1915-1916 along four specific lines, viz; school houses, length of term, salaries and school furniture. The rural school work, as established by the Teachers' Association is only two years and four months old, starting in September 1915. The only school years, therefore, between which we can make any comparison with any approximate certainty of the correctness of the information, are the two school years mentioned above; for there has been no official record, as yet compiled and published for the school year 1916-1917.

I am usually engaged in the rural school work about eight months in the year. During the twenty (20) months, therefore, this movement has been in operation, I have visited fifty (50) counties, traveling over 25,000 miles, making an inspection of the school conditions in these counties. In the meantime, I obtained such information regarding them from the local officials, and our own people, as will enable me to be of some service to those, for whose children the schools are operated. Now, what are the results in thirty (30) of these counties in have visited? I find that from one to four new school houses have been built in thirty (30) of these counties in the school year 1915-1916. As to how many were built in the past school year 1916-1917, I have no definite record, as such has not yet been published.

Increase In School Houses.

But last July, before the teachers, in the summer school at the A. and T. College, Prof. N. C. Newbold, State Agent for colored schools, in an address, gave the information among other things, that Supt. J. Y. Joyner said, more school houses (137) had been built for colored children during the past two school years (1915-1916 and 1916-1917) than had ever been built before, under any other two years of his administration. And, furthermore, Dr. Joyner himself asserted in his office, according to my recollection, during a Conference in the fall of 1916 with some of the members of the Executive Committee of the Rural School Dept., that, more stimulus had been given towards the building of new school houses for the colored people during that year (1916) than ever before, and he, moreover gave credit for this activity largely to the rural school extension movement. I regret to say, however, that owing to the stubbornness, or lack of interest on the part of some local school officials there are a few counties, where no new school house has been built in a number of years.

Second, In thirty-seven (37) of the fifty (50) counties I visited the school term has been lengthened by from two to ten days.

Salaries Raised.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Third, I find that in forty-one (41) of the fifty counties the salaries have been increased, however little or much. There was an increase of $6.14 in the average annual amount paid each colored teacher in 1915-1916 above that paid in 1914-1915. The average annual amount paid the colored teacher in 1915-1916 was $155.80. We are satisfied the amount will be found to be more for 1916-1917, which the State Supt's next biennial report is published and, also, for the school year 1917-1918. But, even with this small increase it is not sufficient to meet the increase in the teachers' living expenses, nor in proportion to the increase made in other lines of work in the state and nation. The result is, there is a greater demand for competent teachers than the supply.

Fourth, There are in the state 2,-356 colored rural school houses. 557 of them in 1916 were equipped with modern school furniture, an increase of 160 over 1914. In the same year 1190 school houses were equipped with home made desks. The above are the results of my "findings" after a close study of the biennial report of Dr. Joyner, our State Supt., Public Instruction.

I leave it with the reader now whether or not the rural school extension work is "worth while;" not claiming, however, that every improvement that has been made was the result of this activity only; for there were other forces and agents in the field to help effect the above ends.

Dr. James H. Dilliard, President of the Jeanes Fund directorate, truly says, "The improvement of rural schools, whether for colored children or for white children ,is the hardest task in the whole business of education and in my opinion, at the present time, far the most important."

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN GEORGIA

Mr. George D. Godard, Special Rural School Supervisor for Georgia, has recently submitted his report to State Superintendent M. L. Brittain covering the work of Jeanes Fund Supervisors.

The following facts have been selected from the report:

The Home Makers' Clubs have been organized in thirty counties this season as compared with twenty-five counties in 1917. While complete reports are not sent in as yet, the number of boys, girls, and mothers enrolled in these clubs is far in excess of the number last year.

In 1917-18 the Jeanes Industrial Teachers have reached directly or indirectly 63 schools not reached last year. In the schools affected 7,146 more colored children have been enrolled. $29,021 have been raised for new school buildings and school improvements as against $12,074 last year.

The Jeanes Fund, directed by Dr. James H. Dillard, has made it possible to employ 23 teachers in as many counties with the cooperation of the counties. Bartow county has been assisted in like manner by Spellman Seminary, Macon county by Mr. N. O. Nelson, of New Orleans, and Fulton county has employed her own teacher. This generous assistance is much appreciated by local authorities and all concerned.

The General Education Board is giving appreciated assistance in the Home Makers Clubs. The Smith-Lever Fund and the Georgia State College of Agriculture are supporting the work for three months, April, May and June. The counties are cooperating in furthering this work among the colored people.

Encouragement generously given by Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago has made it possible to have quite a number of new school houses in the State. The new houses, 46 in number, have cost $21,606. A large portion of these have been assisted from the Rosenwald Fund.

A large number of the counties are wanting the Jeanes teachers, and the number is increasing from year to year. The County Boards of Education are desiring cooperation in this line of work. County superintendents of schools find the work of the Jeanes teachers more helpful in a supervisory way.

The Home Makers' Club work is being pushed mainly in those counties which have these industrial teachers. Since this club work is so essential to the welfare of the people, both white and colored, it is almost a necessity that a colored industrial teacher be placed in every county having as much as one-fourth of the population colored. The results obtained in those counties having such teachers, stand for themselves.

Milner, Ga., July 1, 1918.

Education - 1918

Association, Teachers, State

Maryland State Colored Teachers Elect Officers

The Daily Herald

11-29-18

Annnal Meeting Largely Attended --- Excellent Addresses Made---Little Or No Friction At Election Of Officers

The annual meeting of the Maryland State Colored Teachers' Association began last night with its initial meeting at John Wesley M .E. Church Sharp and Montgomery streets. In spite of the inclement weather, during the day and early evening, the the meeting was fairly attended, many present being out-of-town teachers of the State and a few from the District of Columbia.

School Children Sing.

Devoitonal exercises opened the session at 7:45 P. M., after which a chorus of 100 children from School No. 106 led in singing America. This chorus rendered several other selections during the evening, one of which made quite a decided hit, and was roundly applauded — "Long, Long Trail."

Prof. Henderson Delivers Address of Welcome.

Prof. Elmer A. Henderson, president of the Baltimore Educational Association, made an eloquent address of welcome on behalf of the teachers of Baltimore City. Mrs. Emma L. Miller, Supervisor of Colored Schools, Kent county, made a fitting response, representing the teachers of the State.

Negro History In the Negro Schools.

Rev. Chas. Stewart, pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, and president of the A. M. E. Preachers' Association, in an elaborate and sirring address entitled, "Patriotism in the Schools," brought forth much applause from his audience during the course of his address. He applied his subject directly to the Negro schools and made a plea for the studying of Negro Histiry by the boys and girls of the colored schools.

This morning's meeting was held at Sharp Street M. E. Church at 9 A. M. A larger number was present than were at the meeting of last nigt.

Devotional opened the meeting after which the reports of the officers of the past years work were read and received by the body. The reports showed that everyone had been awake and on the job for the good of the organization.

The musical numbers of the evening were attractive and well rendered. Prof. W. Llewelyn Wilson gave a short organ recital; a contralto solo was sung by Miss Carrie Smith, and the school children of School No. 103 rendered several selections all of which, including the numbers rendered by the first mentioned participants on the program, were well received and roundly applauded by the audience.

Dr. M. Bates Stephens, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, made a brief review of the work of the work of the year.

"The Teacher's Kit", was the subpect of the address delivered by Dr. James H. Dillard, who is the president of the Jeannes and Slater Fund Board.

Dr. Pickens, of Morgan, who was to have been present, was unable to come but sent a prepared address to be read.

Baltimore Next Meetig Place.

Baltimore was selected for the meeting place next year.

THE INTERSTATE LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS AND THE WEST

Kansas City, Mo., October 24, 1918.

Dear Member:

The Twenty-eighth Annual Session

The Twenty-eighth Annual Session of this Association will be held in Wichita, Kansas, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 26, 27, and 28, 1918. Every effort is being made to make this session historic. Twenty-seven years having elapsed since, in Topeka, the Association was organized, the Executive Committee desires the active coöperation and support of all societies, that a program may be presented commensurate with the occasion; thus making this session a celebration. It is desired that every person keep this idea in view.

There will be many new features this year, including a symposium, in which the Presidents of all colored colleges of the Middle West have been asked to serve. Further, the Hon. James Weldon Johnson, of New York will address this meeting.

There should be no reason so great that the attendance will suffer...The great war demands that the darker races should preserve their educational societies; that the intellectual elements should not be crushed out, but that they might receive the most scrupulous attention in view of the fact that a reconstruction period must follow this conflict.

Getting behind the Interstate simply means that you are furnishing the stimulus for inspiration and encouragement—a thing every colored person needs in these trying times.

Reasonable rates are offered. The cost of boarding and rooming facilities will not exceed one dollar and a half ($1.50) a day.

Any literary society, debating club or other organization rendering programs of a literary or musical character is eligible to membership, and will be admitted upon sending to the Corresponding Secretary on or before December first, the name of the organization and city in which such society is located. If not on the roster of the 1917 session, a membership fee of $1.50 must be paid. Societies recorded at the 1917 session retain their membership, by sending the Corresponding Secretary $1.00 on or before December 1, 1918. Each society thus enrolled is entitled to three delegates, and to be further reprsented by one of this number on program

Contests—One evening will be given over to contests in oratory, original poetry, original music, and declamation. To the winners, first and second prizes will be awarded. These contests will be open to any one except persons graduating in any of the above branches.

Rules. 1—Program number must be sent to the Corresponding Secretary on or before December 1, 1918, that they may reach the Executive Committee before the time set to arrange the program, otherwise they will not be printed. 2.—All papers are limited to ten minutes.

If your society is not in session, convene it. If no society, organize one. Help us to help our people.

While the literary program will be the most important feature of the session, the social side of life will not be overlooked.

For further information address
Mrs. W. W. Caldwell, Cor. Sec.
1324 E. 24th street,
Kansas City, Mo.

STATE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION

TWENTIETH ANNUAL SESSION SETS NEW AND BRILLIANT PACE

Prof. Parish J. Van Pelt Elected President. Baptist College "Grad" In Saddle

The Baptist Van Guard
April 11, 1918.

The twentieth session of the Arkansas State Teachers' Association opened Thursday morning, April 4, 1918, with the president, Prof. J. W. Brooks of Brinkley, presiding.

Address of Welcome and Annual Address.

Music was furnished by the M. W. Gibbs High School for the occasion. Invocation by Dr. J. P. Robinson. Dr. Joseph A. Booker, President of Arkansas Baptist College, delivered the welcome address and Prof. E. O. Trent of Fort Smith delivered the response. After a musical selection President J W. Brooks read his annual address and Prof. P. J. Van Pelt made his report as historian. Branch Normal College rendered music at this time.

Important Subjects Discussed.

Music was furnished by Arkansas Baptist College. "Christian Citizenship" was very ably discussed by Dr. W. E. Shaw of Little Rock. Dr. A. E. Mitchell of Arkadelphia read a splendid paper from the subject, "The Mission of the Teacher." Philander Smith College rendered a musical selection following the speakers. Friday afternoon Dr. W. T. Vernon of Memphis, Tenn., delivered a strong address to the teachers on racial and national responsibilities. Shorter University furnished music for the occasion.

Declamation Contest

was delivered Friday night. The program was as follows: Solo, Mr. Lytle Gravelly; Declamation, Logan Lee; Recitation, Miss Erie Pennicks; Recitation, Miss Juanita Graves, Music Branch Normal College; "True Nobility," Miss Susie B. Keels; "Searching for the Slain," Miss Ina Hollis; Dumb Drill, Fordyce Training School. All were awarded prizes, except the drill. Prof. Barrow of Hit Springs awarded the prizes.

Addresses.

Hon. J. L. Bond, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Arkansas, and Dr. Thos. Jesse Jones, Department of Education, delivered splendid addresses to the teachers. Prof. P. L. Dorman discussed the "Building of a Rural School." The remaining time was devoted to business and election of officers.

Side Meetings

were conducted at Philander Smith College, First Congregational Church and Bethel A. M. E. Church, and various phases of education were outlined and discussed for the benefit of the individual teachers. The exhibits of the various demonstration agents were placed in Bethel A. M. E. Church for general observation and inspection.

Graduates and Undergraduates in Attendance.

The following graduates and undergraduates of A. B. C. attended

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

the State Teachers' Association last week: Miss Hallique Moore. Mr. W. A. Harris, Mrs. Novella C Campbell, Miss Cleophus Turner, Prof. T. W. Coggs, Prof. C. W. Curtis, Mr. H. B. Mitchell, Miss Narvia McKenzie, Miss Mary Redwood, Prof. and Mrs. D. W. Suggs, Prof. G. W. Walls, Prof. F. E. Ashford, Rev. T. W. Chism, Rev. J. R. Jamison, Prof. S. J. Anderson, Mrs. Martha Murphy, Miss Clara Dilliard, Prof. R. Y. Hanson, Prof. P. J. Van Pelt, Miss Myrtle Pearce, Mrs. Hattie S. Smith, Miss Josephine Johnson, Miss Hattie Stephens, Prof. S. L. Horton, Miss Bettie Hockenhull, Miss Costella House, Mrs. M. Johnson Ripley, Miss A. McGehee, Miss Gustava Barker, Mrs. Florence Ewing, Rev. H. W. Savage, Prof. N. E. Moreland, Mr. L. E. Goldsby, Prof. Wm. Hall, Prof. J. E. Phillips, Mrs. Luella McDearmon, Prof. E. B. Moore, Prof. P. E. Morris, Miss Margaret Moore, Miss Beverly Moore, Miss Sarah Hope Morris, Attorney J. A. Hibbler, Dr. J. P. Robinson, Rev. R. B. Porter, Miss Minnie B. Smith, Mrs. Alice Tyson Taylor, Prof. A. M. Bright, Prof. Charles King, Miss Lela Richardson, Mr. John R. Gay, Miss Willis of Fordyce, Prof. E. N. Glover, Prof. M. H. Eldridge, Prof. M. J. Pearry, Miss C. I. Booker, Miss H. M. Booker, Attorney J. R. Booker, Mrs. R. M. Caver and N. F. Jackson.

Officers.

The following are the officers of the Arkansas State Teachers' Association for the ensuing year: Prof. P. J. Van Pelt, McAlmont, President; Miss Torrence, Hot Springs, Secretary; Mrs C. M. S. Hollingsworth, Little Rock, Treasurer; Prof. D. W. Suggs, Dardanelle, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. C. A. Grice, Marianna, Historian; Mrs. C. A. Grice, Marianna, First Vice-President; Prof. T. O. McJunkins, Biscoe, Second Vice-President; Prof. R. Y. Hanson, Searcy, Third Vice-President; Prof. I. W. Whitmore, Little Rock Fifth Vice-President; Prof. J. A. Swaza, Sixth Vice-President; Prof. S. P. Nelson, Arkadelphia, Seventh Vice-President.

Little Rock the Next Meeting Place

The meeting adjourned Saturday evening to meet in Little Rock in the year of 1919. On Sunday a good many of the teachers remained over and visited Camp Pike.

An Entertainment for Graduates, Undergraduates and Friends at Arkansas Baptist College

was had Saturday evening. Many of the graduates, undergraduates and friends were present and seemed to have enjoyed themselves. After some social features, cream and cake were served, then short speeches were made by various ones. Among those who made speeches were: Doctor Thomas Jesse Jones of the United States Bureau of Education, Prof. A. B. Crump, Prof. S. R. H. Reed, President P. J. Van Pelt. Dr. Booker presided at the meeting.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
APRIL 28, 1918

Orville J. Stivers, superintendent the Jefferson county schools, was elected president of the Kentucky Educational Association as the forty-seventh annual convention of that organization came to a close yesterday. M. E. Liggett, Lexington, was elected first vice president; W. O. Hopper, Mt. Sterling, second vice president, and J. W. Ireland, Bellevue, third vice president. Secretary R. E. Williams, Louisville, and Miss Lida E. Gardner, Carlisle, treasurer, were elected to their respective offices for three-year terms.

H. H. Cherry, Bowling Green, and J. H. Risley, Owensboro, were re-elected to the Board of Directors for two-year terms, while the entire Legislative Committee was re-elected with the exception of the substitution of William Arthur Ganfield, Danville, for L. B. Foster, Hopkinsville. A. C. Burton, Bowling Green, and C. A. Tanner, Burkesville, were re-elected to the Reading Circle Board for three years each.

* * *

May Meet In Fall.

The Executive Committee, on suggestion of J. A. Carnagey, Danville, retiring president, will consider the matter of having the educational sessions held during the fall season, on the theory that the meeting when the school term is just beginning would be a greater source of inspiration for the ensuing terms. The matter of eliminating the forenoon or evening general session, to give more time to departmental work, and of securing a meeting place where the acoustics are better than at the Boys' High School auditorium, also will be considered.

The association yesterday subscribed for $500 worth of Liberty bonds. Announcement was made by Secretary R. E. Williams. In his report Mr. Williams said the total enrollment probably will reach 3,000, and that there are available funds of $3,500 in the treasury.

* * *

Treasurer Is Absent.

Miss Gardner's report as treasurer was not made because she was absent on account of the death of her mother.

The educators adopted a resolution thanking Maj. Gen. Hale for courtesies shown them, and went on record as favoring the two bills pending before Congress to eradicate illiteracy. This latter action was taken at the instance of Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, of Morehead, head of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission.

The report of J. H. Risley as chairman of the Legislative Committee detailed many laws enacted by the recent Legislature, all of which were indorsed by the committee. C. A. Tevebaugh, State Y. M. C. A. secretary, appealed to the teachers in a four-minute address to do their bit by aiding in the enrollment of boys in the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

* * *

Retiring President Gratified.

J. A. Carnagey, of Danville, the retiring president of the Kentucky Educational Association, last night expressed his gratification at the success of the meeting of the association which closed yesterday.

The excellent attendance, keen interest in all the sessions and presence of a notable array of speakers combined to make the forty-seventh annual session of the association a notable one. However, the visit to the great military city of Camp Zachary Taylor and the address of Gen. Hale, which gave in detail the close affiliation that exists between the efforts of the Government in the training of men at the cantonments and the work of the teachers, were the outstanding features of the session, in the opinion of the retiring president.

Seven years ago, at Owensboro, Mr. Carnagey, who was then chairman of the Executive Committee, was instrumental in having resolutions passed that made Louisville the permanent meeting place of the association. The wisdom of this course has been justified, it is said, as the enrollment has grown from about 600 at that time to between 3,000 and 4,000 today.

Mr. Carnagey was enthusiastic over the possibilities of the fall session of the association.

* * *

Better In the Fall.

"The principal purpose of our association is to provide inspiration for the fulfillment of the many and varied duties falling to the lot of those intrusted with educational work. In my judgment it would be better to have the meetings in the fall, when the teachers are just entering upon their year's work, rather than in the spring, when the term is finished, and a necessarily long period must elapse between the meeting and the beginning of school duties. I believe a meeting in the autumn would stimulate the teachers for their duties, which were never so responsible as at the present moment," said Mr. Carnagey in submitting his suggestion to the Executive Committee.

If the matter is passed on favorably the next meeting of the association would therefore be held next fall, as there would necessarily have to be a shorter period between the present meeting and the putting into effect of the new schedule.

Inasmuch as the war is bringing new problems to the teachers each day, it is thought that a meeting six months from now would be exceedingly desirable. The Executive Committee, which has the power to pass upon the suggestion, includes Orville Stivers, the newly elected president of the association; Supt. Hopper, of Mt. Sterling, and H. H. Cherry, of Bowling Green, president of the Western State Normal School.

* * *

Russell Heads Negro K. E. A.

The thirty-ninth session of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association closed yesterday after a review of the departmental work. The following officers were elected. President, H. C. Russell, of Louisville; vice president, P. Moore, of Princeton; secretary, E. E. Reed, of Bowling Green; assistant secretary, Nina L. Todd, of Frankfort; treasurer, K. C. Blankenshere, of Henderson; board of directors, J. E. Wood, of Danville; E. B. Davis, of Georgetown.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
APRIL 27, 1918

Stirring Patriotic Addresses Mark Day's Session.

The sessions of the Colored Teachers' Association were resumed at the Central Colored High School yesterday morning at 8:30 with the subject "Social Service and Parent-Teacher Department." Prof. W. J. Callery led in discussion, which was followed with a round table discussion on sight reading for the under grades in music.

Secondary and higher education was discussed by Prof. A. O. Guthrie, followed by Dr. G. P. Russell, president of the Kentucky Normal Institute of Frankfort; Prof. A. E. Meyzeek, of the Booker T. Washington School, of this city.

At 2 o'clock a mass meeting was held in the Chestnut-street church, where a general conference was held and discussions on higher education and community organization was debated. Prof. George E. Haynes, Ph. D., of Fisk University, spoke on "Some Methods for Community Organization."

The evening meeting was opened with music directed by Mildred Bryant, which was followed by an address by Prof. Frank L. Williams, principal of the Summer High School, of this city, who spoke on the subject, "The School and Democracy." He declared that the school was a social institution, and that the war was not caused by atrocious murder nor by disregard of a treaty of neutrality, nor because the seas ceased to be free, nor as a result of hate, but the contest is a fight over ideas, a contest between autocracy and democracy. "The public school," he said, "is a temple of democracy, the teachers are the high priests ministering at its shrines." His speech was met with rounds of applause.

On account of the threatening weather the pageant was called off.

The association will meet this morning at 9 o'clock in general assembly to hear reports from heads of all departments, after which the final adjournment will take place.

NEGRO EDUCATORS HOLD IMPORTANT MEETINGS

The Atlanta Ga

Conditions of Colored Schools in Georgia Set Forth by President Hunt.

May 3rd 1918.

The Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes held an enthusiastic session yesterday morning and afternoon in Bethel A. M. E. church.

The aims of the association were set forth by President H. A. Hunt. He reviewed the condition of negro schools in Georgia, and then spoke of the importance of not forgetting the few bright spots in a dark field. Then he called upon Professor I. W. Broughton, of Buford, Ga., who showed that his effective work had been recognized by first one white man then another, until now his salary has been raised from $25 to $75 a month and his schoolhouse has been rebuilt.

Professor W. M. Hubbard, of Monroe county and Forsyth, showed how by taking hold, holding on and never letting go, he has induced the board of education to make an appropriation of $8,000 for negro education. Professor J. H. Holloway proved that Georgia is far behind Alabama that had a state meeting recently in Birmingham with 800 members. He urged the importance of industrial education, but he deplored the seeming disposition to decry other forms of education, having the result of dividing negro effort rather than consolidating it.

At the afternoon session Rev. C. W. Burton showed that the backward school system of Macon is making progress in re-establishing the negro grammar school by adding a seventh grade, and that negroes are agitating for the eighth grade and a high school. Rev. H. D. Martin, of Gainesville; Professor J. B. Lawrence and Dr. Charles Green, of Macon, made contributions to the discussion, while Dr. P. J. Bryant made a strong plea for sinking denominational differences and entering upon all schemes of co-operation.

At Friday's sessions, morning, afternoon and night, important addresses will be made. Positive assurances have been given that addresses will be made by Governor Dorsey, Superintendent Brittain and Superintendent Wardlaw.

A very large delegation from out of town was present at each session. Today will undoubtedly bring an overflowing house, especially with local teachers, free to come in the afternoon and evening.

—Buy Another Bond—

Education - 1918
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Tuskegee Institute as Seen Through Eyes of Ohioans

May 3 1918

(MRS. ROBERT G. HANNA.)

Nothing has interested our Ohio soldiers more than has the real old time Southern darkey. All winter Montgomery has had a host of visitors, too, who have thoroughly enjoyed our Southland, its customs and traditions, and many have carried home with them quaint pictures of the typical plantation negro from believers in voodooism, on up to the more educated ones.

The Industrial Institute of Tuskegee has therefore been a revelation, as to the efforts toward the uplift of the colored people not only in Alabama, but throughout the entire South.

Col. Fanning Visits Tuskegee.

Colonel Fred Fanning of the 112th Engineers with a party of friends recently visited Tuskegee and was very much impressed with the school from an educational as well as a military standpoint.

Colonel Fanning, who has been in the military service for more than twenty years, was for a long time a very successful newspaper man, having been connected with the Cleveland Plain Dealer for twenty-five years.

Description of Tuskegee.

In a recent letter to his friends back home he describes his visit to the Tuskegee Institute in a most interesting manner. The story as told by a business man and a soldier will be enjoyed by all.

On Sunday morning, April 14, Colonel and Mrs. Fanning, and Captain and Mrs. Trout of the 112th Engineers, drove to Tuskegee, Alabama, where is located the famous Tuskegee Institute for colored students. It is forty-five miles from Camp Sheridan, and the drive was over splendid roads all the way. We reached there at 1 o'clock and were shown through several buildings before going to the large building containing the dining hall of the Institute, where we saw the students at the mid-day Sunday meal. There were over one thousand students—boys and girls—in the dining room, and we stood near the center when two boys got up on a small rostrum and led the singing of the grace before the meal. The singing was joined in by all the students, and it was a very impressive thing to all of us. From the dining hall we were taken to Dorothy Hall, the building where all white people who visit the school are entertained. Here we were served a fine lunch, beginning with soup and ending with home-made ice cream and fine coffee. The cooking is very fine, and was done by the senior girl students, who also waited on the table. In this building the girls are taught domestic science—millinery, dressmaking, cooking, sewing of all sorts.

The boys are taught all the trades you can imagine, and they have a large plant for this purpose. All the clothes worn there are made at the school; they make all their wagons, harness, raise all their own horses, mules and cows; have a very large dairy; a large canning plant which turns out each year thousands upon thousands of gallons of canned tomatoes, peaches, apples, figs, and other fruits. They have large truck gardens and raise thousands of pounds of green stuff for their own use and for the markets. They make butter and cheese. They have a large power plant which furnishes steam for heating and cooking in the large kitchens; they make thousands of pounds of ice each day; they light the whole grounds and buildings, and have ten thousand electric light bulbs in the grounds and buildings. This plant also furnishes water for the buildings and for irrigating the lands. The farm has nearly three thousand acres of very good land.

They have a large Carnegie Library containing 20,000 volumes. The chapel is a beautiful building and seats three thousand people. All the stone work, brick work and carpentry of the buildings have been done by the students, and the brick they make in their own brickyard. The Agricultural building is a very large place, and in the laboratory here they are making dyes from sweet potatoes, peanuts, onions, grapevines, etc. More than thirty different dyes are made from the sweet potato alone. From the common clay around the grounds they make talcum powder which is very fine; they also make what is called bisque, for cake fillings and for ice cream. They make a green flour out of some plant (name not given) which they mix with corn flour to make bread. It is a pea green when baked, and is very nutritious. They have obtained from the sweet potato eighty-five different products which can be used, including rubber. The chemist here is a painter, too, and showed us four pictures he had painted from colors obtained from common clay, and he had painted them with his fingers, without using a brush. They were beautiful.

The Institute has a 47-piece band, and two battalions of uniformed students. They give a parade every Sunday morning before chapel. They all look happy, but some students who come here work their way through school, working every day and going to day school or working every day and going to night school. Booker T. Washington founded this school in 1881, and he is buried in the school grounds, he having died about two years ago. It is one of the largest college settlements in the world, and there are so many buildings it would take two days to go through them all. The site of the school is a beautiful one, on a succession of hills and valleys, with trees in abundance all over the grounds. It was to us the most impressive thing we had ever seen.

——BUY LIBERTY BONDS——

Eskimo and Indian woman are working for the Red Cross.

TUSKEGEE'S CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE.

The recent celebration of the celebration of the Second Founder's Day at Tuskegee Institute afforded an exceptional opportunity to review some of Tuskegee's achievements under Dr. Moton's constructive direction. Under Dr. Moton's incumbency, Tuskegee has given some of its best efforts to the nation for the prosecution of the war.

The appointment of Emmett J. Scott, secretary of the institute, as special assistant to the Secretary of War, was a tribute, not only to Tuskegee, but especially to Dr Moton, who showed, in urging Mr. Scott for his larger field of service, a broad conception of the national function of his institution. Mr. Scott's appointment is a most important and far-reaching contribution to the race's progress. His native ability, together with the ripe experience gained as Secretary to Dr. Washington for eighteen years, peculiarly fitted him for the task which has been intrusted to his hands since going to Washington. No appointment of a colored man to high office has been more generally approved by both white and colored people and his invaluable service in the War Department has clearly demonstrated the wisdom of having a colored advisor in the various departments at Washington.

The diplomatic manner in which Mr. Scott has handled the many vexing problems that have come up for his attention, paved the way for the later appointment of Dr. George E. Haynes, of Fisk University, as director of Negro Economics in the Department of Labor. Dr. Haynes' appointment was the result of a recent conference at the United States Department of Labor at which Dr. Moton was a conspicuous figure.

On the afternoon of the same day that the Labor Conference met, Dr. Moton headed a delegation of white and colored men which conferred with President Wilson on the needs of Liberia. The press despatches stated that the conference was arranged by Dr. Moton and that he acted as spokesman for the party. A loan of five million ($5,000,000) dollars from the United States Government to aid in the development of the resources of the Negro Republic was asked and at the conclusion of the conference, the President expressed himself as being deeply interested and impressed with Liberia's possibilities.

Two days later, Dr. Moton represented the Tuskegee Institute at a Conference on Education which had been called by Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. This conference was called to devise methods and plans for public education after the war and a number of constructive measures were discussed at this conference, many of which will be of utmost importance to the colored people of America.

In meeting the food crisis growing out of the war, Tuskegee has helped to teach the country the possibilities of various foodstuffs. Possibly the most striking illustration of this propaganda is the presentation of the alue of the sweet potato. Professor Carver's experiments and recipes for using the sweet potato have been widely published throughout the country in daily, weekly and monthly papers. Dr. Moton announced recently that Tuskegee will erect a large drying plant this summer, which will dry the sweet potato and other vegetables and fruits raised in this section.

These are a few of the outstanding accomplishments of Tuskegee Institute during the past year. Dr. Washington founded well an institution which is more than merely a school. Tuskegee is an influence; an active factor in the development of a race and in the progress of a nation.

STUDENTS AND GUESTS OBSERVE FOUNDER'S DAY AT TUSKEGEE

Dr. P. H. Claxton and Other Visitors Deliver Patriotic Addresses—Montgomerians Present

Advertiser 4-6-18

(Special To The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 5—"This section of our country cannot be strong as long as a third of its population is weak," said Dr. P. H. Claxton United States Commissioner of education here today when he delivered the principal, address at the founders day exercises commencing the sixty second anniversary of the birth of Booker T. Washington.

At one thirty o'clock trustees, visitors, teachers, and students, gathered on the lawn in front of White hall and formed the line of march to the chapel where the exercises were held. Dr. Moton called the meeting to order and the choir sang a number of selections after which chaplain J. W. Whittaker read a portion of the scriptures and Dean G. Lines of the Phelps hall bible training school led a prayer.

Emmet J. Scott, secretary of the institute, and now acting as special assistant to the secretary of war, who was here for the annual meeting of the trustees read a telegram to Dr. Moton from a graduate of the school, who left here last Saturday with twenty-five Tuskegee men for Camp Dodge where the Alabama colored men are in training. The telegram said "greetings holding up our Alma Mater in the hundred sixty sixth Infantry, twenty five strong."

Principal Moton introduced William G. Willcox who said in part, in his presentation of Commissioner Claxton" Today the American people are on trial. To prove that they cannot only respond to the demand of their country but that they can lay aside their individual interests and selfish purpose and with one accord with team work which Dr. Washington was so fond of talking about join together in effective work for the protection of their common rights and interests.

"Today the negro race is on trial, on trial as never before to justify their emancipation, to prove their right, their worthiness of American citizenship, to prove that they are worthy to stand shoulder to shoulder with the white race in defense of their common rights and common liberties as American citizens, and we who have been so many years interested in the progress and uplift of the negro race, have every confidence that they will justify our hopes, that they will prove their right, their worthiness to be American citizens and to be entrusted with this great responsibility and honor."

Special Exercises.

Last night in the institute chapel a

program with food conservation, as the theme was rendered for the trustees and visitors. The subjects some of which were illustrated with actual demonstrations were as follows:

"Preserving and raising the sweet potatoes" by Richard Cowan Glass of 19.

"Raising and caring for livestock." by Oscar Bell , class of '12.

"Refrigeration as a means of preserving food and vegetables" by Handy Beckett, class of '18.

"Teaching pig raising to boys and girls" by Kimuel Higgins, a graduate of the institute class of '15.

At the conclusion of this part of the program, an industrial program was exhibited on the platform to show something of the activities at the institute after which Dr. Moton principal introduced Mr. Will Cox, who in turn introduced Frank Trumbull, C. W. Hare, W. N. Scott, of Philadelphia, Victor H. Tulane, of Montgomery and Julius Rosenwald all trustees of the school.

The meeting concluded with a short but spirited address by Dr. C. V. Roman(leading colored physician, of Nashville who along with thirty or more other leading negro physicians from all sections of the south are here attending the second annual clinic which is in progress at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

A delegation of Montgomery business men attended the exercises.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ANNUAL EXERCISES BEGAN ON SUNDAY

advertiser 5-20-18

Rev. Frank Willis Barnett Preaches Baccalaureate Sermon; Dr. C.V. Roman Speaks Thursday

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 19.—Dr. Frank Willis Barnett, editor of the Alabama Baptist, and a member of the editorial staff of The Birmingham Age-Herald, delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Tuskegee Institute this afternoon. This marked the beginning of the thirty-seventh annual commencement exercises at Tuskegee Institute.

On Monday evening Rev. A. C. Williams, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church of Birmingham, will deliver the annual address in connection with the closing exercises of the Phelps Hall Bible Training School. The annual Trinity Church Boston prize contest will be held Tuesday evening and the Senior Class Day exercises will be held Wednesday.

The annual commencement exercises and the annual demonstration of the industrial departments will be held in the institute chapel Thursday. The program is divided into two parts, the first part beginning at 10 a. m. and the second at 2 p. m. Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville will deliver the annual commencement address.

Annual Commencement At Tuskegee Institute

Montgomery Advertiser

5-24-18

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 23—The day was bright and the crowds from far and near began to come early in wagons, buggies, automobiles. It was a typical Tuskegee Commencement crowd, which is always quiet, happy and eager. Soda water and ice cream cones which were sold, partly for the benefit of the Red Cross, added to the pastime and good nature of the crowd and at noon the visitors were guests of the Institute at an old fashioned dinner served in the open air.

Today's exercises were the last features of the thirty-seventh Anniversary exercises which began Sunday, May 19th when Dr. Frank Willis Barnett, the fearless editor of Alabama Baptist delivered the commencement sermon in the Institute chapel. Dr. Barnett took for his text, "God is Love" and in the course of his remarks paid generous tribute to Dr. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute and to Dr. Moton, the present principal.

Dr. Barnett's Remarks.

In his charge to the graduating class Dr. Barnett said:

"I want to say this word to the graduates: You have been at this Institute, and this Institute stands not only to give you the best there is in civic affairs, but to fit you to gain an honorable livelihood; but I know this institution wants to send each one of you out with the stamp of character in your lives. You have worked hard for your diplomas and yet I want to tell you your diploma is but a scrap of paper, even though it may carry the seal of this great institution, unless you bear in your own bodies the marks of the Savior, and my wish for you this afternoon is that if there be one of you who does not know Jesus Christ in the pardoning power of his blood, as his ambassador, I pray through the power of the Holy Spirit that He may come to you, and not give you rest until you find rest in the Son of God. May God be with each one of you, and may God bless you, and may you be loyal not only to this Institution, be loyal not only to your country, but be loyal to Christ, for he profits best who serves best.

"As a speaker, speaking by authority of the President of the United States, I want to say to these men who have come here for special tecnical training, who have come to prepare serve their country that you have the greatest opportunity which has ever come to any people, because years ago your freedom was won for you at the cost of thousands of lives. A half century has past, now you have the opportunity, to win a new kind of freedom, to win it for yourselves, because you made the supreme sacrifice and you have placed your lives on the altar of your country, and I believe enough in the fair mindedness of the best people in America, that when this war is ended, this country will see to it that you are American citizens with its privileges.

OTHER EXERCISES OF THE WEEK ARE VERY INTERESTING

Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the Institute Chapel, the Phelps Hall Bible Training School, from which four students were graduated this commencement, completed its twenty-sixth year with very appropriate exercises. The general topic being 'The Church and the War." Rev. A. C. Williams, of Birmingham, Ala., and pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist church, delivered the principal address on this occasion.

On Tuesday evening May 21, occurred the contest which always arouses the greatest interest and enthusiasm among the students—The annual Trinity Church Boston Prize Contest. It took place in the Institute chapel at 7:30 p. m. the first prize being taken by Jacob Simmons, A-Middle Class, Haskell, Oklahoma, whose subject was "The American Negro as a Soldier," and the second prize by Daniel A-Middle Class, Theodore, Alabama, subject "The Widening Field of the Ministry." At the conclusion of the Trinity Contest there were awarded other annual prize given by various friends of the school.

On Wednesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, a Red Cross parade, consisting of soldiers, teachers, students and friends, marched through the campus, creating interest in the One Thousand Red Cross Drive that has been pledged by the Institute. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock the annual Class Day exercises were held on the steps of the Baldwin Memorial Monument.

Commencement Program.

But today was, of course, the high day of the entire week's observances. The day's program, the first part of which took place at 10 a. m. and the second part at 2 p. m. was as follows:

Part One: 10 a. m.

Music—"Apple Blossoms" Orchestra.

Music—"Lift Every Voice and Sing" School.

Prayer.

Salutatory—"Harness Making a Necessity in Every Community" (illustrated) Beauregard C. McKenzie, East Tallassee, Ala.

"The Community Teacher," (illustrated) Daisy Bessie Smith, Red Spring North Carolina.

Music—"Listen To The Lambs." Choir.

"Community Dairying" (illustrated) —John Wesley Huguley, Americus, Ga.

"Caring for The Sick" (illustrated),—Marie Hamilton, Cayon, St. Kitts, B. W. I.

Musical Melody,—School.

"Painting and its Relation to Every Day Life" (illustrated)— Malachi Morse, Norfolk, Virginia.

"Growing and Regulating Farm Crops," (illustrated)—Christopher M. Kynette, Selma, Ala.

"Living Out of The Garden" (illustrated)—Charlie Odelle Johns, Paris Texas.

Music—"Hail the Glorious Dawn," Sexteette from Luicia chair.

Part Two.: 2: p. m.

Music—"Anvil Chorus" Choir.

Industrial exhibition.

Valedictory—"The Modern Community"—James Slater Gibson, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Music, Melody—School.

Alumni Address— Harry Simms, class of 1908, Selma, Alabama.

Music—"Good bye. Choir.

Commencement Address— Dr. C. V. Roman, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Tuskegee song.

Awarding diplomas and certificates.

Music—"Hallelujah Chorus, choir.

America—School.

NEGRO TEACHERS HOLD INSTITUTE

Addresses Are Delivered by Leaders of Education in the County

The Montgomery Advertiser

The second day's session of the Montgomery county and city teachers Institute opened Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Devotions were conducted by Rev. P. A. Callahan, which were inspiring as well as helpful to the teachers.

At the beginning of the morning session space was given for the teachers to contribute to the Illiterarcy movement. Every teacher responded liberally which resulted in a good collection.

During the morning session able addresses were delivered by Supt. Feagin of the Montgomery county schools, Mr. Caldwell a representative of the Jeans Fund and Mr. J. S. Lambert, supervisor of rural schools among negroes.

Upon the reassembling of the teachers for the afternoon session Dr. D. H. Scott made a helpful address on Health Problems.

After being engaged in departmental work the allotted period for the afternoon the teachers returned to the chapel at which time they were favored with two able adresses by Hon. Spright Dowell, State Superintendent of education and Prof. Tidwell, State Institute conductor.

Prof. G. W. Trenholm, Institute conductor, announced to the teachers that Supt. W. R. Harrison of the city school would speak Wednesday at 11 o'clock

Some of the members of the city board are also expected to accompany Supt. Harrison.

COLORED TEACHERS HEAR INNIS OF TROY

Institute of County Workers Given Over to Educators and Speakers

The Montgomery Advertiser 5-25-18

At the third day's session of the Montgomery county and city colored teachers' institute a forceful address was delivered to the teachers by Dr. S. B. Innis, of Troy. Dr. Innis was recently appointed State field director against social diseases, and in his address yesterday he urged the members of his own race to assist the authorities in stamping these out.

At the session yesterday, several well known colored teachers delivered interesting talks. The session, which continued throughout the day, was well attended, with well known colored teachers from all parts of the State attending. The meeting of the institute will be brought to a close tomorrow night.

Dr. Innis made an eloquent appeal to the members of the colored race to assist the authorities in cleaning the State of all social disease, and in this work, the teachers will be doing a patriotic duty. He said it is just as unpatriotic to offer your country an unsound body, as it is to offer an unsound mind or to try and buy Liberty Bonds with unsound money. He said that while others were fighting the Huns, those in this country should fight the disease that can destroy the body.

PARTIAL LIST OF PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED BY TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

The Pamphlets are free unless otherwise indicated. Tuskegee Student

The Principal's Annual Report to the Board of Trustees. 1-12-18

A Little Journey to Tuskegee, by Hubbard.

A Day At Tuskegee.

Tuskegee To Date.

Opinions of Educators Regarding the Work of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The Negro and the New Economic Conditions, by R. R. Moton.

The Negro and the Farm Labor Problem of the South, by Booker T. Washington.

An Apostle of Good Will, by R. R. Moton.

Dr. Booker T. Washington's Address Delivered Before the Cotton States and Industrial Exposition in 1895.

Negro Conferences, by Emmett J. Scott.

Local Negro Conference Guide.

Extension Work, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, by Clement Richardson.

The Negro Rural School and Its Relation to the Community. Postage, 5c.

Memorial Address, by Emmett J. Scott.

"Is Liberia Worth Saving?" by Emmett J. Scott.

Proceedings of the National Negro Business League. Price, 38c.

Negro Year Book. Price, 35c.

Negro Farmers of Alabama, by Clement Richardson.

Working Out the Race Problem, Arthur M. Evans.

The Fruits of Industrial Training, by Booker T. Washington.

"Is the Negro Having a Fair Chance," by Booker T. Washington.

Address:

THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Education-1918
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on, etc.

DR. C. V. ROMAN OF NASHVILLE DELIVERS A SPLENDID ADDRESS

mo litigmary Gleaner
5-24-18

Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville, Tenn., who delivered the annual address to the graduates, said in part:

"The ceremony attendant upon quitting school is very fittingly designated Commencement; for it is the beginning of a period of testing and trial. It is the entrance into that higher university of life where every master carries a rod, punishing without mercy and plucking without remorse.

"Your diploma is a passport to the region of endeavor and your graduation is a changing from disciplineship to apostleship. Note the distinction and the difference.—A disciple is one who receives instructions from, or accepts the opinions of another; while an apostle is an ambassador—a messenger—one sent.

"I have chosen you from my disciples," said Jesus, "to be my apostles."

"You go forth today as the representatives of this institution—to further its influence and interpret its aims. Mine is the happy privilege to assist you in the transition. A task I gladly accept for many reasons, but chiefly because of my admiration for Booker T. Washington and the noble men and women who have been worthy coadjutors in this grand enterprise,—destined to be recognized as a memorial landmark of human progress.

"My dear young friends, I congratulate you upon the opportunity of such asosciations and such memories. It is difficult to refrain from amplifying and individualizing eulogy. 'Tuskegee and Its People,' form a theme worthy of any tongue or any pen. An enterprising volume might be written about the tuneful choir and its queenly leader—but I must pass on.

"A commencement address is both a farewell and a forecast; a farewell to the course you have been pursuing and a forecast of that which is to come. It is intended to be a final touch to your tower of learning and a last kindly benediction from your Alma Mater. It is the final effort of your instructors to give you ballast and chart and proper spirit to sail the treacherous and tempestuous sea of life, where every day is commencement and every hour is examination * * *

"Success is the bride of endeavor, and luck's but a meteor's gleam."

"Success depends more upon self than circumstances. Life is determined by character and not by color. The sailor had the right spirit when he prayed in the storm: 'Oh God, Thou has the power to save me if Thou wilt; Thou hast the power to destroy me if Thou wilt; but whichever Thou dost, I'll hold the rudder true."

The speaker then gave the following rules for "Walking in the Light," which were fittingly amplified:

"(1). Do not become morbidly sensitive of your racial identity; (2) study to increase your understanding and strengthen your judgment. (3) Be practical. (4) Remember that life is largely what you make it. (5) Attend to duties as they arise. (6) Cultivate accuracy, purity and sympathy of speech. (7) Remember that the most effective response to prejudice is service. (8) Walk in the light and keep close to the present duty."

TUSKEGEE CLASS OF GRADUATES IS VERY LARGE ONE

Graduation
5-26-18

Emmet J. Scott Delivers Diplomas and Certificates At Closing Exercises of School

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 25.—One of the largest classes in the history of Tuskegee Institute graduates this year. On behalf of the Executive Council of the Institute, Emmet J. Scott, secretary, now serving as special assistant to the Secretary of War, presented the diplomas and certificates at the closing exercises.

The graduates are:

Willie Lee Allen, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Carmen M. Altiery, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; Handy B. Beckett, Philadelphia, Pa.; Albert Bulls, Center Star, Ala.; David B. Best, Spanish Town, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Cora L. Bowie, Luther, Okla.; Dorothy E. Boykin, Phoebus, Va.; Geo. L. Brashears, Los Angeles, Cal.; Enos Luther Brooks, Sav La Mar, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Etolia V. Brown, Lafayette, Ga.; Leon W. Brown, Birmingham, Ala.; Louise A. Brown, Montgomery, Ala.; Katie L. Buchanan, Tuskegee, Ala.; Alice Margaret Burton, Shorters, Ala.; Jesse James Crow, Oberlin, Okla.; Mattie J. Colter, Tuskegee, Ala.; Sarah L. Conner, Moorestown, N. J.; Morgan B. Connover, Hartford, Conn.; Annie Mable Cotton, Hot Springs, Ark.; Beulah Cottrell, Holly Springs, Miss.; Roxana Cowden, Kansas City, Mo.; Myrtle L. Day, Rochester, N. Y.; Frank East, Rienzi, Miss.; Isby B. Gadbury, New Orleans, La.; Reginald M. Gaines, Washington, D. C.; James Slater Gibson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Emma Adele Greenlee, Bainbridge, Ga.; Matthew Grey, Gainesville, Ala.; Marie Hamilton, Cayon, St. Kitts, B. W. I.; Mattie L. Harvey, Ruston, La.; Chauncey R. Hudson, Valdosta, Ga.; John W. Huguley, Jr., Americus, Ga., Rowena Hunt, Tuskegee, Ala.; Grant Hunter, Galveston, Texas; Adelaide Jackson, Newbern, Ala.; Edward James Jackson, Montgomery, Ala.; Isabella Jackson, Salem, Mass.; Richard L. Jackson, Columbus, Ga.; Charlie Odelle Johns, Paris, Texas; Alice Johnson, Notasulga, Ala.; Eliza B. Jones, Americus, Ga.; Richard H. Jones, Columbus, Miss.; Annie J. Jordan, Ft. Worth, Texas; Florence L. King, San Antonio, Texas; Lawrence Kingston, Baldwin, La.; Christopher Marshall Kynette, Selma, Ala.; Elizabeth H. Lanier, Beaumont, Texas; Alma Bondyne Lee, Montgomery, Ala.; Wilhelmina B. Lennon, Ansonia, Conn.; James Marchand, Baton Rouge, La.; Councill McClellan, Centerville, Ala.; Ralph Duncan Rackard, Ocala, Fla.; Leroy Eddings, Versailles, Ky.; Myrtle V. Moore, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Mary L. McGhee, New Orleans, La.; Beauregard C. McKenzie, East Tallassee, Ala.; Sadie L. Miller, Ft. Valley, Ga.; Malachi Morse, Jr., Norfolk, Va.; Marjorie Murray, Franklin, Tenn.; Charles James Nabors, Columbus, Miss.; Miguelina V. Panteleon, Fajardo, P. R.; Roy Parks, Manor, Texas; Parrie E. Patterson, Huntsvile, Ala.; Lutitia V. Pius, St. Louis, Mo.; Hattie M. E. Pressley, Notasulga, Ala.; Theresa M. Redden, Clearwater, Fla.; Bennie Lucile Reid, Chicago, Ill.; Minor Chas. Reed, Estrada, Costa Rica; Juan Rivera, Juan Diaz, P. R.; Lonnie L. Rogers, Waycross, Ga.; A. Gaston Sampson, Jackson, Miss.; Daisy B. Smith, Red Springs, N. C.! Anna G. Taylor, Corsicana, Texas; Hazel Thompson, San Antonio, Texas; Maud L. Watkins, Montgomery, Ala.; Samuel H. White, Exchange Village, Conva, Trinidad, B. W. I.; Viola M. Whitted. Philadelphia, Pa.; Philip C. Williams, Cumberland, Md.; William E. Foster, Cleveland, O.; Nannie Eastland, Greenville, Miss.; William C. Lanier, Beaumont, Texas; Annie B. Richardson, Cairo, Ga.

Alfred Blackburn, Atlanta, Georgia, William H. Cooke, Calhoun, Alabama, Samuel J. Counts, Cocoanut Grove, Florida, Clarence Fields, Taft, Oklahoma, Relyea Meek, Marshall, Texas, Samuel J. Nunn, Camden, Arkansas,

Post-Graduates Special Diplomas—Austin Henry Lewis, Denver, Colorado, Wesley Alfred Lyons, Denver, Colorado, Rutherford Nathaniel Sanford, El Paso Texas, Sadie Julia Blocker, Jacksonville, Florida, William Lloyd Lindsay, Birmingham, Alabama, William Lafayette Johnson, Columbus, Texas, Joseph Leonidus Edinburg, New Orleans, Louisiana, Leander J. Blackus, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, William King, Mathews, Alabama, Benjamin H. Bennett, Mound Bayou, Mississippi, George W. Goodwin, Congaree, South Carolina, William Alexander Shaw, Batesville, Arkansas, William H. Holmes, Utica, Mississippi, Walter Ramsey Smith, Forest City, Arkansas.

Candidates for Certificates—James A. Sears, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Lloyd Powell, Houston, Texas, John William Young, Demopolis, Alabama, Albert L. Burroughs, Brunswick, Georgia, Gustave Auzenne, Opelousas, Louisiana, Ernest C. B. Jones, Robertsport, Liberia, W. C. A. Albert Edward Johnson, Corona, Alabama, Oscar Parks, Council Bluff, Arkansas, Elijah J. Smith, Abbieville, Louisiana, Moses Delenda, Columbus, Ohio Vivian St. Clair Howard, Charleston, S. C., Woods Cooley, Wyatt, Alabama, William C. Dungy, Indianola, Mississippi, Alvin D. Smith, Springfield, Illinois, William C. Lester, Birmingham, Alabama Hewett Thomas Hogan, Houston, Texas, Luther N. Davidson Thomasville, Georgia, Alvin Ernest Edwards, Lum, Alabama Joseph H. Holiday, Lake Providence Louisiana, Clarence Lewis, Humboldt Tennessee, John Woods, Calhoun, Alabama, Margarette Woods, Handot Louisiana, Ethel Barnes, Watson Hill Jamaica, Cleopatra Wofford Muskogee, Oklahoma, George Sherman, Pensacola, Florida, Paul Brewer, Tuskegee, Alabama, Ada W. Myree, Montgomery, Alabama, Mrs. Annie Walker-Brown, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., William W. Freeney, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Edward E. Broadus, Pittsburg, Pa.

Certificates of Merit, Agricultural Department—Rufus Herren, Camp Hill Alabama, Grant Lewis, Fitzgerald Georgia, Phillip Bessick, Tuskegee Alabama, James Ross, Bluffton, Georgia.

Graduates of Bible Training School—David B. Best, St., Catherine, Spanishtown, Jamaica, B. W. I. E. Luther Brooks, Savannahlamar, Jamaica, B. W. I. James Clow, Oberlin, Oklahoma Samuel . White, Mount Serrat, Harris Village, Trinadad, B. W. I.

Nurses who Received Diplomas—Josephine Awtrey, Birmingham, Alabama, Lizzie A. Brown, Milledgeville. Georgia, Bessie B. Hawes, Macon, Georgia, Emmeline A. Irving, Jamaica, B. W. I., Zadie G. Lewis, Greensboro, Georgia, Erlynne Grace Peters, Girard, Alabama, Emma B. Tucker, Yazoo City, Mississippi.

ADDRESSES OF GRADUATES ARE ALL ILLUSTRATED

As is usual, all pieces on the commencement program were illustrated except the valedictory. The salutatorian, Beauregard C. McKenzie of Tallassee, Ala., discussed "Harness Making a Necessity in Every Community." In explaining the work of the harness maker and in describing the parts, the young man placed the harness on a horse which had been led on the stage.

The second speaker was Daisy Bessie Smith, of Red Springs, North Carolina. She discussed the "Community Teacher" and showed how a teacher could establish a community through the forms of teaching, giving lessons in housekeeping, planning, cooking and community organization; at the same time holding the attention of the pupils through the use of the sand table, and various cuttings from magazines of pictures and up-to-date material on all subjects.

"Community Dairying," by John Wesley Huguley was illustrated with the Babcock tester, the cream separator and the cow. The cow was led on the stage, described to the end of pointing out what was a good dairy cow and what was not. She was then milked, the milk was strained, tested and run through the separator to show how community dairying could be handled.

Caring for the sick was the subject discussed by Marie Hamilton, St. Kitts, B. W. I. As a trained nurse she showed how to care for patients, giving them medicine, massages and making the bed comfortable for them. She also pointed out the way to care for weaknesses of the eye, and of various members of the body.

Malachi Morse of Norfolk, Va., took his paint brush and whitewash brush and showed what paint and whitewash could do in every day life.

"Growing and Regulating Farm Crops" was the subject discussed by Christopher M. Kynette of Selma, Ala. Great emphasis was laid upon the selection and germination of seeds, especially of corn.

Charlie O. Johns, of Paris, Texas, told how the average community in the south could live out of the garden the year round. She cooked a dinner out of products grown in a local garden.

James Slater Gibson of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was the valedictorian of the class. After summing up the speeches of each of his colleagues, he expanded further the idea of the modern community.

Features of the Day.

The afternoon portion of the program included the features of the day. Promptly at 1:30 o'clock the academic procession was formed in front of Carnegie Library, and, headed by trustees, prominent visitors, officers and teachers of the school, made an imposing array as it passed through the grounds to the institute chapel. The industrial exhibition, always interesting, set forth with remarkable clearness many of the activities of the school.

Alumni Speaker.

Harry H. Simms, Selma, Ala., of the class of 1908, which is celebrating the tenth anniversary of its graduation with a reunion here at the school, represented the Alumni on the program and presented $220 as a contribution from his class to the institute. He voiced the loyalty of the Alumni to the school in his address. He said in part: "Entering the senior year, 108 in number, it was our greatest anxiety to make a worthy and permanent contribution to Tuskegee for the classes to follow. 'And among other things, we looked with pride today at the Students' Reading Circle, which had its beginning with us and which has become a permanent organization of the institution.

"But my friends, what I have said thus far was incidental. The prime object of our being here today may best be illustrated by a beautiful Biblical story: 'A man traveling into a far country, called his own servants and delivered unto them his goods. Unto one he gave five talents, unto another two, and unto another one. To every man according to his several ability. After a long time the master of those servants returneth and reckoneth with them.' Thus ten years ago, were we assembled as servants before their master. There were those among us who possessed five talents, others two and still others one, according to our capacities and several abilities. We have labored these ten years trying to live up to the spirit of the admonition of our beloved founder, to do the common thing in an uncommon way, to do our work so well that no one could improve upon it, and I am glad to say that our record shows no buried talents, for which I must offer an excuse on this day of reckoning.

"So it is to you Principal Moton, that we have come not only to offer our talents, but to pledge our support and to offer ourselves as armor bearers and to do what we can to lighten the ever increasing burdens under which we know you are laboring. And as a token, which inadequately expresses our love and devotion for Tuskegee, I have the honor and very great pleasure of presenting the donation of the class of 1908, in the sum of $220."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

WHAT THE CHRISTIAN WORLD IS DOING

Tuskegee's Only Liberian Graduate

AMONG the one hundred and fifty-six young people whom Tuskegee Institute in Alabama graduated at its last commencement was Charles Tedo Wardah, a native of the Republic of Liberia. During the eight years Wardah spent at Tuskegee, he received a diploma from the Phelps Hall Bible Training School, one from the Academic Department of the Institute, and a certificate in carpentry from the Trades Department. To relate the circumstances leading up to Wardah's entrance to Tuskegee Institute involves the recital of a bit of American and Liberian history. On March 4, 1909, President Taft was authorized by Congress to appoint a commission to visit Liberia "to investigate the interests of the United States and its citizens in the Republic of Liberia, with the consent of the authorities of said Republic." Through this commission the Liberian Government submitted to the United States Government a formal list of suggestions designed to help the tiny Republic in the solution of its political, financial, economic and educational problems. One of these suggestions read: "To aid the Government of Liberia in establishing industrial schools in one or more of the counties of the Republic with a view to promoting a knowledge of such trades and industries as will render the Republic self-reliant."

Dr. Booker T. Washington, mindful of Liberia's needs, was anxious to help that government to secure these industrial schools. One of the members of the Liberian Commission was Mr. E. J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute. To him Dr. Washington entrusted the task of selecting, while in Liberia, a group of young men to come to Tuskegee Institute to prepare themselves to be leaders in their own country. Six young men were chosen. Among them was Charles Tedo Wardah. One by one all of those who came with him left Tuskegee without accomplishing the task which they undertook. He alone persistently held himself to his purpose and finished his training there with the class of 1917. Wardah is enthusiastic about the work ahead of him in Liberia. He counts it a great privilege to have been educated at Tuskegee Institute and in a letter written just after graduation to Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, he expresses his gratitude for the opportunities enjoyed at school and outlines his plans for the future. During his entire stay at Tuskegee he maintained a splendid record, and was for several years one of the officers of the school's battalion, a position bestowed upon those only whose conduct is exemplary.

CHARLES TEDO WARDAH
A New Leader in Liberia

Christians throughout the city to set aside a brief period each day during the Lenten season, in order that the quiet talks of this leader may mean greater poise, power and progress to the religious forces of the city and through the Metropolis exert an influence upon the spiritual life of the nation.

Good Work in Villages and Hospital

THE Evangelistic Association of New England, in the support of which prominent laymen and ministers of half a dozen denominations unite, has recently observed an anniversary at which its special service of rural communities in New England was freshly brought into view. Evangelists Lewis E. Smith and Reuben Smith have carried on thirty-four revival campaigns this last year, holding 500 meetings, recording 750 conversions and 400 additions to churches. The evangelists are salaried officers and they carry the same vigor into small communities where there is no adequate recompense financially as in the case of more wealthy churches. Whatever may be lacking in expenses the twenty-seven Boston business men on the Board of Directors make good. The Association employs Rev. Charles A. Eaton and Rev. E. C. Simpson for visitation among the score of Boston hospitals. They made nearly 2,000 such visits during 1917, reaching over 70,000 patients and recording more than 100 conversions among them. These hospital inmates come from homes all over the nation and from foreign countries. Mr. Allan C. Emery, a well-known business man, is president of the Association. The advisory secretary and treasurer, S. M. Sayford, is a seasoned evangelistic campaigner, serving in former years under the International Y. M. C. A. and for twenty years in this Association. To him is to be credited a large share of the influences which led John R. Mott into Christian service. Arthur W. Robinson, the secretary, was also trained in Y. M. C. A. work. The Association aims to work in the closest harmony with the churches.